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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H. R. 7091
Public Law 89-16

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 7091

Various supplemental estimates of appropriations received. H. Documents 80, 98, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, and 119.

April 2, 1965 — House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 7091. H. Report No. 224. Print of bill and report. Summary of items of interest to this Department.

April 6, 1965 — House passed H. R. 7091 without amendment.

April 7, 1965 — H. R. 7091 was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

April 23, 1965 — Senate committee voted to report H. R. 7091.

April 26, 1965 — Senate committee reported (April 23 during adjournment) H. R. 7091 with amendments. S. Report 167. Print of bill and report.
Table on Senate committee action.

April 27, 1965 — Senate passed H. R. 7091 as reported. Senate conferees were appointed.
Print of bill as passed by Senate.

April 28, 1965 — House conferees were appointed.
House received conference report. H. Report No. 270. Print of report.

Table on conference report items of interest to this Department.

April 29, 1965 — Both Houses agreed to the conference report.

April 30, 1965 — Approved: Public Law 89-16.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-16

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1965. Includes items for this Department as follows: $35,395,000 for the Appalachian Regional Development Program; $2,376,000 to Agricultural Research Service for plant and animal disease and pest control, including $550,000 for screwworm eradication, and including $100,000 for the purpose of extending the screwworm barrier zone on a limited basis to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per cent of the expenses of production, irradiation, and release of the screwworm flies, and $1,137,000 for meat inspection; $10,000,000 to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for emergency conservation measures, and $6,000,000 for the Sugar Act program; $14,000,000 to Forest Service for fighting forest fires; and $6,200,000 for flood damage.

Also included are $35 million for the President's disaster relief fund; $16 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, of which not to exceed $750,000 shall be available to Forest Service; $45 million for the Department of Commerce for supplemental grants-in-aid for Federal programs in the Appalachian Region; $16,250,000 for the Department of the Interior for carrying out a nationwide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act; and various amounts for claims and judgments.

Amends the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 by extending from January 31, 1965 to June 30, 1965 the program to indemnify dairymen for losses due to the use of feed contaminated by the use of insecticides.

89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 80

PROPOSING NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY SUBMITTED AS SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND OTHER PROPOSALS NOT INCREASING NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY INCURRED UNDER PREVIOUSLY GRANTED CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS FOR TRANSFER BETWEEN CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

FEBRUARY 8, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 8, 1965.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed new obligational authority in the amount of $924,216,500 for various agencies and $592,600 for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1965. In addition, other proposals not increasing new obligational authority are made for the appropriation of $252,874,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authorizations, for transfer between appropriations in the amount of $890,000 and for an increase in limitations in the amount of $3,045,000.

The details of these proposed appropriations and provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the

35-012—65——1

Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the fiscal year 1965 in the following amounts:

	New obligational authority	Proposals not increasing new obligational authority
Legislative branch	$130,000	
The Judiciary	300,000	
Executive branch	923,786,500	
Liquidation of contract authorization		$252,874,000
Transfers between appropriations		890,000
Increases in limitations		3,045,000
Total, new obligational authority	924,216,500	
District of Columbia funds	(592,600)	

The transmittal of these proposed supplemental appropriations should be considered as part of your transmittal to the Congress of your 1966 budget. All of the requests for appropriation for the executive branch contained herein were listed as specific items in the 1966 budget or are covered in the allowance for contingencies within the 1965 totals as shown in the 1966 budget. For the items specifically identified in the budget the requests are a little more than $12 million under the budgeted amount.

More than half (55 percent) of the total is for mandatory payments under existing law, which total $509 million. The principal items in this category are $408 million for public assistance grants, $58 million for veterans compensation and pension payments, $17 million for unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen, and about $18 million for the costs of fighting forest and range fires.

An additional $135 million is recommended for various kinds of emergency assistance to States and individuals. The sum of $100 million is proposed for Small Business Administration loans, $25 million for disaster relief, and $10 million for emergency conservation measures. An urgent need for the prompt provision of these funds has been created by the recent and recurring floods in the Northwestern States.

Approximately $110 million is needed to carry out legislation enacted at the last session of the Congress. The largest single item in this category is $50 million to meet the cost of liberalized veterans disability and death benefits. Other major items are $16 million to finance the new land and water conservation fund and $10 million for rehabilitation loans to property owners to improve properties in urban renewal areas.

Somewhat more than $30 million is needed to cover, for the appropriation items in this submission, the cost of the pay increases enacted in the last session of the Congress. These amounts have been included so that the Congress will not have to review the same appropriation items again, in relation to pay cost needs. A later request will cover the cost of last year's pay raise for the remainder of the Government. Most of these pay increases result from enactment of the Government Employees Salary Reform Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–426). Smaller sums are needed for Public Law 88–575, which amended the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended, and the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, and for Public Law 88–631, which authorized retroactive salary increases for certain civilian employees of the Federal Government.

Of the remaining $140 million, approximately $8 million is needed to handle workload increases (mainly for the Federal Bureau of Investigation); $103 million is for the Labor Department's manpower development and training program (it is estimated that currently available funds will be fully committed by March of this year); and about $12 million will provide for U.S. participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Montreal in 1967.

In addition, increases in limitations are proposed for several items, the chief one being $250 million in the Federal aid highway trust fund. This increase in the amount to be derived from the highway trust fund is needed to liquidate contractual obligations coming due in 1965 and results from an acceleration of highway construction in various States.

I recommend that the attached proposed appropriations and provisions be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Legislative Branch

Architect of the Capitol: Capitol buildings and grounds: Capitol buildings	$130,000

The Judiciary

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services: Fees of jurors and commissioners	300,000

Funds Appropriated to the President

Alaska mortgage indemnity grants	5,500,000
Disaster relief	25,000,000
Peace Corps	(1,858,000)

Agriculture

Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses	6,563,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:	
Sugar act program	6,000,000
Emergency conservation measures	10,000,000
Forest Service: Forest protection and utilization	17,924,000

Commerce

Bureau of the Census: Registration and voting statistics	7,500,000
Bureau of Public Roads: Federal-aid highways (trust fund)	(250,000,000)

Defense—Civil

Department of the Army:	
Cemeterial expenses: Salaries and expenses	1,869,000
Corps of Engineers—Civil: Construction, general	600,000

Health, Education, and Welfare

Office of Education: Defense educational activities	Language
Welfare Administration: Bureau of Family Services: Grants to States for public assistance	407,900,000

Interior

Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources	3,950,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs: Resources management	1,031,000
National Park Service: Management and protection	897,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Land and water conservation	16,000,000
Office of Territories: Claims of inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll	950,000
Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses	3,900,000
Office of Water Resources Research: Salaries and expenses	2,825,000

Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses	10,635,000
Federal Prison System: Buildings and facilities	4,300,000

LABOR	
Manpower Administration:	
Manpower development and training activities	$103, 000, 000
Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	(560, 000)
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen	17, 000, 000
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security	(627, 500)
STATE	
Salaries and expenses	6, 755, 000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	500, 000
TREASURY	
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses	810, 000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	
Construction, public buildings projects	4, 506, 000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service	4, 166, 500
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY	
Office of the Administrator:	
Federal-State training programs	5, 050, 000
Fellowships for city planning and urban studies	515, 000
Rehabilitation loan fund	10, 180, 000
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	
General operating expenses	7, 745, 000
Compensation and pensions	108, 000, 000
Readjustment benefits	8, 800, 000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	76, 000
Veterans reopened insurance fund	Language
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD	
Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)	(2, 874, 000)
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund	1, 560, 000
COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE	
Salaries and expenses	79, 000
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	
Salaries and expenses	Language
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	
Salaries and expenses	Language
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD	
Limitation on salaries and expenses	Language
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	
Revolving fund	100, 000, 000

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Special international exhibitions	$11,700,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia funds: Operating expenses:	
General operating expenses	(585,800)
Settlement of claims and suits	(6,800)
Total new obligational authority	924,216,500
Total District of Columbia funds	592,600

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol

capitol buildings and grounds

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", $130,000.

As provided by statute, proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch are included without change.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

fees of jurors and commissioners

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", $300,000.

As provided by statute, proposed supplemental appropriations for the judiciary are included without change.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Alaska Mortgage Indemnity Grants

For matching grants to the State of Alaska as authorized by section 57 of the Alaska Omnibus Act, as amended (78 Stat. 507), $5,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1967.

The 1964 Amendments to the Alaska Omnibus Act (Public Law 88–451, approved August 19, 1964) authorized the President to make additional grants to the State of Alaska to match, on a fifty-fifty basis, funds provided by the State to retire or adjust mortgages on homes destroyed or severely damaged by the March 1964 earthquake, in accordance with a plan submitted to and approved by the President. The requested appropriation is for the total amount of $5.5 million authorized by the act.

Disaster Relief

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", $25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to provide emergency financial assistance to areas determined by the President to have suffered major national disasters. The extreme severity of

the flood damage in the western coastal States will require substantial emergency assistance. Available funds are not adequate to meet the estimated requirements for assistance in this and other disaster areas during the remainder of the fiscal year.

PEACE CORPS

During the current fiscal year an additional amount of $1,858,000 shall be available in the appropriation for "Peace Corps" for administrative and program support costs.

This proposed provision is to make available from the current appropriation an additional $823 thousand for travel largely to recruit personnel and to give medical service to volunteers, $377 thousand for administrative support by the Department of State due to an increase in the number of posts opened in Africa, and $658 thousand to cover increased pay costs under Public Law 88–426.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For additional amounts for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:
"Research", $3,109,000;
"Plant and animal disease and pest control", $2,317,000; and
"Meat inspection", $1,137,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes $6,013 thousand for pay increase costs under Public Laws 88–426 and 88–631, and for wage-board pay increases. It also includes $550 thousand which is to be used in combination with an estimated $673 thousand of cooperators' funds to continue maintenance of the screwworm eradication program. This is accomplished by establishment of an effective barrier zone of sterile screwworm flies in northern Mexico and along the international boundary in southern Texas and New Mexico in order to prevent reinfestation from Mexico.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 9, 1965.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Sugar Act program", $6,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is requested to provide for additional payments to sugar producers which now appear to be necessary because sugar production is expected to be substantially in excess of the previous forecast.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures", to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended, $10,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for "Emergency conservation measures".

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds necessary to carry out emergency conservation measures to repair farm and range lands damaged by flood and other natural disasters, and for the payment of necessary administrative expenses. There is an urgent need for assistance to farmers, because of recent flood damage to agricultural land in California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:
"Forest land management", $17,162,000;
"Forest research", $704,000; and
"State and private forestry cooperation", $58,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes $14 million for fighting forest fires, and $3.9 million for increased pay costs under Public Law 88–426.

This appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 9, 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266), $7,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966.

This proposed appropriation is to implement Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This title provides for the taking of a statistical survey of registration and voting in geographic areas recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights. Pursuant to recommendations of the Commission on Civil Rights, this estimate has been developed to cover the costs of a survey throughout the States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. These States were selected on the basis of evidence of widespread and persistent discriminatory practices against Negroes with respect to registration and voting. The estimate also provides for more limited surveys in areas to be determined at a later date.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways (trust fund)", to remain available until expended, $250,000,000, or so much thereof as may be available in and derived from the "Highway trust fund", which sum is part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1964.

These additional funds are necessary to liquidate contractual obligations coming due in 1965. The increase results from an acceleration of highway construction in various States.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including design, preparation of plans and specifications, construction, and all related expenses of a permanent gravesite for the late President Kennedy, together with appurtenant walks, $1,869,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the non-Federally financed portion of the work may be performed under Government contract on a reimbursable basis.*

This supplemental appropriation proposal would provide $1,770 thousand for the Federal portion of the cost of design and construction of a permanent resting place at Arlington National Cemetery for the late President John F. Kennedy. In keeping with the rules and traditions of all national cemeteries including Arlington, funds are requested for the Government to pay the cost of all necessary work except that in the immediate area surrounding the grave. Most of this cost is for walkways, platforms, and other facilities, to accommodate the large number of visitors to the grave. The cost of work in the immediate area of the grave, estimated at $309 thousand, will be paid by the family.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental appropriation due to increases in pay for civilian personnel, authorized by Public Law 88–426, approved August 14, 1964. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 9, 1965. There is included in this supplemental request $99 thousand to cover the cost of these pay increases.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", $600,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will permit an immediate start on construction of the Lower Granite project, Washington. Last year, following a treaty with Canada on storage and use of Columbia River water, agreement was reached by Federal, State, public, and private utility interests on power interconnections between the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest. As a result, firm energy requirements of the Bonneville Power Administration are much different than were anticipated when the 1965 budget

was transmitted to the Congress. To meet these requirements in 1971 and beyond, an immediate start on construction for the Lower Granite project is necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Not to exceed $516,810 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for payments to institutions for cancellation of student loans.

Under section 906 of the 1965 Appropriation Act for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, the amount for payments to institutions to cover their share of student loans cancelled because the borrower has entered the teaching profession, would be limited to that estimated for this activity in the President's 1965 budget which is $116,810 less than the full requirement. This proposed provision is to permit payment of the full amount required.

This is the first of several such changes in limitation which are necessary solely because section 906 limits the availability of funds appropriated to the amounts for each activity as estimated in the President's 1965 budget.

Welfare Administration

BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

Grants to States for Public Assistance

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", $407,900,000.

For fiscal 1965 the Congress appropriated $2,780 million for grants to States for old-age assistance, medical assistance for the aged, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled under titles I, IV, X, and XIV, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, or for assistance payments made under title XVI of the act, as amended. Current program trends indicate that a supplemental appropriation of $407.9 million will be necessary to meet requirements during fiscal year 1965.

On November 28, 1964, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", $3,950,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes $3.2 million to cover emergency fire suppression expenses incurred during the summer of 1964 and to meet such anticipated expenses for the remainder of the current fiscal year. In addition, $750 thousand is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 88–426.

The appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for these purposes. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 29, 1964.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", $1,031,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes $307 thousand to cover fire suppression costs incurred through December 31, 1964, and such anticipated costs for the remainder of the current fiscal year. The balance, $724 thousand, is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 88–426.

The appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicates a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for these purposes. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 29, 1964.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", *including not to exceed $15,000 for travel and transportation of persons,* $897,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes $265 thousand to cover emergency fire suppression expenses incurred during the summer of 1964 and to meet such anticipated expenses for the remainder of the current fiscal year. In addition, $632 thousand is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Laws 88–426 and 88–575.

The appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for these purposes. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 29, 1964.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), including $70,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed $16,000,000, of which (1) not to exceed $10,000,000 shall be available for payments to the States; (2) not to exceed $5,180,000 shall be available to the National Park Service; and (3) not to exceed $750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service: Provided, That in the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1) through (3) shall be reduced proportionately.

This is the initial request for the appropriation of receipts of the Land and Water Conservation Fund established by Public Law 88–578, approved September 3, 1964. Funds appropriated will be

used for payments to States to meet not more than 40 percent of the cost of planning, acquisition, and development of public recreation facilities, and for acquisition of recreation areas by the Forest Service and the National Park Service. In addition, certain administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will be financed.

The early provision of funds will enable both the Federal agencies and the States to promptly move forward with their acquisition programs in advance of rising costs, and will permit the States to accelerate planning and development necessary to provide adequate public outdoor recreation opportunities.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

CLAIMS OF INHABITANTS OF RONGELAP ATOLL

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 598), providing for the settlement of claims of certain residents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, $950,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation provides funds for full settlement of claims by the residents of Rongelap Atoll for radiation exposure as a result of fallout from a thermonuclear test conducted at Bikini Atoll on March 1, 1954. The payment of such claims was authorized by Public Law 88–485, approved August 22, 1964.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including not to exceed $90,000 for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year,* $3,900,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will be used to initiate a major program expansion of research and development activities aimed at rapidly advancing desalting technology. There is an urgent need to find ways of lowering the cost of desalting water so this process can help meet future water requirements in some parts of this country, as well as in many water short areas throughout the world.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $2,825,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides for grants to support water resources research institutes, and for administration of the program. These additional funds fully augment the authorization for research institutes provided by Public Law 88–379, approved July 17, 1964.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including purchase of not to exceed one hundred passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $10,635,000.*

This proposal includes $5,605 thousand for increased pay costs under Public Law 88–426. It would also provide $5,030 thousand to

cover workload increases resulting from the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88–352, approved July 2, 1964; to permit the extension of name check procedures and to provide for an increased number of personnel security investigations.

On September 30 and December 22, 1964, this appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Bureau of the Budget on those dates.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", $4,300,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed because bids for the construction of a psychiatric prison-hospital in North Carolina indicate the cost will be higher than estimated.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower development and training activities", $103,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will cover the cost of training for an estimated 100,000 additional unemployed workers. It is currently estimated that funds available for this purpose will be exhausted by March 1965.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", $560,000, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

The additional funds requested will permit an expanded program for recruitment of domestic farm labor and utilization of existing domestic farm labor to help meet the labor requirements of agricultural growers. This program is designed to assure an adequate supply of farm labor in view of the expiration of the Mexican farm labor program (Public Law 82–78) on December 31, 1964.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", $17,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed to finance a higher rate of claims than was anticipated in the 1965 appropriation.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental estimate. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on October 31, 1964.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security", $627,500, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

The additional amount requested is to finance (*a*) increased pay costs due to the enactment of Public Law 88–426 ($449,500); and (*b*) an expanded program for recruitment and utilization of domestic farm labor to help meet the labor requirements of agricultural growers. This program is designed to assure an adequate supply of farm labor in view of the expiration of the Mexican farm labor program (Public Law 82–78) on December 31, 1964.

This limitation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for an increased limitation for additional pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 9, 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including expenses necessary to provide maximum physical security in Government-owned and leased properties abroad, $7,645,000, of which $740,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965, and $150,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "International tariff negotiations", fiscal year 1965.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes $5,855 thousand for increased pay act costs under Public Law 88–426, and $900 thousand for the improvement of the Department's physical security program both at embassies and consulates and in Washington.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 9, 1965.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", $500,000.

This supplemental appropriation is to increase the amount available to finance unanticipated expenses arising in the conduct of foreign affairs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

United States Secret Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $810,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation includes $215 thousand to cover increased pay cost under Public Law 88–426 and $595 thousand to expand the protective capabilities of the Service.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which

indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on November 27, 1964.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Construction, Public Buildings Projects

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", *for the construction of a building for the Internal Revenue Service at Ogden, Utah, $4,506,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the foregoing limit of cost may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is requested to finance construction of a building for the Internal Revenue Service at Ogden, Utah. Funds are needed at an early date to assure completion of the building by January 1967, the date when it will be needed by the Treasury Department.

Operating Expenses, Federal Supply Service

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", $4,166,500.

This supplemental appropriation includes $2,835 thousand to provide for additional staff and other expenses required because of increases in sales of supplies primarily to the Department of Defense, and development of automotive safety standards under Public Law 88–515, enacted August 30, 1964.

The balance of $1,331,500 is to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 88–426 and for increased rates of pay for wage-board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for increased pay costs. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 9, 1965.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

FEDERAL-STATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

For matching grants to States for authorized training and related activities, and for expenses of providing technical assistance to State and local governmental or public bodies (including studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 801–805), $5,050,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses.

The Housing Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–560, approved September 2, 1964), authorized matching grants to States for training in skills needed by local government employees for economic and efficient community development, and for supporting research. Technical assistance can be provided to the States in the development of programs. The proposed appropriation will provide $5 million for initiating the grant program and $50,000 for administrative expenses.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR CITY PLANNING AND URBAN STUDIES

For fellowships for city planning and urban studies as authorized by section 810 of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 811), $515,000: Provided, That not to exceed $15,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses.

This proposed appropriation would provide $500 thousand to allow fellowship commitments to be made this spring to students beginning programs of study in the fall of 1965. Fellowships were authorized by the Housing Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–560, approved September 2, 1964) to be awarded to qualified graduate students preparing for careers in the urban public service. The program is intended to attract students into graduate studies in urban affairs in order to increase the supply of trained personnel and help alleviate the growing shortage of skilled urban public servants.

The request also includes $15 thousand for administrative expenses.

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 1452b), $10,180,000: Provided, That not to exceed $180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

This proposed appropriation will provide $10 million to initiate the program of rehabilitation loans authorized by the Housing Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–560, approved September 2, 1964). The act authorizes low-interest-rate loans to owners or tenants of residential or business property in urban renewal areas to finance rehabilitation required to make such properties conform to code requirements and other objectives of the urban renewal plan. The proposal also includes $180 thousand for the expenses of administering the new program.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $7,745,000: *Provided, That this appropriation may be reimbursed by other appropriations or funds available to the Veterans Administration for administrative services furnished for the purposes of such appropriations or funds.*

During the second session of the 88th Congress, four laws were enacted extending new or liberalized benefits to veterans, their dependents and survivors. Administration of these Public Laws 88–355, 361, and 364, all approved on July 7, 1964, and Public Law 88–664 approved October 13, 1964, will necessitate the notification of potentially eligible veterans of the changes in the law and of other administrative actions incident to applications for the new benefits; the updating of records; and, where appropriate, the receiving of remittances. This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide $2,809 thousand to meet these costs in 1965. In addition, $4,936 thousand is to cover the costs of pay increases under Public Law 88–426.

Language is also proposed to permit this appropriation to be reimbursed by the Veterans reopened insurance fund for administrative services performed in connection with the recently reopened National Service Life Insurance program for certain disabled veterans.

This appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation for pay act increases. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 9, 1965.

Compensation and Pensions

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", $108,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The proposed supplemental appropriation includes $58 million to cover additional compensation and pension costs resulting from increases in the average rate payable and in the caseload. It also includes $50 million for costs attributable to enactment of Public Law 88–664 effective January 1, 1965, which increased certain disability and death pension rates and made other liberalizations.

On December 12, 1964, this appropriation was apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated the necessity for a supplemental appropriation. The action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

Readjustment Benefits

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", $8,800,000, to remain available until expended.

The enactment of Public Law 88–361, approved July 7, 1964, extended educational benefits to children of veterans who have permanent and total service connected disabilities. The proposed supplemental appropriation includes $7,014 thousand to provide education and training allowances for an estimated monthly average of 1,400 children. The remaining $1,786 thousand is needed because the number of Korean conflict veterans undergoing training is greater than was estimated.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", $76,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is needed so that payment can be made to the Philippine Government to cover an increase in the per diem rate for hospital care of Philippine Commonwealth Army veterans. Pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 632, the per diem rate which has been agreed upon for 1965 has been fixed at $6.67, an increase of $1.30 over the rate upon which the 1965 budget was based.

On September 30, 1964, this appropriation was apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), on a basis which indicated a necessity for a supplemental appropriation. This action was reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on that date.

Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund

All premiums and collections on insurance issued pursuant to section 725 of title 38, United States Code, shall be credited to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund", established pursuant to that section, and all payments on such insurance and on any total disability provision attached thereto shall be made from that fund, notwithstanding any provisions of that section: Provided, That for actuarial and accounting purposes, the assets and liabilities (including liability for repayment of advances hereinafter authorized, and adjustment of premiums) attributable to each insured group established under said section 725, shall be separately determined: Provided further, That such amounts of the "Veterans special term insurance fund" as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including contingency reserves, shall be available for transfer to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund" as needed to provide initial capital: Provided further, That any amounts so transferred shall be repaid to the Treasury, and shall bear interest payable to the Treasury at rates established in accordance with section 725(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code.

This proposed provision implements Public Law 88–664, approved October 13, 1964, which reopened the National Service Life Insurance program for certain disabled veterans, and established a revolving fund. This fund will finance payment of claims and administrative costs on non-participating insurance policies issued after April 30, 1965, and prior to May 4, 1966. Amounts collected from policyholders will be sufficient to cover claims and administrative expenses of this program.

Initial capital will be made available by borrowing from the Veterans special term insurance fund. This amount, with interest, will be repaid to the Treasury as soon as practicable.

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Civil Aeronautics Board

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payment to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, $2,874,000, *of which not to exceed $942,000 shall be for subsidy for helicopter operations during the current fiscal year.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation and increase in the limitation on helicopter subsidies are to permit liquidation of contractual obligations coming due and payable to the air carriers during fiscal year 1965. Subsidy obligations during the current fiscal year are exceeding the amount originally estimated.

Civil Service Commission

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

For an additional amount for "Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund", $1,560,000, to remain available until expended.

The proposed supplemental apropriation is occasioned by the enactment of Public Law 88–284, approved March 17, 1964, which liberalized the health benefits program for Federal civilian employees.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, $79,000, to be available from January 1, 1964, and to remain available until June 30, 1965.

This proposed appropriation will enable the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure to continue to carry out the functions assigned it by Public Law 85–906, approved September 2, 1958, as amended by Public Law 88–522, approved August 30, 1964. The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee stated that the bill was intended to be retroactive to December 31, 1963, and that reappointment of members of the Commission and Advisory Committee would be unnecessary. Accordingly, the appropriation is proposed to be available to cover expenses from January 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $2,460,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for trial examiner hearings.

The proposed provision would permit the agency to devote $103 thousand additional to the trial examiner hearing activity in order to reduce backlogs to manageable proportions. It is made necessary by section 906 of the 1965 appropriation act, which limits the amount that can be used for this activity.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $845,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the adjustment of railroad grievances.

The proposed provision would provide an additional $11 thousand for adjustment of railroad grievances and would permit the National Railroad Adjustment Board to establish a supplemental board under the first division. It is made necessary by section 906 of the 1965 appropriation act, which limits the amount that can be used for this activity.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $343,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the maintenance of earnings accounts.

An $80 thousand increase in the limitation for the maintenance of earnings account activity raises the level from $263 thousand to $343 thousand and is necessitated by a change in procedures due to enact-

ment of Public Law 88–133, which amended previous acts by increasing creditable and taxable compensation. Section 906 of the 1965 appropriation act limits the amount which can be used for this purpose.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, $100,000,000.

This proposed appropriation is needed because large increases in the demand for business and disaster loans have depleted available funds and have forced a severe curtailment in lending programs. This increased demand was not anticipated when the 1965 budget was submitted to the Congress. Funds are needed at this time to enable the Small Business Administration to resume normal levels of lending activity and to meet disaster loan requirements, particularly those resulting from the recent floods in the Pacific Northwest.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

For an additional amount for "Special international exhibitions" *for United States participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada, in 1967, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), including not to exceed $25,000 for representation and entertainment, $11,700,000, to remain available until expended.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation covers the costs of the United States participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada, in 1967. Funds are required this fiscal year in order to meet the requirement that all construction be completed by fall, 1966. Detailed construction and exhibits estimates have only recently become available.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $585,800, of which $6,000 shall be payable from the highway fund (including $2,100 from the motor vehicle parking account), $1,000 from the water fund, and $300 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

This additional amount includes $478,100 to meet the cost of pay increases under Public Law 88–426, $27,700 to meet the cost of wage-board increases and $80 thousand to provide for a higher level of unemployment compensation payments than had been anticipated.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of $250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), $6,800.

This additional amount is for the payment of claims that have been settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Commissioners.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated herein for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

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89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 98

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT INDICATING THE NECESSITY FOR A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MARCH 2, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 2, 1965.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $587,832,383 for various agencies and $9,866,900 for the District of Columbia.

The details of these proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., February 27, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the fiscal

35-012—65——1

year 1965 for all three branches of the Federal Government and for the District of Columbia. The appropriations and provisions are required because of pay increases granted by recent laws and administrative actions pursuant to law, as follows:

The act of August 12, 1964 (Public Law 88–422), increased the rates of basic pay for members of the uniformed services.

The act of August 14, 1964 (Public Law 88–426), increased the rates of basic compensation of certain civilian officers and employees in the Federal Government.

The act of September 2, 1964 (Public Law 88–575), increased the salaries for District of Columbia policemen and firemen, and teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia.

The act of October 6, 1964 (Public Law 88–631), provided retroactive salary increases for certain civilian employees of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia whose compensation is fixed by administrative action pursuant to law.

Actions by agency heads pursuant to law granted comparable pay increases to employees not covered by the above laws.

Actions by agency heads pursuant to law (5 U.S.C. 1082(7)) increased the pay of so-called wage-board employees in line with prevailing rates for comparable jobs in private industry.

Supplemental appropriations from Federal funds totaling $588 million are recommended herein to meet the additional costs of these pay increases. In addition, $30 million has been previously transmitted to the Congress in a request for supplemental appropriations involving other requirements. The $618 million in these two requests reflects the absorption in total of over 42 percent of the costs of pay increases for military personnel and 35 percent of the costs of increases for civilians, as explained more fully below. Proposed language is also recommended to increase certain limitations on the use of funds so that pay increase costs can be met.

Without exception, the appropriations proposed herein for the executive branch were included as specific items within the 1965 totals as shown in the 1966 budget. However, the amounts recommended total $5.6 million less than the amounts which were provided for the same items in the 1966 budget.

The total estimated cost from Federal funds for the fiscal year 1965 of the pay increases authorized by the laws cited above is $969.8 million. This sum includes $58.9 million for related costs, such as the Government retirement contribution, insurance, and employment taxes, which are based on pay levels and increase as the pay levels rise.

The cost of pay increases for military personnel under Public Law 88–422 is estimated at $173.5 million, of which $170.1 million is in the Department of Defense. Of the cost to the Department of Defense $72.1 million, or over 42 percent, will be met from available funds. Since the other agencies having costs for military pay increases do not have separate appropriations limited to the pay of military personnel, it is not possible to identify the absorption of these costs separately from that of other elements of increased pay costs. For purposes of comparison, however, it is assumed that, for agencies other than the Department of Defense, the percentage absorption for military pay increases is the same as for other pay increases (35 percent), and the amount is $1.2 million.

The total cost of civilian pay increases under the other laws cited above is estimated at $796.2 million. Almost $279 million, or 35 percent, of the total cost will be met from available funds although congressional action, such as increasing limitations on administrative expenses and transferring funds between current appropriations, is needed to make this possible.

In enacting Public Law 88–426, the Congress included a requirement that 10 percent of the costs of the title I increases for the executive branch is to be absorbed within funds appropriated for fiscal year 1965. The law further limits the total of the supplemental appropriations authorized to be made for such costs to a total of $544 million, the amount carried in the 1965 budget for civilian pay increase costs.

In most instances, title I costs are being met along with the costs of other pay increases from the same appropriation. For this reason, it is not possible to identify separately how much of title I costs are being absorbed within available funds. Therefore, for the purpose of testing compliance with the law the amount of the absorption must be assumed. The most conservative assumption is that the costs of all other civilian pay increases are to be met completely from presently available funds before any of these funds are applied to the absorption of title I costs. Using this assumption, $155 million (24 percent) of title I costs for the executive branch is being absorbed and slightly less than $500 million of the supplemental appropriations is being requested to meet these costs. It is clear that this request for supplemental appropriations meets the requirements of the law.

A tabular statement summarizing the details of the proposals by departments and agencies is included in the attachment.

Where necessary to meet increased pay costs, the appropriations of the agencies in the executive branch were apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), so as to indicate the necessity for supplemental estimates. These actions were reported to the Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on January 9, 1965, and on various other dates on which apportionment actions were taken during the fiscal year.

The details of the proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions are set forth in the attachment to this letter and I recommend their transmittal to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1965, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

Legislative Branch

Senate:
"Compensation of the Vice President and Senators", $406,120;
"Salaries, officers and employees", $2,857,110;
"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", $40,845;
Contingent expenses of the Senate:
"Senate policy committees", $42,880;
"Automobiles and maintenance", $2,700;
"Inquiries and investigations", $501,630, including $12,000 for the Committee on Appropriations;
"Folding documents", $2,275;
"Miscellaneous items", $122,885, including $36,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87–82, approved July 6, 1961;
Joint Items:
"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures", $4,915, to remain available until expended;
Contingent expenses of the Senate:
"Joint Economic Committee", $30,080;
"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", $36,510;
"Joint Committee on Printing", $19,845;
House:
"Compensation of Members", $1,759,000;
"Office of the Speaker", $20,225;
"Office of the Parliamentarian", $26,495;
"Office of the Chaplain", $3,070;
"Office of the Clerk", $154,500;
"Committee employees", $600,000;
"Sergeant at Arms", $98,500;
"Doorkeeper", $106,800;
"Six minority employees", $17,635;
"Majority floor leader", $7,240;
"Minority floor leader", $8,000;
"Majority whip", $5,815;
"Minority whip", $5,815;
"Printing clerks", $1,385;
"Technical assistant to attending physician", $1,790;
"Postmaster", $81,550;
"Official reporters of debates", $37,650;
"Official reporters to committees", $37,605;
"Legislative counsel", $42,000;
"Member's clerk hire", $3,200,000;
"Special and select committees", $575,000;
"Coordinator of information", $18,400;
"Folding documents", $25,000;
"Revision of the laws", $4,100;
"Speaker's auto", $1,100;
"Majority leader's auto", $1,100;
"Minority leader's auto", $1,100;
"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", $45,560;
"Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy", $4,100;
"Joint Committee on Defense Production", $5,000;
"Capitol police board", $130,566;
"Education of pages", $5,787;

Architect of the Capitol:
Office of the Architect of the Capitol:
"Salaries", $40,000;
"Capitol buildings", $10,000;
"Senate office buildings", $50,000;
Capitol buildings and grounds: "Legislative garage", $800;
Library of Congress:
"Salaries and expenses", $415,800;
"Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", $86,200;
Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", $172,800;
Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", $106,300;
Books for the Blind: "Salaries and expenses", $14,000;
"Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)", $5,700;
Government Printing Office:
Office of the Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses", $128,300;

The Judiciary

Supreme Court of the United States:
"Salaries", $79,000;
"Automobile for the Chief Justice", $400;
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses", $43,000;
Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", $91,000;
Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", $132,000;
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:
"Salaries of judges", $3,400,000;
"Salaries of supporting personnel", $1,105,000;
"Administrative Office of the United States Courts", $81,500;
"Salaries of referees", $1,230,000, to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";
"Expenses of referees", $205,000, to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

Executive Office of the President

The White House Office:
"Salaries and expenses", $125,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special projects", fiscal year 1965;
Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", $453,800;
Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;
National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses", $62,900;
Office of Emergency Planning:
"Salaries and expenses", $241,000;
"Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", $174,900;
Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and expenses", $76,500;
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

Funds Appropriated to the President

Economic Assistance:
"Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development", $2,400,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;
"Administrative and other expenses, Department of State", $129,100, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

Department of Agriculture

Cooperative State Research Service: "Payments and expenses" for Federal administration, $67,000, to be derived by transfer from the subappropriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico, Extension Service", fiscal year 1965;

Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses": Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $114,000 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Federal Extension Service";

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", $39,000;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", $4,050,000;

"Watershed planning", $200,000;

"Watershed protection", $735,000, to remain available until expended;

"Great Plains conservation program", $120,000, to remain available until expended;

"Resource conservation and development", $43,000, to remain available until expended;

Economic Research: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Statistical Reporting Service: "Salaries and expenses", $406,000;

Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing services", $1,000,000;

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", $305,000;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", $50,000;

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: "Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service", $2,950,000, and in addition, not to exceed $1,756,100 may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation from the Commodity Credit Corporation fund;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Administrative and operating expenses", $291,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,700,000;

Rural Community Development Service: "Salaries and expenses", $9,000;

Office of the Inspector General: "Salaries and expenses", $250,000;

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", $186,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", $41,000;

National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Office of Management Services: "Salaries and expenses", $20,000;

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $239,000;

Forest Service: "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,172,000, to remain available until expended;

Department of Commerce

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $270,000;

Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", $101,000;

Bureau of the Census:

"Salaries and expenses", $509,000;

"1964 Census of Agriculture", $150,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967;

"Preparation for the Nineteenth Decennial Census", $13,000, to remain available until December 31, 1972;

Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $209,000;

International activities:

"Salaries and expenses", $247,000;

"Export control", $160,000, of which $58,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;

Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", $131,000;
Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", $205,000;
Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", $995,000;
National Bureau of Standards:
"Research and technical services", $843,000;
Office of Technical Services: "Salaries and expenses", $37,000;
Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", $1,841,000;
Maritime Administration:
"Research and development" (increase of $25,000 in the limitation on the amount of transfers to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative expenses);
"Salaries and expenses", $311,000, of which $282,000 is for administrative expenses, and $29,000 is for reserve fleet expenses;
"Maritime training", $33,000;
Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of $1,350,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administration and research).

Department of Defense—Military

Military personnel:
"Military personnel, Navy", $29,000,000;
"Military personnel, Marine Corps", $9,500,000;
"Military personnel, Air Force", $59,500,000;
Operation and maintenance:
"Operation and maintenance, Army", $43,910,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Navy", $34,122,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", $1,621,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Air Force", $47,716,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", $3,424,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", $1,552,000;
"Court of military appeals, Defense", $49,000;

Department of Defense—Civil

Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil:
"Operation and maintenance, general", $2,012,000;
"General expenses", $588,000;
United States Soldiers Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of $130,000 in the amount available for maintenance and operation to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund);
The Panama Canal:
Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", $872,000
Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general and administrative expenses" (increase of $185,000 in the limitation on the amount available for general and administrative expenses);

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,170,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;
Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", $428,500, of which $120,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $92,000;

Public Health Service:
"Accident prevention", $63,000;
"Chronic diseases and health of the aged", $186,000;
"Communicable disease activities", $146,000;
"Community health practice and research", $55,000;
"Control of tuberculosis", $18,000;
"Control of venereal diseases", $75,000;
"Dental services and resources", $57,000;
"Nursing services and resources", $29,000;
"Hospital construction activities", $61,000;
"Environmental health sciences", $30,000;
"Air pollution", $65,000;
"Environmental engineering and sanitation", $53,000;
"Occupational health", $31,000;
"Radiological health", $122,000;
"Water supply and water pollution control", $117,000;
"Hospital and medical care", $1,726,000, of which $1,299,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;
"Foreign quarantine activities", $158,000;
"Indian health activities", $1,320,000;
"National Institute of Mental Health", $341,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;
"National Heart Institute", $347,000, of which $275,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965; and $72,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;
"National Institute of Dental Research", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;
"National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases", $294,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965;
"National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases", $253,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;
"National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness", $268,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;
"National health statistics", $152,000;
"National Library of Medicine", $66,000;
"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General", $208,000;
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", the total amount available for "Salaries and expenses", in the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965", is hereby increased from "$28,330,000" to "$29,369,000";
Social Security Administration: "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration" (increase of $5,216,000 in the amount to be expended from either or both the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund);
Welfare Administration:
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services", $155,000;
"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", $103,000;
"Salaries and expenses, Office of Aging", $21,000;
"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", $42,000;
Special institutions:
"Freedmen's Hospital", $165,000;
"Salaries and expenses, Howard University", $183,000;

Office of the Secretary:
"Salaries and expenses", $211,000;
"Office of Field Administration", $155,000, together with not to exceed $52,000 to be transferred from the appropriation for "Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund";
"Surplus property utilization", $31,000;
"Office of the General Counsel", $100,500;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs:
"Education and welfare services", $1,497,000;
"General administrative expenses", $189,000;
National Park Service:
"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", $550,000;
"General administrative expenses", $97,000;
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: "Salaries and expenses", $80,000;
Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", $45,000;
Mineral resources:
Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", $2,079,000;
Bureau of Mines:
"Conservation and development of mineral resources", $798,000;
"Health and safety", $237,000;
"General administrative expenses", $59,000;
Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", $44,000;
Fish and Wildlife Service:
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", $19,000;
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:
"Management and investigations of resources", $288,000;
"General administrative expenses", $37,000;
"Administration of Pribilof Islands", $12,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund;
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:
"Management and investigations of resources", $470,000;
"General administrative expenses", $59,000;
Bureau of Reclamation: "General administrative expenses", $374,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance", fiscal year 1965;
Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", $280,000;
Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $170,000;
Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $254,500;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:
"Salaries and expenses, general administration", $200,000;
"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", $150,000;
"Salaries and expenses, antitrust division", $218,000;
"Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", $1,600,000;
Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", $2,064,000;
Federal Prison System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,250,000;
Federal Prisons Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on vocational training expenses (increase of $30,000 in the amount available for vocational training expenses)";

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", $617,000;
Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and expenses", $25,500;
Manpower Administration: "Bureau of apprenticeship and training", $181,000;
Labor-management relations:
"Labor-Management Services Administration", $241,300;
"Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", $29,700;
Wage and labor standards:
"Bureau of Labor Standards", $118,600;
"Women's Bureau", $27,200;
"Wage and Hour Division", $574,000;
Employees' compensation: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees Compensation", $166,200, together with not to exceed $2,100 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 944);
Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $190,000, of which $148,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", and, in addition, not to exceed $4,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;
Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $1,000, to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal fund)

"Administration and regional operation", $1,941,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965.
"Operations", $207,773,000, of which $4,059,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", $180,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;
International commissions:
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:
"Salaries and expenses", $30,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;
"Operation and maintenance", $24,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;
"American sections, international commissions", $12,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;
Educational exchange: "Mutual educational and cultural exchange" (decrease of $375,000 in the limitation on the amount which shall be used for payments in foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury);

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $357,000;
Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses", $2,304,000;
Bureau of the Mint: "Salaries and expenses", $179,000;
Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;
Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", $667,000;
Coast Guard:
"Operating expenses", $2,652,000;
"Reserve training", $239,000;
Internal Revenue Service:
"Salaries and expenses", $595,000;
"Revenue accounting and processing", $3,300,000;
"Compliance", $11,500,000;
Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses", $175,000;
United States Secret Service:
"Salaries and expenses, White House Police", $129,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;
"Salaries and expenses, Guard Force", $16,000;

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

"Operations", $9,300,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport", $58,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport", $60,000;

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", $4,055,000;
"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", $542,000;
"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", $225,000;
"Strategic and critical materials", $118,500;
"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", $110,000;

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:
"Salaries and expenses", $660,000;
"Urban studies and housing research", $10,000;
"Open space land grants" (increase of $11,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses and technical assistance);
"Low-income housing demonstration program" (increase of $2,300 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of $75,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of $50,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of $4,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
"Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities", $12,500;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly" (increase of $35,000 in the limitation for administrative and nonadministrative expenses);

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration" (increases of $397,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses and of $1,775,000 in the limitation for nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", $568,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Public Housing Administration" (increase of $568,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses)

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", $696,000;

"Medical and prosthetic research", $783,000;

"Medical care", $38,474,000;

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: "Salaries and expenses", $15,000;

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $16,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", $488,000;

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $700,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $134,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $55,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: "Salaries and expenses", $3,000;

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of $81,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of $7,800 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Maritime Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $183,000;

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", $234,000;

Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $535,000;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $64,000;

Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $25,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $1,230,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", $1,157,500;

National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Participation in Interstate-Federal Commissions: Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $5,000;

Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of $200,000 in the limitation on "Salaries and expenses" to be derived from the railroad retirement account);
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of $20,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $612,000;
Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,353,000;
Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $336,000;
Smithsonian Institution:
"Salaries and expenses", $540,000;
"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", $80,000;
Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $95,000;
Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", $223,300;
United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses", $2,454,000;

District of Columbia

(Out of District of Columbia Funds)

Operating expenses:
"Public safety", $4,499,800, of which $266,300 shall be available from the highway fund;
"Education", $3,522,500;
"Parks and recreation", $244,200;
"Health and welfare", $1,294,500;
"Highways and traffic", $50,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund (including $3,000 from the motor vehicle parking account);
"Sanitary engineering", $255,900, of which $91,400 shall be payable from the water fund and $26,900 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;

division of expenses

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1965.

General Provision

Sec. ——. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1965, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

Analysis of Pay Increase Costs for the Fiscal Year 1965

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested House Doc. No. 80	Recommended in this document
Legislative branch:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	$1,107,320	$66,824						
Title II	11,113,683	896		$184,940		$184,940		$12,129,583
Wage-board	25,800							
The Judiciary:								
Public Law 88–426: Title IV	6,486,375	295,525		415,000		415,000		6,366,900
Executive Office of the President:								
The White House:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	80,000	6,000						
Title III	187,000	16,500		204,000	$125,000	329,000		
Administrative action	37,000	2,500						
Executive Mansion and Grounds:								
Administrative action	8,070	525						
Wage-board	3,800	250		12,645		12,645		
Bureau of the Budget:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	436,986	31,463						
Title III	33,070	2,341		51,192		51,192		453,800
Wage-board	1,056	76						
Council of Economic Advisers:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	5,107	370						
Title III	23,230	1,684		496		496		52,000
Administrative action	20,610	1,495						

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested House Doc. No. 80	Recommended in this document
Executive Office of the President—Continued								
National Aeronautics and Space Council:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	$24,648	$1,725						
Title III	6,908	484	----------	$47,146	----------	$47,146	----------	----------
Administrative action	12,545	836						
National Council of the Arts:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	1,932	135	----------	2,067	----------	2,067	----------	----------
National Security Council:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	51,740	3,635						
Title III	7,000	525	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	$62,900
Office of Emergency Planning:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	412,420	29,718						
Title III	27,500	1,925	----------	56,186	----------	56,186	----------	415,900
Wage-board	489	34						
Office of Science and Technology:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	56,500	4,950						
Title III	14,000	1,050	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	76,500
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	26,471	1,853						
Title III	9,375	656	----------	7,355	----------	7,355	----------	31,000
Funds appropriated to the President:								
Expansion of Defense Production:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	15,100	1,100	$12,000	28,200	----------	28,200	----------	----------

Mutual Defense and Development:								
Military assistance:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	938,000	65,000	----------	1,003,000	----------	1,003,000	----------	----------
Economic assistance:								
Public Law 88–422	10,000	----------	40,300	4,313,000	$2,529,100	6,842,100	----------	----------
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	6,328,800	368,600						
Title III	87,900	6,500						
Office of Economic Opportunity:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	900,000	63,000	----------	1,002,000	----------	1,002,000	----------	----------
Title III	36,500	2,500						
Peace Corps:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	469,018	35,176	112,849	8,600	658,308	666,908	----------	----------
Title III	46,386	3,479						
Public works acceleration:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	112,242	7,189	----------	119,431	----------	119,431	----------	----------
Department of Agriculture:								
Public Law–88–426:								
Title I	31,077,362	2,215,915	102,500	7,572,702	1,937,100	9,509,802	$9,937,000	14,578,000
Title III	114,254	8,001						
Wage-board	396,700	23,800						
Administrative action	80,870	5,400						
Department of Commerce:								
Public Law 88–422	39,000	1,000	89,500	4,455,705	1,375,000	5,830,705	----------	6,055,000
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	10,037,834	729,769						
Title III	127,994	9,131						
Wage-board	227,190	22,783						
Administrative action	567,048	33,725						
Public Law 88–631	691	40						
Department of Defense—Military:								
Public Law 88–422	162,710,000	7,400,000	----------	72,110,000	----------	72,110,000	----------	98,000,000
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	166,612,000	11,162,000	11,247,000	151,333,000	----------	151,333,000	----------	132,394,000
Title III	226,000	14,000						
Wage-board	83,825,000	5,737,000						
Administrative action	4,798,000	106,000						

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested House Doc. No. 80	Recommended in this document
Department of Defense—Civil:								
Public Law 88–422	$44,682	----------						
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	6,114,553	$447,535						
Title III	7,000	----------	----------	$6,515,718	$315,000	$6,830,718	$99,000	$3,472,000
Wage-board	1,791,919	129,706						
Administrative action	1,209,998	76,325						
Public Law 88–575	547,000	33,000						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:								
Public Law 88–422	874,900	5,200						
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	21,930,265	1,562,239	$556,600	10,927,312	9,538,000	20,465,312	----------	5,974,000
Title III	81,430	5,860						
Wage-board	1,093,000	42,000						
Administrative action	272,225	15,593						
Department of the Interior:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	15,532,788	1,148,230						
Title III	112,450	7,915	2,000	9,362,646	458,660	9,821,306	2,106,000	7,264,500
Public Law 88–575	121,800	14,000						
Wage-board	2,066,981	185,642						
Department of Justice:								
Public Law 88–422	12,500	880						
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	11,455,963	773,509	----------	2,519,832	30,000	2,549,832	5,605,000	5,482,000
Title III	1,132,032	74,184						
Wage-board	174,118	13,646						

Department of Labor:								
Public Law 88-426:								
Title I	2,959,355	220,183	209,990	825,419	604,600	1,430,019	----------	2,022,500
Title III	58,597	4,394						
Post Office Department:								
Public Law 88-426:								
Title I	208,314,000	13,955,000	----------	12,632,000	6,000,000	18,632,000	----------	203,714,000
Title III	72,000	5,000						
Department of State:								
Public Law 88-426:								
Title I	8,006,916	558,557	22,704	2,180,603	1,511,000	3,691,603	5,855,000	----------
Title III	653,788	44,535						
Administrative action	188,849	11,862						
Wage-board	55,483	3,909						
Treasury Department:								
Public Law 88-422	2,207,000	178,000	----------	6,982,153	236,000	7,218,153	215,000	21,984,000
Public Law 88-426:								
Title I	24,757,223	1,498,785						
Title III	107,392	6,595						
Wage-board	389,381	26,240						
Public Law 88-575	137,537	----------						
Public Law 88-631	81,900	5,100						
Administrative action	21,000	1,000						
Atomic Energy Commission:								
Public Law 88-426:								
Title I	4,139,500	309,700	----------	4,611,000	----------	4,611,000	----------	----------
Title III	150,500	11,300						
Federal Aviation Agency:								
Public Law 88-426:								
Title I	13,398,520	1,761,665	----------	6,020,955	----------	6,020,955	----------	9,418,000
Title III	38,000	2,600						
Wage-board	231,270	6,900						
General Services Administration:								
Public Law 88-426:								
Title I	4,448,863	335,087	5,448,900	4,698,945	850,000	5,548,945	1,331,500	5,050,500
Title III	38,500	2,850						
Wage-board	1,551,885	104,860						

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested House Doc. No. 80	Recommended in this document
Housing and Home Finance Agency:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	$4,552,400	$364,418	$16,300	$1,378,500	$2,349,300	$3,727,800	----------	$1,250,500
Title III	42,600	2,582						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	10,965,000	782,000	----------	13,761,000	----------	13,761,000	----------	----------
Title III	51,000	4,000						
Wage-board	692,000	49,000						
Administrative action	1,137,000	81,000						
Veterans Administration:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	38,946,873	2,690,862	----------	4,294,185	----------	4,294,185	$4,936,000	39,953,000
Title III	42,300	3,150						
Wage-board	6,975,000	525,000						
Other independent agencies:								
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:								
Public Law 88–462:								
Title I	19,508	1,366	----------	10,626	----------	10,626	----------	15,000
Title III	4,441	311						
American Battle Monuments Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	14,689	955	----------	45,595	----------	45,595	----------	16,000
Title III	2,076	----------						
Wage-board	35,100	8,775						

Civil Aeronautics Board:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	473,900	32,200						
Title III	34,500	2,200		68,000		68,000		488,000
Wage-board	12,400	800						
Civil Service Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	1,345,200	91,400	32,500	760,000	40,000	800,000		700,000
Title III	28,900	2,000						
Commission on Fine Arts:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	2,900	200		3,100		3,100		
Commission on Civil Rights:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	45,821	2,178		50,000		50,000		
Title III	1,870	131						
Export-Import Bank of Washington:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	130,650	31,194		65,119	134,000	199,119		
Title III	35,000	2,275						
Farm Credit Administration:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	98,100	6,100		65,000	55,000	120,000		
Title III	14,900	900						
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	2,812	188						3,000
Federal Communications Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	709,391	49,450		212,341		212,341		600,000
Title III	50,000	3,500						
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	452,631	74,587		461,578	88,800	550,378		
Title III	21,746	1,414						
Federal Maritime Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	153,600	11,200		20,000		20,000		183,000
Title III	35,600	2,600						

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested House Doc. No. 80	Recommended in this document
Other independent agencies—Continued								
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	$229,000	$17,090						
Title III	14,000	910		$9,000	$18,000	$27,000		$234,000
Federal Power Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	520,600	35,700						
Title III	36,000	2,500		59,800		59,800		535,000
Federal Trade Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	615,046	41,923						
Title III	34,000	2,270		94,239		94,239		600,000
Wage-board	935	65						
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	58,271	4,196						
Title III	17,500	1,260		17,227		17,227		64,000
General Accounting Office:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	1,518,232	91,602						
Title II	21,324	898		1,632,056		1,632,056		
Historical and Memorial Commission:								
Civil War Centennial Commission:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	2,705	205		2,910		2,910		
Indian Claims Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	6,671	295						
Title III	20,500	870		3,336		3,336		25,000

Interstate Commerce Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	1,124,715	89,338		65,000		65,000		1,230,000
Title III	76,050	4,897						
National Capital Housing Authority:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	53,625	4,170		84,935		84,935		
Wage-board	25,180	1,960						
National Capital Planning Commission:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	29,240	1,900			140	140		31,000
National Capital Transportation Agency:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	21,215	1,485		33,277		33,277		
Title III	9,885	692						
National Labor Relations Board:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	1,094,900	74,600		12,000		12,000		1,157,500
National Mediation Board:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	34,323	2,239		8,000		8,000		52,000
Title III	22,007	1,431						
National Science Foundation:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	311,500	21,820		486,550		486,550		
Title III	13,000	900						
Administrative action	126,200	8,850						
Wage-board	4,000	280						
Participation in Interstate-Federal Commissions: Delaware River Basin Commission:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	4,730	331		61		61		5,000
Railroad Retirement Board:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	549,700	40,900		414,000	200,000	614,000		
Title III	22,000	1,400						
Renegotiation Board:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	117,100	8,207		162,650		162,650		
Title III	34,900	2,443						

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested House Doc. No. 80	Recommended in this document
Other independent agencies—Continued								
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	$19,000	$1,900						
Title III	6,000	600		$7,500	$20,000	$27,500		
Securities and Exchange Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	600,700	40,850						
Title III	36,000	2,450		70,600		70,600		$612,000
Wage-board	2,458	142						
Selective Service System:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	297,225	22,860						
Public Law 88–631	1,037,417	79,788		147,650		147,650		1,353,000
Public Law 88–422	63,360							
Small Business Administration:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	1,388,700	112,300						
Title III	32,300	2,700		287,000	913,000	1,200,000		336,000
Smithsonian Institution:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	482,352	34,067						
Wage-board	150,897	9,281		56,597		56,597		620,000
Subversive Activities Control Board:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	17,500	1,082						
Title III	29,500	1,918		50,000		50,000		
Tariff Commission:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	115,000	8,000						
Title III	36,000	2,000		67,000		67,000		95,000
Wage-board	1,000							

The Tax Court of the United States:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	64,795	7,625		14,120		14,120		223,300
Title IV	165,000							
Tennessee Valley Authority:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title III	22,000			4,334,000		4,334,000		
Administrative action	3,395,000	917,000						
United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	90,432	3,056		139,563		139,563		
Title III	43,000	3,075						
United States Information Agency:								
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	2,264,865	275,136	$151,689	266,000		266,000		2,454,000
Title III	26,347	1,963						
District of Columbia:								
Public Law 88–426: Title I	3,204,146	226,252						
Public Law 88–575	6,764,786	426,170	297,790	1,169,572		1,169,572	$505,800	9,866,900
Wage-board	578,173	44,955						
Grand total	921,420,502	59,605,402	18,342,622	341,092,935	29,986,008	371,078,943	30,590,300	597,699,283
Summary of public laws:								
Public Law 88–422	165,961,442	7,585,080						
Public Law 88–426:								
Title I	612,501,189	42,672,339						
Title II	11,135,007	1,794						
Title III	4,294,728	293,351	18,342,622	341,092,935	29,986,008	371,078,943	30,590,300	597,699,283
Title IV	6,651,375	295,525						
Public Law 88–575	7,571,123	473,170						
Public Law 88–631	1,120,008	84,928						
Administrative action	11,874,415	1,262,111						
Wage-board	100,311,210	6,937,104						
Grand total	921,420,502	59,605,402	18,342,622	341,092,935	29,986,008	371,078,943	30,590,300	597,699,283

ANALYSIS OF PAY INCREASE COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965—Continued

Organizational unit	Increase in direct pay and other related costs		Net amount for payment to other appropriations	Absorption			Additional funds required	
	Direct pay	Related costs		Possible by administrative action	Requiring congressional action	Total	Previously requested House Doc. No. 80	Recommended in this document
Deduct amounts out of District of Columbia funds	$10,547,105	$697,377	$297,790	$1,169,572		$1,169,572	$505,800	$9,866,900
Net total	910,873,397	58,908,025	18,044,832	339,923,363	$29,986,008	369,909,371	30,084,500	587,832,383
Deduct payments between accounts			18,044,832	18,044,832		18,044,832		
Total from Federal funds	910,873,397	58,908,025		321,878,531	29,986,008	351,864,539	30,084,500	587,832,383

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89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 110

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965 TO FINANCE THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT INDICATING THE NECESSITY FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965 TO FINANCE THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

MARCH 15, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 15, 1965.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed appropriations involving new obligational authority in the amount of $360,136,000 and an increase in an appropriation to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority in the amount of $2,500,000 for various agencies for the fiscal year 1965.

These appropriations are necessary to finance the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, which I signed on March 9, 1965. Originated by the Governors of the Appalachian States, this legislation is the truest example of creative federalism in our times. It will strike at the causes of want and misery in this troubled region of nearly 17 million people.

I hope the Congress can give early attention to this request for the needed funds.

35-012

The details of the proposed appropriations are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 13, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed appropriations involving new obligational authority in the amount of $360,136,000 and an increase in an appropriation to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority in the amount of $2,500,000 for various agencies for the fiscal year 1965.

These funds are needed to begin the Federal part of the comprehensive program for the economic development of the Appalachian region authorized to be undertaken in cooperation with the States concerned by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. The recommendations would provide in new obligational authority:

$248,000,000 for the Department of Commerce to begin construction of roads and to help public bodies take advantage of Federal grant-in-aid programs which contribute to the economic development of the region.

$40,340,000 to increase a wide range of activities in the Department of Agriculture aimed at development, protection, and better use of agricultural resources.

$17,271,000 to allow the Corps of Engineers to begin a comprehensive plan for development of water and related resources, to start planning and construction on additional projects, and to speed work on projects already underway.

$34,775,000 to enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide special assistance for vocational education, health facilities, and control of air and water pollution.

$19,250,000 for the Department of the Interior to intensify work on the development of mineral resources and the restoration of areas which have been damaged by mining.

$500,000 to complete the financing of the Appalachian Regional Commission through the fiscal year 1966.

In addition to the amounts proposed herein, the sum of $7,765,000 has already been requested in the 1966 budget for the Tennessee Valley Authority for further Appalachian development.

The total of the amounts requested herein is slightly less than the $365,000,000 included for these purposes for the fiscal year 1965 in the 1966 budget. However, as explained under the request for the Corps of Engineers, it may be necessary to request additional funds to start construction on the four projects on which you have directed that planning be accelerated.

I recommend that these proposed appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Department of Agriculture	
Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses	$520,000
Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses	1,000,000
Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses	2,000,000
Soil Conservation Service:	
Conservation operations	1,950,000
Watershed planning	600,000
Watershed protection	10,220,000
Economic Research Service: Salaries and expenses	400,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: Appalachian region conservation program	8,500,000
Farmers Home Administration:	
Salaries and expenses	500,000
Direct loan account	8,600,000
Rural Community Development Service: Salaries and expenses	65,000
Forest Service:	
Forest protection and utilization	4,635,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	(2,500,000)
Timber development organization loans and technical assistance	1,350,000
Department of Commerce	
Grants for local development districts and for research and demonstration	3,000,000
Supplemental grants-in-aid	45,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads: Appalachian development highway system	200,000,000
Department of Defense—Civil	
Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil:	
General investigations	2,271,000
Construction, general	15,000,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	
Office of Education: Expansion and improvement of vocational education	8,000,000
Public Health Service:	
Hospital construction activities	21,000,000
Air pollution	975,000
Water supply and water pollution control	1,800,000
Grants for waste treatment works construction	3,000,000
Department of the Interior	
Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research	750,000
Bureau of Mines:	
Conservation and development of mineral resources	500,000
Appalachian region mining area restoration	16,250,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects	1,750,000
Other Independent Offices	
Appalachian Regional Commission: Salaries and expenses	500,000
Total new obligational authority	360,136,000

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Researeh", $520,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

Special seeding and establishment of land use practices will be developed to maximize economic returns from use of the nontillable soils. Techniques will be developed for control of runoff and erosion, and for improved land use in areas which have an accumulation of excess water.

Cooperative State Research Service

PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Payments and expenses", *to remain available until June 30, 1966, $1,000,000 of which $330,000 shall be available for grants for basic scientific research; and $670,000 shall be available for applied and developmental research under section 205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1624).*

The funds requested will expand research by the State agricultural experiment stations to provide the basis for more effective adjustment of people and institutions to economic and social change, for greater farm productivity, for more efficient marketing, and for new sources of off-farm income and employment in the Appalachian region.

Extension Service

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Coopcrative extension work, Payments and expenses", *to remain available until June 30, 1966,* as follows: For "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $1,835,000; for "Retirement and employees' compensation eosts for extension agents", $85,000; and for "Federal Extension Service", $80,000.

The proposed funds will be used in the Appalachian region primarily by the land-grant university system to provide advice and assistance designed to improve the community and to develop its economy.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Conservation operations", *for technical services and related expenses, not otherwise provided, in connection with section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and to establish a plant materials center in the Appalachian region without regard to the construction limitations in such appropriation,* $1,950,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

The funds requested would provide $1,750,000 for technical services and $200,000 for a new plant materials center in the Appalachian region. Technical services will be furnished for preparing conservation and development plans and related agreements, servicing contracts on that portion of each farm specified for cost-sharing assistance, and installing practices for program participants in accordance with their plans and agreements.

WATERSHED PLANNING

For an additional amount for "Watershed planning", $600,000, *to remain available until expended.*

This supplemental request will provide for plans on an increased number of small watersheds in the Appalachian region.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", $10,220,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That not to exceed $3,100,000 of this amount shall be available for loans and related expenses.*

Funds requested will accelerate construction in approved watersheds in the Appalachian region by providing (1) the Federal share of the cost of works of improvement, and (2) loans to local sponsors for land easements, rights-of-way, fees, and the local share of construction costs.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $400,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

This increase is proposed to conduct economic research and analysis on the major rural development problems of the Appalachian region, with emphasis on ways to conserve and develop resources, and to make adjustments to changed conditions in rural areas. The accelerated research program will provide needed guidelines for Department of Agriculture and other rural area development programs and will furnish the research foundation for new approaches to employment and income needs in the region.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

APPALACHIAN REGION CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses, to carry into effect section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $8,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

This supplemental will provide funds to carry out a land stabilization, conservation, and erosion control program required for the

development of the Appalachian region. Cost-sharing assistance will be given to landowners, operators, or occupants who agree to carry out needed conservation treatments and changes in land use.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $500,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Direct loan account", *for loans and advances in the Appalachian Region under subtitles A and B and section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, $8,600,000, to remain available until expended.*

The above two proposed supplemental appropriations are to provide for loans and related expenses to assist farmers in the Appalachian region to establish and carry out land stabilization, conservation, and erosion control practices.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $65,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

The proposed funds will provide for leadership, coordination within the Department of Agriculture, and liaison with the Appalachian Regional Commission on matters relating to the Appalachia program.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", *to remain available until June 30, 1966,* as follows: "Forest land management", *including not more than $1,000,000 for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519)*, $2,500,000; "Forest research", $1,785,000; and "State and private forestry cooperation", $350,000.

These proposed additional amounts are to provide for acceleration of forestry research, restoration of strip-mined areas, and acquisition of depleted or strip-mined land to assist in the improvement and utilization of the timber resources of the Appalachian region.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

This supplemental appropriation will provide for liquidation of obligations incurred under previously granted contract authorization in the amount of $2,500,000 for timber access road construction in the Appalachian region.

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For loans under the applicable provisions of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1926 et seq.) and for related expenses and technical forestry assistance, as authorized by section 204 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $1,350,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation is for technical assistance and loans to help local organizations improve timber quality and productivity, and increase returns from the sale of timber and timber products.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GRANTS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS AND FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

For grants for administrative expenses of local development districts and for research and demonstration projects, as authorized by section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Funds will be used to make grants for research and demonstration projects to further economic development in the Appalachian region. In addition, grants will be made of up to 75 percent for the administrative expenses of local development districts in the region.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS-IN-AID

For supplementing grants-in-aid for the Appalachian Region, as authorized by section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $45,000,000, to remain available until expended.

These funds will supplement grants-in-aid programs for construction or equipment of facilities. They will permit the Secretary of Commerce, acting on the recommendations of the Appalachian Regional Commission, and after consultation with appropriate Federal officials, to increase the Federal share of such grants to a maximum of 80 percent of cost.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System, including local access roads, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Developmenat Act of 1965, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The requested funds are to provide initial financing of construction of an $840 million system of development highways and local access roads in the Appalachian region. Federal assistance will not exceed 70 percent of project costs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations", $2,271,000, to remain available until expended.

These funds will permit initiation of a comprehensive plan for the development and efficient utilization of the water and related resources of the Appalachian region. In addition, funds will be used for specific investigations of potential projects beneficial to the area.

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", $15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This additional amount will be used to accelerate the regular civil works program in the Appalachian region. It will provide primarily for two new construction starts, for three new planning starts, for acceleration of planning and construction on projects already underway, and for needed recreation facilities at completed reservoirs.

At the President's instruction, the Corps of Engineers will accelerate preconstruction planning on four additional projects in order to permit their construction at the earliest practicable time. If planning schedules can be sufficiently advanced, supplemental appropriations in 1966 will later be recommended to start construction of these projects.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Expansion and improvement of vocational education," *for grants for construction of vocational education school facilities, as authorized by section 211 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965,* $8,000,000 *to remain available until expended.*

The funds requested will finance matching grants for the construction of vocational education facilities in the Appalachian region.

Public Health Service

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", *including grants for construction and operation of demonstration health facilities under section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965,* $21,000,000, *to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may determine to be necessary for grants for construction of community mental health centers for the purposes of such Act may be transferred to the appropriation for grants for "Construction of community mental health centers" for the appropriate fiscal year.*

The proposed appropriation is to finance grants supporting the construction and operation of multicounty health facilities in the Appalachian region.

AIR POLLUTION

For an additional amount for "Air Pollution", $975,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

This proposed appropriation is for projects demonstrating methods of control of burning mine wastes.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Water supply and water pollution control", $1,800,000, *which, together with not to exceed $820,000 appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966.*

Funds requested will finance projects demonstrating methods of controlling acid drainage from mines and resulting water pollution.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", *for grants for construction of sewage treatment works, as authorized by section 212 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965,* $3,000,000, *to remain available until expended.*

The proposed appropriation is for grants to aid the construction of additional waste treatment works in the Appalachian region.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $750,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

The amount requested will provide for acceleration of topographic mapping and geologic and mineral resource survey programs to assist in economic development of the Appalachian region.

Bureau of Mines

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", *including not to exceed $35,000 for travel and transportation of persons,* $500,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

Funds requested will be used to conduct studies, in close cooperation with the Geological Survey and the States, of the feasibility of starting selected mining and mineral processing industry within the region.

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING AREA RESTORATION

For expenses necessary in carrying out a nation-wide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates for individuals not to exceed $100 per diem; and purchase (not to exceed fourteen) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $16,250,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interest therein.

These funds are to provide for the Federal share for restoration of areas in the Appalachian region damaged by mining and for a nation-wide study of problems created by strip and surface mining activity.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in carrying out a fish and wildlife restoration program, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates for individuals not to exceed $100 per diem; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $1,750,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interest therein.

These funds are to provide for the Federal share for restoration of areas which have been damaged by mining. The areas will be selected and the restoration done so as to enhance fish and wildlife. Restoration will be limited to publicly owned areas.

OTHER INDEPENDENT OFFICES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal [representative] *co-chairman* and his alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission and for payment of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, [$800,000] *$500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966: Provided, That the appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966.* [*Provided,* That this appropriation shall become effective upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation.]

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide additional funds for operation of the Appalachian Regional Commission and for the Federal cochairman, his staff, and his alternate. This commission is composed of representatives from each of the 11 States, and the Federal cochairman. The commission will develop comprehensive plans and programs for the economic development of the region and make recommendations for actions to be undertaken by the Federal, State, and local governments.

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89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 111

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965 AND AMENDMENTS TO THE REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATIONS TRANSMITTED IN THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1966

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT INDICATING THE NECESSITY FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965 AND AMENDMENTS TO THE REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATIONS TRANSMITTED IN THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1966

MARCH 15, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 15, 1965.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $33,195,000 and amendments to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1966 in the amount of $11,900,000 for various departments. In addition, there are included proposed appropriations for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $3,615,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority.

The details of the proposed appropriations and amendments, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

35-012

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $33,195,000 and amendments to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1966 in the amount of $11,900,000 for various departments. In addition, there are included proposed appropriations for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $3,615,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority.

These proposed supplemental appropriations and amendments are mainly for the repair, replacement, and restoration of facilities damaged or destroyed by the disastrous floods of last December and January in the States of California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and by other natural disasters. These funds are needed to repair and replace roads, bridges, culverts, stream-gaging stations, navigation and power facilities, wildlife refuges, recreational facilities, etc. Silt and debris must be removed from lands under cultivation and from streams and reservoirs. Indians whose homes have been washed away must be given assistance in rebuilding their homes and sanitation facilities must be restored. New sources of supply must be provided in order to keep lumber mills operating so as to provide employment for millworkers and others in the affected areas. Work must be initiated and accelerated on surveys, planning, and construction of flood control projects in the stricken areas.

Flood damage to roads and highways has been severe and in some instances the extent has not yet been fully determined. In the case of the roads and trails item for the Department of Agriculture and the Oregon and California grant lands item for the Department of the Interior, the amounts proposed herein will provide only initial financing. Additional funds will have to be requested later when the full extent of damage can be determined. In the case of the Federal-aid highways, the Bureau of Public Roads is utilizing its existing authority to allocate funds for emergency repairs but the present limitation of $30,000,000 for this purpose is inadequate and legislation will be proposed to increase the limitation.

In addition, blizzards and adverse weather in Montana and the Northern Plains States have deprived Indians of employment and created a critical shortage of feed for livestock. The proposed appropriations will provide welfare assistance and livestock feed.

Additional funds are also included to complete the reconstruction of the Alaska Railroad's Seward terminal facilities which were destroyed by the Alaska earthquake. In dredging for the new harbor, it has been determined that more material has to be moved and that it is denser than expected and, therefore, costs are greater than had been estimated.

Also included are the necessary funds to finance estimated contractor earnings in the fiscal year 1966 on the Blackfeet irrigation project, Montana. The original dam was destroyed by flood in June 1964 and partial financing of reconstruction costs has been provided. However, no funds were requested in the 1966 budget pending deter-

mination of location and capacity of the reservoir. These determinations have now been made enabling work to proceed.

The details are as follows:

1965

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", for "Forest land management", $4,200,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations", $25,000, to remain available until expended.

Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", $1,735,000, to remian available until expended.

Flood Control, Hurricane, and Shore Protection Emergencies

For an additional amount for "Flood control, hurricane, and shore protection emergencies", $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Public lands development roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For an additional amount for "Oregon and California grant lands", *for emergency repair and reconstruction of flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management,* $8,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That this amount shall be nonreimbursable to the general fund of the Treasury.*

Bureau of Indian Affairs

education and welfare services

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", $600,000.

construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,910,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That not to exceed $30,000 shall be available for purchase of land in the State of California outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.*

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

For an additional amount for "Road construction (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,115,000, to remain available until expended.

National Park Service

construction

For an additional amouut for "Construction", *including not to exceed $25,000 for travel and transportation of persons,* $1,300,000, to remain available until expended.

The Alaska Railroad

payment to the alaska railroad revolving fund

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska earthquake, to remain available until expended, $1,300,000, which may be made available to the Corps of Engineers for reconstruction of the Seward dock facilities.

Geological Survey

surveys, investigations, and research

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $800,000, *to remain available until June 30, 1966.*

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,125,000, to remain available until expended.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,200,000, *to remain available until expended.*

1966

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendments	Revised request
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL			
372	General investigations	$23,988,000	$350,000	$24,338,000
374	Construction, general	988,215,000	2,850,000	991,065,000
382	Operation and maintenance, general	172,862,000	1,000,000	173,862,000
383	Flood control, hurricane, and shore protection emergencies		7,000,000	7,000,000
	(Add the above heading and insert the following language thereunder:) For expenses necessary for emergency flood control, hurricane and shore protection activities, as authorized by section 5 of the Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, as amended, [$4,150,000] *$7,000,000.* to remain available until expended. [: *Provided*, That the unobligated balance of funds heretofore appropriated for the foregoing purposes shall be merged with this appropriation.]			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
	CONSTRUCTION			
525	Construction	68,975,000	700,000	69,675,000

The amounts requested when added to amounts previously requested will not raise the total requests above the totals shown for the fiscal years 1965 and 1966 in the 1966 budget.

I recommend the transmission of these proposed supplemental appropriations and amendments to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 112

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT INDICATING THE NECESSITY FOR A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965

MARCH 15, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 15, 1965.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $250,000,000 for the Inter-American Development Bank.

The details of this proposed appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

35-012

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $250,000,000 for the Inter-American Development Bank, as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For an additional amount for "Investment in Inter-American Development Bank," *for the first installment of the United States share in the increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Bank,* $250,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank has recommended an increase in the resources of the Bank's fund for special operations for 1965, 1966, and 1967. This increase will help fulfill the goals of the Alliance for Progress by making available loans to Latin American countries on easy repayment terms. The U.S. share of the increase is $250 million per year for which the Congress has recently authorized appropriations. The first installment is due on or before June 30, 1965.

This amount was specifically included in the total for the fiscal year 1965 as shown in the 1966 budget.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 113

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT INDICATING THE NECESSITY FOR A SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, AS PROVIDED BY VARIOUS LAWS

MARCH 15, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 15, 1965.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of $23,643,495, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs.

The details of this proposed appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

35-012—65——1

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 13, 1965.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims and judgments rendered against the United States as provided by various laws, in the amount of $23,643,495, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs as follows:

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document numbered 113, Eighty-ninth Congress, $23,643,495, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided,* That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further,* That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

The details of this proposed supplemental appropriation are covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies set forth in the attachment to this letter.

In accordance with the provision of law providing for this submission, I recommend that this proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Damage Claims	
Department of Defense:	
Department of the Air Force	$318,897.95
Department of the Army	19,700.25
Department of the Navy	2,400.00
Total, damage claims	340,998.20
Other Claims	
Department of State	9,600.00
Indian Claims Commission	19,912,174.40
Total, other claims	19,921,774.40
Judgments	
U.S. Court of Claims:	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Department of Defense	850,000.00
Department of the Army	313,938.24
U.S. district courts:	
Veterans' Administration	525,000.00
Department of Defense	1,691,783.83
Total, judgments	3,380,722.07
Grand total	23,643,494.67

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Department of Defense

department of the air force

Department of the Air Force,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, March 9, 1965.

Hon. Kermit Gordon,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Director: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on April 21, 1962. The claimant is the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Co., subrogee of Alexander F. Rutka.

The amount found due the claimant was $19,785.32. Claimant had agreed in writing to accept the amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim subject to final settlement of the claim of Alexander F. Rutka, the subrogor. Mr. Rutka refused to accept an award of $1,227.92 and elected to bring suit against the United States. The Department of Justice agreed to settle Mr. Rutka's claim for $3,100 and the claimant insurance company agreed to contribute $1,250 to the settlement. This has the effect of reducing the award to the claimant from $19,785.32 to $18,535.32. Settlement procedures with Mr. Rutka have been completed and the claimant has agreed in writing to accept the reduced amount found due in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim.

Accordingly, the award as finally found due the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Co. in the amount of $18,535.32 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On April 21, 1962, an Air Force F–102A jet aircraft, while participating in an official "fly-over" as part of the opening day ceremonies of the Seattle World's Fair developed trouble forcing the pilot to abandon the aircraft. The plane crashed on the property of Alexander F. Rutka and caused extensive damage to the Rutka property and adjoining properties.

Amount claimed, $22,356.52; amount awarded, $19,785.32, later reduced to $18,535.32; amount reported, $18,535.32.

Sincerely,

Leonard Marks, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 9, 1965.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for personal injuries, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on December 9, 1960. The claimant is Perry W. Ranew, by his natural guardian Archy N. Ranew, staff sergeant, U.S. Air Force, in care of law office of Walter L. Nixon, Jr., 1117 West Howard Avenue, Biloxi, Miss. The amount found due the claimant is $124,522.73. Claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due him in full satisfaction and final settlement.

Accordingly, the award as finally found due Perry W. Ranew in the amount of $124,522.73 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provision of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On December 9, 1960, at Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa, Perry W. Ranew entered an 8 by 10 inch concrete transformer house by removing a loose metal louver and his head came in contact with 13,800 volts of electricity. He received severe burns of the head, face, body, and both feet. Consistent with the electrical shock he has developed traumatic cataracts in both eyes, impairing his vision severely.

Amount claimed, $918,840.00; amount awarded, $124,522.73; amount reported, $124,522.73.

Sincerely,

LEONARD MARKS, JR.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 9, 1965.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on July 4 to August 24, 1963. The claimant is the Peterson-Biddick Co., Wadena, Minn. The amount found due the claimant is $13,879.50. The claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due it in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim.

Accordingly, the amount of $13,879.50 found due the Peterson-Biddick Co. is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the

character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On July 4 to August 24, 1963, low-flying aircraft flew over the Peterson-Biddick turkey farm located 4 miles east of Menahga, Minn. As a result of these flights, a total of 2,140 turkeys died from stampeding. In addition, claimant claims for extra labor, grade losses, extra feed costs, and gross profit loss.

Amount claimed, $19,942.51; amount awarded, $13,879.50; amount reported, $13,879.50.

Sincerely,

LEONARD MARKS, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 9, 1965.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on March 27, 1964. The claimant is Frank Cedrick Davenport, Route 2, Jacksonville, Ark. The amount found due the claimant is $19,181.67. Claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due him in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Frank C. Davenport was paid the sum of $5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Frank C. Davenport in the total amount of $14,181.67 ($7,949.17 to the claimant personally and $6,232.50 to the estate of his son, Gary Davenport) is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On March 27, 1964, claimant's son, Gary, was playing in the yard of a neighbor when a B–47E aircraft, which had taken off from Little Rock Air Force Base, crashed and killed claimant's son. The aircraft was on an authorized Air Force flight and Air Force liability is conceded. The claimant seeks recovery for decedent's conscious pain and suffering, claimant and wife's shock and mental anguish, and claimant and wife's loss of anticipated contributions to their support and maintenance.

Amount claimed, $50,000; amount awarded, $19,181.67; administrative partial payment, $5,000; amount reported $14,181.67.

Sincerely,

LEONARD MARKS, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 9, 1965.

HON. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred during May 7 through 11, 1964. The claimant is the City of Prescott, Ariz. The amount found due the claimant is $17,891. Claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due it in full satistifaction and final settlement of its claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, the City of Prescott, Ariz., was paid the sum of $5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due the City of Prescott, Ariz., in the total amount of $12,891 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

Between May 7 and 11, 1964, during the maneuver of the U.S. Strike Command known as Desert Strike, it became necessary for Air Force transport aireraft to land at the Municipal Airport at Prescott, Ariz. The aircraft were loaded with men, equipment, and supplies, and wheel loadings were greatly in excess of the maximums permissible for the type of pavement which composed the runway. As a result, the runway was badly damaged.

Amount elaimed, $35,130.81; amount awarded, $17,891; administrative partial payment, $5,000; amount reported, $12,891.

Sincerely,

LEONARD MARKS, JR.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 9, 1965.

HON. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for personal injury as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on October 23, 1961. The claimant is Larry D. Brown, by his natural guardian Martin L. Brown, staff sergeant, U.S. Air Force, care of law offices of Lindauer, Nieman & Lindauer, 208 South High Street, Belleville, Ill. The amount found due the claimant is $20,000. Claimant has agreed

in writing to accept the amount found due him in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Larry D. Brown was paid the sum of $5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Larry D. Brown in the amount of $15,000 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On Monday, October 23, 1961, at approximately 0815 hours, a U.S. Air Force bus was traveling on King's Highway 11 from Lowther Air Force Station to Kapuskasin in the Province of Ontario for the purpose of transporting 21 children to public and parochial schools. The school bus while traveling at about 45 miles per hour collided with a gravel truck loaded with 19 tons of crushed rock. This claim is for Larry D. Brown, an Air Force dependent, who was one of the passengers on the bus and who sustained severe personal injuries.

Amount claimed, $40,000; amount awarded, $20,000; administrative partial payment, $5,000; amount reported, $15,000.

Sincerely,

LEONARD MARKS, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 3, 1965.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 32, United States Code, section 715, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on January 18, 1963. The claimants are James and Elsie Todd, in care of John E. Grosboll, Esq., Lilienstein, Knuppel & Grosboll, attorneys at law, 101 East Douglas Street, Petersburg, Ill., 62675. The full amount found due the claimants is $5,147.92. The claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Accordingly, the amount of $5,147.92 found due James and Elsie Todd is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 32, United States Code, section 715, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

On January 18, 1963, an Air Force aircraft, F–84F, flown by Maj. Robert Gasper of the 182d Tactical Fighter Group, Peoria, Ill., on a mission for training proficiency, crashed in a farmyard about 75 feet from the Todd residence. Major Gasper was killed in the crash. On impact, the aircraft disintegrated and parts were thrown into the farmhouse, farm buildings, and about the farmyard. The

accident caused damage to the house, oil tanks, truck, livestock, fencing, pasture, and crops. In addition to property damage, the claimants claim general damages for nervous shock and invasion of privacy.

Amount claimed is $11,955.76; amount awarded, $5,147.92; administrative partial payment, $5,000; amount reported, $147.92.

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD MARKS, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 9, 1965.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on May 13, 1964. The claimants are Ethan A. and Mary L. Taylor, North Las Vegas, Nev. The amount found due the claimants is $9,679.11. Claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Ethan A. and Mary L. Taylor received an emergency payment of $1,000 and an administrative partial payment of $4,000.

Accordingly, the balance of award as finally found due Ethan A. and Mary L. Taylor in the amount of $4,679.11 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On May 13, 1964, a U.S. Air Force F–105 jet aircraft aborted on takeoff from Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., on an authorized noncombat mission. The plane crashed into a new residential subdivision, totally destroying seven houses, including the claimants' house.

Amount claimed, $14,442.16; amount awarded, $9,679.11; administrative partial payment, $4,000; emergency payment, $1,000; amount reported, $4,679.11.

Sincerely,

LEONARD MARKS, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 9, 1965.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered,

ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on May 13, 1964. The claimants are Vernard F. and Lora A. Bush, North Las Vegas, Nev. The amount found due the claimants is $11,060.70. Claimants have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Vernard F. and Lora A. Bush received an emergency payment of $1,000 and an administrative partial payment of $4,000.

Accordingly, the balance of the award as finally found due Vernard F. and Lora A. Bush in the amount of $6,060.70 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On May 13, 1964, a U.S. Air Force F–105 jet aircraft aborted on takeoff from Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., on an authorized noncombat mission. The plane crashed into a new residential subdivision, totally destroying seven houses, including the claimants' house.

Amount claimed, $13,937.36; amount awarded, $11,060.70; administrative partial payment, $4,000; emergency payment, $1,000; amount reported, $6,060.70.

Sincerely,

LEONARD MARKS, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 10, 1965.

HON. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, a claim for property damage as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on October 23, 1961. The claimant is Howard Donald Newcomb, individually and as natural guardian of Michael Dean Newcomb. The amount found due the claimant is $114,000. Claimant has agreed in writing to accept the amount found due him in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Howard Donald Newcomb was paid the sum of $5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Howard Donald Newcomb in the total amount of $109,000 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, and the amount reported follows:

On October 23, 1961, a U.S. Air Force bus was traveling from Lowther Air Force Station to Kapuskasing in the Province of Ontario for the purpose of transporting 21 children to public and paroehial schools. Approximately 6 miles east of Lowther Air Force Station and approximately 1 mile west of Opasatika, the bus while traveling at about 45 miles per hour collided with a gravel truck loaded with 19 tons of crushed roek. Claimant's son, Michael Dean Newcomb, sustained serious permanent injuries in this accident involving brain damage, skull defect, loss of vision of right eye, facial scars, and leg deformities.

Amount claimed, $362,000; amount awarded, $114,000; administrative partial payment, $5,000; amount reported, $109,000.

Sincerely,

LEONARD MARKS, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1964.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. GORDON: In accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Department of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, the claim set forth below for damages as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1964 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which it has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Paeific Indemnity Co., 306 San Diego Trust & Savings Building, 530 Broadway, San Diego, Calif. On February 4, 1964, a pilotless drone BUNO 131043, while being operated by qualified naval personnel on an authorized maneuver, collided with a trenching machine at San Nicolas Island, Calif., totally destroying the trenching machine. The damage is considered ineident to the noncombat activities of the Navy. The claimant submitted a proper and timely subrogation claim in the amount of $11,950 and subsequently agreed to accept $7,400 in full satisfaction. Payment in the amount of $5,000 has already been effected administratively by the Department of the Navy.

Amount claimed, $11,950; amount reported, $2,400.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., December 17, 1964.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. GORDON: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns damage to and loss of property resulting from maneuver activities of the U.S. Army. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of a military department acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of that department.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the nature of the claim, and the amount reported follows:

The joint claim of Gilder W. Cromer, George H. Cromer, and Charles E. Cromer, R.F.D. 4, Newberry, S.C., in the amount of $65,485.70, is for damage to land, dwelling, fencing, crops, and for damage to and loss of livestock, which resulted from maneuver activities of the U.S. Army in South Carolina.

The incidents out of which the claim arose occurred during the period from August 1 to 13, 1963, in the course of Exercise Swift Strike III. It has been determined that $24,383.25 is due the claimants and they have agreed to accept that amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

A partial payment in the amount of $5,000 has been made to the claimants. The balance of $19,383.25 due the claimants has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, $65,485.70; amount paid, $5,000; amount reported, $19,383.25.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. FITCH,
Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., November 10, 1964.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GORDON: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of $5,000, the claim hereinafter described, which concerns damage to and loss of property resulting from maneuver activities conducted by the U.S. Army. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damages to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of a military department acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of that department.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the nature of the claim, and the amount reported follows:

The claim of Ryan F. Lawson, Route 3, Clinton, S.C., in the amended amount of $8,620, is for damage to land, dwelling, fencing, crops, and for damage to and loss of livestock, which resulted from maneuver activities of the U.S. Army in Laurens County, S.C.

The incidents out of which the claim arose occurred during the period from August 1 to 13, 1963, in the course of Exercise Swift Strike III. It has been determined that $5,317 is due the claimant and he has agreed to accept that amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim. A partial payment in the amount of $5,000 has been made to the claimant. The balance of $317 due the claimant has been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that this amount be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, $8,620; amount paid, $5,000; amount reported, $317.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Fitch,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management).

OTHER CLAIMS

Department of State

Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1965.

Hon. Kermit Gordon,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gordon: The Secretary of State has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that fines were paid to foreign governments by owners of vessels under circumstances set forth in Public Law 83–680, approved August 27, 1954.

This act provides that in any case where a vessel of the United States is seized by a foreign country under certain conditions, and a fine must be paid in order to secure the prompt release of the vessel and crew, the owners of the vessel shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of the fine actually paid as certified to him by the Secretary of State.

Based on the certification by the Secretary of State, I certify that the amounts due the claimants, as set forth below, are legal claims and recommend they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for payment.

Name of vessel	Government	Claimant	Amount	Date certified to Treasury
Narco	Mexican	Pierre D. Labove	$3,200	Oct. 2, 1964
Jean Frances	do	Birdie K. Galloway, Ashley Galloway, Jr., and Signor Willie Galloway.	3,200	Oct. 28, 1964
Arlene	do	R. Leloup Shrimp Co., Inc	3,200	Nov. 2, 1964
		Total	9,600	

Sincerely yours,

Ernest C. Betts, Jr.,
Director, Office of Budget and Finance.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1965.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GORDON: Awards have been rendered by the Indian Claims Commission aggregating $19,912,174.40 as illustrated in the following schedule A–1, and the awards have been presented to this Department for payment. It is requested that this amount be established in an appropriation under the Treasury Department.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST C. BETTS, Jr.,
Director, Office of Budget and Finance.

SCHEDULE A–1.—*Awards rendered by the Indian Claims Commission against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
327	The Confederated Bands of Ute Indians.	$7,908,586.16	Feb. 18, 1965	Mar. 4, 1965	Compensation for land.
21	The Creek Nation East of the Mississippi (intervenor).	3,913,000.00	Sept. 10, 1962	Jan. 25, 1965	Do.
46	The Nooksack Tribe of Indians on relation of Joseph Louis, chairman of the general council.	49,383.50	Feb. 9, 1962	Feb. 16, 1965	Do.
303	The Ottawa Tribe and Guy Jennison, Bronson Edwards, and Gene Jennison as representatives of the Ottawa Tribe.	368,039.55	Feb. 11, 1965	do	Do.
157	Shoshone Tribe of Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	120,000.00	Feb. 24, 1965	Mar. 4, 1965	Unlawful removal of gold.
88, 330, 330–A	The Southern Paiute Nation et al.	7,253,165.19	Jan. 18, 1965	Jan. 19, 1965	Compensation for land.
349	Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, and Indian Reorganization Act corporation for and on behalf of the Uncompahgre Band of Ute Indians.	300,000.00	do	Mar. 1, 1965	Do.
	Total	19,912,174.40			

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1965.

Hon. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GORDON: Judgments over $100,000, which have been rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and the U.S. district courts, have been presented to this Department for payment as follows:

U.S. Court of Claims: Payable from the general fund (schedule B)	$1,163,938.24
U.S. district courts: Payable from the general fund (schedule C)	2,216,783.83
Total	3,380,722.07

An appropriation of $3,380,722.07 is hereby requested, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs. We understand that no judgment shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Sincerely yours,

ERNEST C. BETTS, Jr.,
Director, Office of Budget and Finance.

SCHEDULE B.—*Judgments over $100,000 rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget Branch*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Released by Justice	Nature of claim
	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
	DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE					
266-62	Compagnie Generale de Telegraphic Sans Fils	$850,000.00	Nov. 16, 1964	Dec. 18, 1964	Jan. 15, 1965	Patent infringement.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
20-55	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co	125,783.24	Sept. 25, 1964	Feb. 3, 1965	Oct. 1, 1964	Recovery of transportation charges.
512-59	Charles H. Thompkins Co	188,155.00	Feb. 5, 1965	Feb. 15, 1965	Feb. 11, 1965	Recovery for delays and suspension of work.
	Total	1,163,938.24				

SCHEDULE C.—*Judgments over $100,000 rendered by the U.S. district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget Branch*

Docket number and court	Claimant	Amount awarded in decree (interest as authorized)		Date of judgment	Received from Justice	Nature of claim
		Principal	Cost			
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
Civil No. 23802, eastern district of Pennsylvania.	Nathan Carl Schwartz	$525,000.00		Sept. 28, 1964	Oct. 7, 1964	Personal injuries due to negligence of Government doctors.
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
Admiralty Nos. 1764 and 1765, district of Delaware.	Ruth Elizabeth Allen, widow and executrix of the estate of Capt. William C. Allen, and on behalf of her 2 minor children.	137,489.33		Dec. 17, 1964	Feb. 24, 1965	U.S. Navy ship collision.
Do	Gloria Jean Reneau on behalf of the estate of Edward L. Reneau, deceased.	161,232.50		do	do	Do.
Do	Fulvio Carrion	113,764.00		do	do	Do.
Do	Pablo Cruz	125,598.00		do	do	Do.
Do	Henri R. Desroehers	125,557.00		do	do	Do.
Do	William E. Galligan	257,850.00		do	do	Do.
Do	Robert L. Jamison	136,795.00		do	do	Do.
Do	Thomas J. Martin	105,195.00		do	do	Do.
Admiralty Nos. 1764 and 1765, district of Delaware.	Verart Miranda	144,945.00		do	do	Do.
Do	Oscar E. Nelson	117,726.00		do	do	Do.
Do	Thomas C. Redmond	101,095.00		do	do	Do.
Do	Luther Walker	164,537.00		do	do	Do.
	Total	2,216,783.83				

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89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 114

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT INDICATING THE NECESSITY FOR A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965 AND AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966

MARCH 15, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 15, 1965.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation in the amount of $971,000 for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1965 and amendments to the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1966 providing for a decrease in Federal funds in the amount of $4,013,000 and net increases in amounts payable from District of Columbia funds of $757,000.

The details of these requests, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

35-012

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $971,000 and amendments to the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1966 providing for a reduction of $4,013,000 in the requirement for Federal funds and a net increase of $757,000 in appropriations to be paid from District of Columbia funds.

The proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1965 is as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", $971,000, to remain available until expended.

This additional amount, together with amounts previously appropriated, is to enable the District of Columbia to acquire an adequate site for the proposed new central library.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

The proposed amendments to the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1966 are as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

Federal payment to District of Columbia

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendments	Revised request
997 (Dist. of Col. volume, 21)	Federal payment to District of Columbia:			
	Federal payment to—			
	Water fund	$2,200,000	−$227,000	$1,973,000
	Sanitary sewage works fund	1,335,000	−186,000	1,149,000
	Federal loan	29,911,900	−3,600,000	26,311,900
	(To be advanced to general fund)	(26,000,000)	(−3,600,000)	(22,400,000)

These amendments reflect reduced requirements for Federal payments for water and sewage services, based on actual usage, and reduced requirements for Federal loans to the general fund, based on revised estimates of revenues from local sources.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

Operating expenses

Budget page (Dist. of Col. volume)	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
25	General operating expenses	$21,321,000	$5,000	$21,326,000

This amendment will provide for a histopathology technician in the Office of the Coroner to enable that Office to complete more promptly examinations required in connection with autopsies.

Budget page (Dist. of Col. volume)	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
26	Public safety	$77,556,600	$27,000	$77,583,600

This amendment is to provide four additional positions for the Juvenile Court to initiate a program of statistical research in the cause of, and remedies for, delinquent behavior.

Budget page (Dist. of Col. volume)	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
28	Education (Delete the first paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:) Education, including purchase of [fourteen] *nine* passenger motor vehicles, including [two] *seven* for replacement only, *$5,000 for membership in the Research Council of the Great Cities Program*, the development of national defense education programs, and for matching Federal grants under the National Defense Education Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1580), as amended, [$68,051,000] *$77,984,000*, of which [$678,895] *$733,093* shall be for development of vocational education in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1936, as amended[.], *and $124,000 shall be payable from the highway fund.*	$77,679,000	$305,000	$77,984,000

This proposed amendment will provide for expansion of driver training within the public school system as required by Public Law 88–287, approved March 18, 1964 ($124,000), and for additional free lunches for schoolchildren, based on revised estimates of the number of children needing them ($181,000).

Budget page (Dist. of Col. volume)	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
33	Sanitary engineering (Payable from the water fund)	$22,952,000 (7,512,800)	$22,000 (22,000)	$22,974,000 (7,534,800)

The District of Columbia has increased its estimate of public water consumption in 1966 by 1.5 million gallons. This proposed amendment is for the purchase of electric power to be used in providing for this increased consumption.

Budget page (Dist. of Col. volume)	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
36	Personal services, wage-board employees (Insert the above heading and following paragraph immediately preceding the heading "Repayment of loans and interest":) For pay increases and related retirement costs for wage-board employees, to be transferred by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations for the fiscal year [1965] *1966* from which said employees are properly payable, [$1,118,200] *$1,279,000*, of which [$75,400] *$103,000* shall be payable from the highway fund (*including $2,000 from the motor vehicle parking account*), [103,400] *$132,000* from the water fund, [$68,500] *$88,000* from the sanitary sewage works fund, and [$700] *$1,000* from the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund.	----------	$1,279,000	$1,279,000

This additional amount is to provide for wage-board pay increases granted pursuant to law since preparation of the 1966 estimates.

Budget page (Dist. of Col. volume)	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
37	Capital outlay (Delete the paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following:) For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned in compliance with section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, the Act of May 14, 1948 (62 Stat. 235), and payments under the Act of July 2, 1954 (68 Stat. 443); construction projects as authorized by the Acts of April 22, 1904 (33 Stat. 244), February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 91), May 18, 1954 (68 Stat. 105), June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183), and August 20, 1958 (72 Stat. 686); including acquisition of sites; preparation of plans and specifications for the following buildings and facilities: [new junior high school in the vicinity of 6th Street and Brentwood Parkway Northeast, Wheatley Elementary School addition, new elementary school in the vicinity of 7th and Webster Streets Northwest, Nichols Avenue Elementary School replacement, Tyler Elementary School addition, Chevy Chase Branch Library, Engine Company Number 9 replacement, school and activities building at the Junior Village, shop building at the Cedar Knoll School, a juvenile facility and Incinerator Number 5] *new senior high school in the vicinity of 55th and Eads Streets Northeast, Dunbar Senior High School addition and alterations, new junior high school in the vicinity of 13th and Van Buren Streets Northwest, Shaw Junior High School replacement, Browne Junior High School addition, Hine Junior High School addition, new elementary school in the vicinity of 11th and Kenyon Streets Northwest, West Elementary School addition, new elementary school in the vicinity of Lincoln Road and Douglas Street Northeast, Blow-Pierce Elementary Schools replacement, Blair-Ludlow-Taylor Elementary Schools replacement, new elementary school in the vicinity of Texas Avenue and Burns Street Southeast, Beers Elementary School addition, Seaton Elementary School replacement, Emery-Eckington Elementary Schools replacement, Takoma Elementary Schoo replacement, school for*	$74,871,600	−$881,000	$73,990,600

Budget page Dist. of Col. volume)	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
	severely mentally retarded, new downtown library, Chevy Chase community center, Engine Company Number 15 replacement, farm cottage replacement at the District Training School; for conducting the following preliminary surveys: construction of community health centers and the West Administration buildings, renovation of refrigeration at the Reformatory, electrical, water and sewer systems of the Children's Center, boiler modification and replacement of roadways at the District Training School, and ground improvements at the District of Columbia Village and Junior Village; erection of the following structures, including building improvement and alteration and the treatment of grounds: [new junior high school in the vicinity of 16th and Irving Streets Northwest, Slowe Elementary School addition, new elementary school in the vicinity of Wheeler Road and Mississippi Avenue Southeast, Truesdell Elementary School addition, Mildred Green Elementary School addition, new elementary school in the vicinity of 18th and E Streets Nortbeast, Raymond Elementary School addition, Ruth K. Webb Elementary School addition, West End Branch Library, McKinley Swimming Pool, Holly and Dogwood Cottages renovation at the District Training School and two street cleaning tool houses; $901,000] *Spingarn-Phelps stadium, Deal Junior High School addition, new junior high school in the vicinity of Sixth Street and Brentwood Parkway Northeast, Randall Junior High School addition and alterations, new elementary school in the vicinity of Seventh and Webster Streets Northwest, Watkins Elementary School addition and alterations, Wheatley Elementary School addition, Thomas Elementary School addition, Nichols Avenue Elementary School replacement, Tyler Elementary School addition, Brent Elementary School replacement, Sharpe Health School addition, Chevy Chase Branch Library, Precinct Number 2 addition, Engine Company Number 9 replacement, utility services at the District of Columbia General Hospital; utility barn replacement at the Workhouse, heating plant replacement at the Workhouse, Industrial Arts Building at the Youth Center, dormitory at the Workhouse, juvenile facility, shop building at the Cedar Knoll School, Washington Cottage addition at the Maple Glen School, replacement of the steam distribution system at the Maple Glen School, storage building at the Junior Village, a school and activities building at the Junior Village, Incinerator Number 5, and two street cleaning tool houses; $911,000* for the purchase of equipment for new school buildings; to remain available until expended, [$58,662,000] *$73,990,600,* of which [$6,830,000] *$9,500,000* shall not become available for expenditure until July 1, [1965, $13,185,000] *1966, $13,241,000* shall be payable from the highway fund *(including $151,000 from the motor vehicle parking account)*, [$2,383,000] *$1,375,000* shall be payable from the water fund, and [$11,026,000] *$2,285,000* shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund, and [$1,887,000] *$5,136,900* shall be available for construction services by the Director of Buildings and Grounds or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioners, and the funds for the use of the Director of Buildings and Grounds shall be advanced to the appropriation account, "Construction services, Department of Buildings and Grounds".			

This proposed amendment is to provide for a revised estimate of the cost of an addition to the Randall Junior High School (+$39,000) and for the replacement of the steam distribution system at the Maple Glen School (+$330,000). It also reflects postponement of the request for additional funds for the flood protection project at the Dalecarlia Reservation (−$1,250,000).

I recommend that the foregoing appropriation and amendments be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

KERMIT GORDON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 119

PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES AND AN APPROPRIATION FOR OBLIGATIONS PREVIOUSLY INCURRED

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965, AND A PROPOSED APPROPRIATION TO LIQUIDATE OBLIGATIONS INCURRED UNDER PREVIOUSLY GRANTED CONTRACT AUTHORITY

MARCH 16, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 16, 1965.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed new obligational authority in the amount of $12,471,000 for the legislative branch and various departments and agencies of the executive branch for the fiscal year 1965. In addition, there is included a proposed appropriation of $30 million to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority.

The details of these proposals, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed new obligational authority in the amount of $12,471,000 for the legislative branch and various departments and agencies of the executive branch for the fiscal year 1965. In addition, there is included a proposed appropriation of $30 million to liquidate obligations incurred under previously granted contract authority. The details are as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

JOINT ITEMS

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Joint Committee on Defense Production

For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on Defense Production", $10,000.

As provided by statute, proposed supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available in the appropriation under this head for the current fiscal year for compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (50 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of Title 18, United States Code, not to exceed $75,000 shall be available in such appropriation for such compensation and expenses.

This proposed provision is required to increase the limitation in the 1965 Appropriation Act on the total amount that may be paid to expert witnesses. Costs of expert witnesses over the past 3 months increased substantially and indicate that the amount under the current limitation will be insufficient to meet the needs for the entire fiscal year.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

United States Secret Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $810,000, *of which $539,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Retired pay", Coast Guard, fiscal year 1965.*

This proposed amendment is to replace the supplemental appropriation request included in the letter of the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget of February 5, 1965 (H. Doc. 80), which is hereby canceled. This estimate will provide $215,000 to cover increased pay costs under Public Law 88–426 and $595,000 to expand the protective capabilities of the Service. The proposed transfer will permit the Treasury Department to absorb most of these costs by using other currently available funds.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

URBAN RENEWAL FUND (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Urban renewal fund (liquidation of contract authorization)", $30,000,000.

Presently available funds are insufficient to meet requests for disbursements under previously granted contract authority for the urban renewal program. The need for additional funds arises because projects now in the execution stage will be eligible for payments in excess of presently available funds.

Public Housing Administration

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", $13,000,000.

These additional funds are needed by the Public Housing Administration to meet fiscal year 1965 contractual obligations for annual contributions. Presently available funds are not sufficient to meet the Government's commitments under contracts with local housing authorities.

The amounts requested herein, when added to the amounts previously requested, will not increase the total for the fiscal year 1965 as shown in the 1966 budget.

I recommend that the foregoing be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

Kermit Gordon,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and Fees Paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued April 5, 1965
For actions of April 1 (continued) and April 2, 1965
89th-1st; No. 59-pt.2

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Sparkman commended USDA cotton research program. Sen. Morse urged flood disaster relief for western States. Sen. Morse discussed his amendments to provide new foreign aid program.

HOUSE (April 2)

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. The House Appropriations Committee reported (during adjournment) H. R. 7091, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1965 (H. Report 224) which includes items for this Department as shown on the table attached to this Digest. In addition to the actions shown, the Committee added language to this bill which would extend the availability of funds for the milk indemnity program from January 31 to June 30, 1965.

SENATE (April 1, Continued)

2. RECLAMATION. Passsed as reported S. 254, to authorize the construction and maintenance of the Tualatin Federal reclamation project, Ore. The bill prohibits, for a period of ten years from date of enactment, the use of water of the reclamation project for the production of any basic agricultural commodity in surplus supply, unless the Secretary of Agriculture authorizes the production of such commodity in the interest of national security. pp. 6566-7

3. COTTON RESEARCH. Sen. Sparkman reviewed and commended the results of the cotton research program of this Department, particularly in the development of stretch flame-resistent, and wrinkle-resistent cotton fabrics, and stated that these developments are promoting wider use of cotton. p. 6533

4. DISASTER RELIEF. Sen. Morse urged enactment of S. 327, to provide flood disaster relief to the western States, and inserted his testimony before the Senate Public Works Committee in support of the bill. pp. 6533-6

5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse submitted and discussed amendments he intends to propose to the foreign aid bill which would provide for the termination by June 30, 1967, of the foreign aid and food for peace programs as presently authorized, and would authorize the President to appoint a committee to recommend new programs by July 1966. pp. 6537-44

5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Neuberger criticized the activities of Life Line Foundation, Inc., which she stated was the "Nations's top peddler of rightwing propaganda," and inserted an item stating that Life Line proposes that Federal farm programs be "curtailed or discontinued." pp. 6558-65

6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the military procurement bill will be considered Mon., Apr. 5, followed by consideration of H. R. 5721, the acreage-poundage tobacco bill. p. 6567

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 5. p. 6574

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cohelan inserted a statement, "Goals of Farm Policy: A Comment on Comparable Returns to Farm Labor and Investment as a Goal of Price and Income Policy." pp. A1579-81

9. POVERTY. Rep. Griffiths inserted part one of a series of five articles, "War On Poverty: Is It Boon To Poor--Or Illusion?" pp. A1597-8

10. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Horton stating that he does "not believe American aid should continue to Nasser," and inserting a letter giving support to his bill to cut off all aid to the Arab Republic. pp. A1602-3

11. FAMILY FARM. Rep. Nelsen inserted a Grain Terminal Ass'n analysis expressing support for the family farm. p. A1604

12. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cohelan inserted an article, "Farm Group Bitter About Camp Filth," and stating that it points out some of the real problems facing growers. pp. A1604-5

Extension of remarks of Rep. Fraser stating that "a period of adjustment, perhaps several years, will be required to make tht transition from the bracero system to a system of domestic farmworkers..." pp. A1605-6

13. SURPLUS FOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Callan stating that "...the world scarcely has a surplus of food products and that the real problem is making it possible for us to get our food to those who need it," and inserting an article on this subject. p. A1606

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS APR. 5:
Dairy "base surplus plan", H. Agriculture (Girard, C&MS, to testify).
USDA appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec).
Housing and urban development bill, H. and S. Banking and Currency.
Establishment of Department of Housing and Urban Development, H. Gov't Operations (Gordon, BB, to testify).
Foreign aid authorizations, S. Foreign Relations (exec).
Authority of Federal agencies to withhold information, H. Gov't Operations.
Disposition of Colville Indian property. including forest land, S. Interior.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

House Committee Action on Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1965

Item	Budget Estimate	House Committee Bill	House Committee Bill Compared with Budget Estimate
Appalachian Regional Development Program:			
Agricultural Research Service	$520,000	$100,000	-$420,000
Cooperative State Research Service	1,000,000	100,000	-900,000
Extension Service	2,000,000	500,000	-1,500,000
Soil Conservation Service	12,770,000	9,900,000	-2,870,000
Economic Research Service	400,000	200,000	-200,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	8,500,000	7,000,000	-1,500,000
Rural Community Development Service	65,000	35,000	-30,000
Farmers Home Administration	9,100,000	6,250,000	-2,850,000
Forest Service	8,485,000	6,475,000	-2,010,000
Total, Appalachia Program	42,840,000	30,560,000	-12,280,000
Pay Act costs	24,515,000	24,035,000 a/	-480,000
Screwworm program, Agricultural Research Service	550,000	550,000	- -
Sugar Act program, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	6,000,000	6,000,000	- -
Emergency conservation measures, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	10,000,000	10,000,000	- -
Fighting forest fires, Forest Service	14,000,000	14,000,000	- -
Flood damage, Forest Service	6,200,000	6,200,000	- -
Total, United States Department of Agriculture	104,105,000	91,345,000	-12,760,000

a/ Decrease was made in ARS pay cost request.

89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 224

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

APRIL 2, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7091]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

The estimates on which the bill is based are contained in House Documents numbered 80, 98, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, and 119. The bill is divided into four titles. Title I deals with previously authorized programs and includes funds for the pay increase enacted last year for those items. All other pay act costs are contained in title III. Title II deals with financing the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Title IV is for the usual payment of claims and judgments rendered against the United States.

SCOPE AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Budget estimates considered by the Committee total $2,226,456,933. Appropriations recommended by the Committee total $2,125,833,083. This is a reduction of $100,623,850 in the budget estimates.

The table following summarizes by title and chapter the budget estimates considered and the amounts recommended in the bill.

35-006

Report page No.	Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
		TITLE I			
5	I	Agriculture	$22, 563, 000	$22, 083, 000	—$480, 000
9	II	District of Columbia	(*1, 563, 600*)	(*1, 563, 600*)	
11	III	Foreign operations	250, 000, 000	250, 000, 000	
13	IV	Independent offices	226, 972, 500	188, 925, 400	—38, 047, 100
18	V	Interior	72, 527, 000	69, 602, 000	—2, 925, 000
26	VI	Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare	527, 900, 000	496, 900, 000	—31, 000, 000
30	VII	Legislative	130, 000	130, 000	
32	VIII	Public works	14, 229, 000	13, 369, 000	—860, 000
35	IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary	141, 769, 000	136, 890, 000	—4, 879, 000
40	X	Treasury	271, 000	271, 000	
		Total, title I	1, 256, 361, 500	1, 178, 170, 400	—78, 191, 100

		TITLE II			
		APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
42		Agriculture	42, 840, 000	30, 560, 000	−12, 280, 000
45		Commerce	248, 000, 000	247, 500, 000	−500, 000
45		Defense—Civil	17, 271, 000	15, 778, 000	−1, 493, 000
48		Health, Education, and Welfare	34, 775, 000	32, 000, 000	−2, 775, 000
48		Interior	19, 250, 000	18, 000, 000	−1, 250, 000
49		Appalachian Regional Commission	500, 000	490, 000	−10, 000
		Total, title II	362, 636, 000	344, 328, 000	−18, 308, 000
		TITLE III			
54		Increased pay costs	[1] 583, 815, 938	579, 691, 188	−4, 124, 750
		TITLE IV			
57		Claims and judgments	23, 643, 495	23, 643, 495	
		Grand total:			
		Direct appropriations	2, 208, 041, 933	2, 107, 418, 083	−100, 623, 850
		Appropriation of receipts	16, 012, 000	16, 012, 000	
		Special accounts	1, 435, 000	1, 435, 000	
		Indefinite appropriations	968, 000	968, 000	
		Total	2, 226, 456, 933	2, 125, 833, 083	−100, 623, 850

[1] Exclusive of Senate items.

TITLE I

A total appropriation of $1,178,170,400 is recommended for the various agencies and departments within this title for supplemental requirements for programs funded in regular annual appropriation acts for 1965. The requests were made primarily for mandatory payments under existing law, various kinds of emergency assistance, and to carry out legislation enacted at the last session of the Congress. A total of $29,604,500 is included to cover the cost of pay increases for those items considered in this title of the bill. The major portion of the increased pay costs are included in title III. The amount recommended is a reduction of $78,191,100 in the budget estimates totaling $1,256,361,500 and submitted in House Documents Numbered 80, 111, 112, 114, and 119. The title is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. Action on the requests is discussed on a corresponding chapter basis.

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
W. R. HULL, JR., Missouri
THOMAS G. MORRIS, New Mexico
ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois
ODIN LANGEN, Minnesota

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $6,083,000, including $550,000 for the screwworm eradication program in the Southwest and $5,533,000 for increased pay costs for the various programs of this agency. The reduction of $480,000 in the budget estimate is applied in full to the requests for additional pay act funds.

In recommending this supplemental amount for the screwworm program for the balance of the current fiscal year, the Committee takes note of the proposal in the 1966 Budget that, beginning next July 1, the Federal Government assume the full cost of the artificial barrier zone in northern Mexico. In this connection the Department of Agriculture should consider the inclusion of programs for control of fruit flies, citrus black flies and other insect pests which migrate into the United States from Mexico under a broad program to be financed jointly by the two countries concerned.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

Under provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, payments are required to be made to sugar producers who comply with certain requirements, such as non-employment of child labor and payment of fair and reasonable wages. Such payments are more than offset by taxes on beet and cane sugar processed in or imported into the continental United States. Since 1938, tax collections have exceeded payments by nearly $542 million.

The full supplemental request of $6,000,000 is recommended to cover payments on the 1964 crop to those producers who are eligible for such payments before June 30, 1965. Production estimates have changed since consideration of the 1965 Budget and current forecasts indicate increased production of approximately 144,000 short tons.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

In December, 1964, heavy rains in the States of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington resulted in severe flooding through-

out the area, leaving farmland severely damaged and unfit for agricultural purposes. Additional cost-sharing assistance is urgently needed for such restoration measures as removing debris, smoothing gullies and field washouts, restoring ponds, levees, sod waterways, drainage and irrigation ditches, and stabilizing stream banks.

In view of the serious damage to farmlands in the area and the need for immediate restoration of such land to production, the Committee recommends the full supplemental request of $10,000,000 to provide emergency assistance to farmers in the 5 states affected.

LIMITATIONS ON THE ALTERATION OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS

For many years appropriations for the Department have carried limitations on the amounts which may be spent for alteration of Federally-owned buildings. The committee agrees with the interpretation of the Department that these limitations apply only to costs involved in structural or physical changes in a building, but not to the cost of special equipment and facilities, and appurtenances necessary to their operation, needed to provide the controlled conditions necessary for the conduct of research and other programs of the Department. In the installation of such equipment and facilities, only those costs occasioned by actual physical change in the structure of the building should be charged to the limitation.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

On December 31, 1964, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the closing of 20 small research stations and the reduction or elimination of research projects at other locations during the current fiscal year. The supplemental appropriation bill for the Commodity Credit Corporation adopted February 11, 1965 included a provision which called for postponing action on these closings or reductions until May 1, 1965, giving to the Congress an opportunity to develop the facts.

A majority of the members of the Committee believe that provision should be made for the continuation of this research, either by the Department of Agriculture or by appropriate State or private research institutions. The importance of these research projects warrants their continued operation in order to preserve and extend the benefits of past years of research and to meet new problems as they arise. The Department should consult with State and private research agencies to effectuate the transfer of these activities, along with their pertinent facilities, to such organizations whenever possible.

With the present situation concerning sugar supplies from Cuba for example, another look should be given to the continuation of research on sugar sorghum. This research offers promise of developing a new source of sugar from upland areas in the United States. At present, nearly 68,000 farmers in 29 States receive an annual total of $79 million from this crop.

Further, the history of World War II and Korea, plus our present threat in Southeast Asia, make it imperative that research on such important crops as tung oil and castorbeans be continued. During World War II, the necessity to find alternative sources for such indispensable materials obtained in normal times from abroad resulted in the initiation of research programs to expand domestic production.

Such research resulted in the creation of a domestic tung nut industry which presently returns $6.5 million annually to 2,400 growers. It also enabled domestic production of castorbeans which returns $3 million to the growers annually. For both crops, domestic production provides only about one-third of the quantity consumed in the United States.

Another example of the valuable research proposed to be eliminated is the work which has been carried on for years on textiles and clothing. Findings from such research have created the world's most comprehensive system of standards for clothing, one which many other countries have adopted. These standards have nationwide use and have resulted in significant savings to the consumers of the United States by limiting alterations required. The discontinuance of this type of research and the loss of further research findings does not appear to be in the national interest.

The proposed elimination of wholesaling and retailing research would cut out work on the largest segment of food cost, that between the producer and consumer. The total food marketing bill in 1964 was around $47 billion, of which the group between the farmer and consumer received $25 billion. The amount paid by consumers in 1964 would have been $9 billion more if increased hourly wages had not been offset in part by increased efficiency. Continued research in this area under the leadership of the Department of Agriculture is important to both the consumer and the producer.

Also, utilization research of benefit to the maple sirup industry which returns about $10 million annually to some 10,000 producers; and research on fur animals which benefits many small and part-time farmers in almost every State, should be continued by some competent research agency—Federal, State or private.

These are only a few of the examples of the important research programs which the Secretary proposes to eliminate. Others have merit and have been supported by both the Executive and Legislative branches in the past. They certainly are of sufficient value to warrant their continued operation by the Department until they can be transferred to states, to private concerns, or to other agencies. Legislation to authorize transfers of land, buildings, and equipment should be obtained where present laws and regulation are inadequate to meet the need.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE			
80	Salaries and expenses:			
	Research (increased pay costs)	$3,109,000	$2,860,000	−$249,000
	Plant and animal disease and pest control:			
	Increased pay costs	1,767,000	1,626,000	−141,000
	Screw-worm eradication	550,000	550,000	
		2,317,000	2,176,000	−141,000
	Meat inspection (Increased pay costs)	1,137,000	1,047,000	−90,000
	Total, Agricultural Research Service	6,563,000	6,083,000	−480,000
	AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE			
80	Sugar Act program	6,000,000	6,000,000	
80	Emergency conservation measures	10,000,000	10,000,000	
	Total, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	16,000,000	16,000,000	
	Total, chapter I	22,563,000	22,083,000	−480,000

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky, *Chairman*

ROBERT N. GIAIMO, Connecticut
NEAL SMITH, Iowa
JOHN J. McFALL, California
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee considered budget estimates totaling $1,563,600 for fiscal year 1965 submitted in House Documents Numbered 80 and 114 and recommends the appropriation of the full amount requested, payable from District of Columbia Funds. Latest estimates of revenues indicate sufficient funds are available to cover these amounts.

Operating Expenses

The recommendation of $592,600 includes $478,100 to meet the cost of pay increases under Public Law 88–426, $27,700 for costs of wage-board increases, and $80,000 to provide for a higher level of unemployment compensation payments than had been anticipated. Also included is the sum of $6,800 for the payment of claims.

Capital Outlay

The Committee recommends approval of the $971,000 requested for the purchase of additional land for the proposed new central library at Ninth and G Streets, Northwest. The 1965 District of Columbia Appropriation Act included $2,351,000 for a site to be determined by the Commissioners. The site chosen consists of 76,000 square feet. Due to rising costs of land in the area only 54,000 square feet of land could be purchased. The amount recommended would be for the purchase of the remaining 22,000 square feet of land which it is felt is necessary in order to provide adquate parking for both library patrons and for official use. The Committee has requested that definite plans be submitted giving assurance that parking privileges will be limited to those actually using the library.

H. Rept. 224, 89–1——2

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
	(DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS)			
	Operating expenses:			
80	General operating expenses	*($585, 800)*	*($585, 800)*	
80	Settlement of claims and suits	*(6, 800)*	*(6, 800)*	
	Total, operating expenses	*(592, 600)*	*(592, 600)*	
114	Capital outlay	*971, 000*	*971, 000*	
	Total, chapter II	*(1, 563, 600)*	*(1, 563, 600)*	

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman*

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington
JEFFERY COHELAN, California
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland
GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas
SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
MARK ANDREWS, North Dakota

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Funds Appropriated to the President

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of $250,000,000, the first increment of a 3-year program to increase the resources of the Bank's Fund for Special Operations. This Fund makes loans to the 19 Latin American countries for economic and social development purposes on easy repayment terms. A total U.S. appropriation of $750,000,000 was authorized by P.L. 89–6, approved March 24, 1965. The balance of the authorization, $500,000,000, will be requested in equal installments of $250,000,000 in the fiscal years 1966 and 1967 Budgets. The 19 Latin American countries will contribute $50,000,000 annually in their own currencies during the same three fiscal years.

PEACE CORPS

The Committee has approved the Budget language authorizing the transfer of $1,858,000 within the 1965 Peace Corps appropriation to finance increased administrative and program support costs.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
112	Investment in Inter-American Development Bank	$250,000,000	$250,000,000	
80	Peace Corps (*Limitation on administrative expenses*)	(*1,858,000*)	(*1,858,000*)	
	Total, chapter III	250,000,000	250,000,000	

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman*

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, Illinois
ROBERT N. GIAIMO, Connecticut
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, Ohio
JOHN J. RHODES, Arizona

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Aeronautics Board

The bill contains a supplemental appropriation of $1,932,000 for payments to air carriers. Subsidy obligations are running higher than originally estimated and the additional sum will therefore be needed to make payments to local service carriers as they become due in the latter part of the fiscal year.

The Committee has denied the additional $942,000 requested by the Board for helicopter operations. After wrestling for many years with the problem of continuing subsidies for helicopter services for three cities to the exclusion of about fifty others, the Congress at the beginning of this fiscal year finally served notice that the $3,358,000 provided for 1965 was to be the last money recommended for these projects exclusively. The Committee expects the Board to heed the guidance Congress has previously given in this matter.

Civil Service Commission

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of $1,560,000 to cover the cost of an increased Government payment for annuitants to the Employees health benefits fund. The enactment of Public Law 88–284, approved March 17, 1964, liberalizes the health benefits program for Federal civilian employees. A larger government payment is therefore required.

Funds Appropriated to the President

DISASTER RELIEF

An appropriation of $25,000,000 is recommended to replenish the President's fund for disaster relief for use in major disasters to assist States and local governments. It is estimated that declared disasters will require $20,000,000, leaving $5,000,000 for disasters that may occur during the balance of the fiscal year.

ALASKA MORTGAGE INDEMNITY GRANTS

The Committee considered a budget estimate of $5,500,000 for a new matching grant program to retire or adjust individual mortgages

on homes destroyed or severely damaged in the earthquake last year in Alaska. The Federal government for many years has provided assistance in major disasters to States and local public bodies, but it was testified that in no instance has such relief been extended to individuals as is proposed here. Under this request the individual who owned his home and lost it would not be entitled to five cents. The Committee has disallowed this item even though it is sympathetic to the plight of the individuals involved.

General Services Administration

An appropriation of $11,300,900 is recommended for construction of public buildings projects. This includes $4,055,000 for a new Internal Revenue Service building at Ogden, Utah, which the Treasury Department says it will need early in 1967. The Committee reduced appropriations $16,446,400 below the budget estimates last year believing that GSA could save this sum within the total program. The Committee now finds that GSA without too much effort to make such savings has come up with a deficit of $7,245,900, ranging from a few dollars up to over $200,000 for six of the projects. The sum included will permit all projects to proceed without delay, and even at that the Committee saved over $9,200,000.

The committee recommends $1,331,500 for operating expenses of the Federal Supply Service to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 88–426, and increased pay for wage board employees whose salaries are determined in accordance with prevailing rates. The Committee has denied $2,835,000 requested for additional staff and related expenses to handle continuing increases in sales in the supply system and to develop new automotive safety standards. The Committee is of the opinion that GSA can administer this new law with its present staff and increased efficiency can be achieved to take care of the increased volume of business.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of $10,180,000 to initiate a program of rehabilitation loans authorized by section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964. This payment to a revolving fund established by such section will be used to provide loans to owners or tenants of residential or business property in urban renewal areas at low rates of interest to finance rehabilitation of such properties.

The Committee has again denied the request for $5,050,000 to begin a program of matching grants for training technical and professional people for housing and community development programs at the State and local level. A budget estimate of $515,000 for a new program of fellowships for city planning and urban studies has also been disallowed. Many States are already providing for or are prepared to provide for such training, and the Committee is of the opinion this is not a Federal responsibility, but one solely for the States and cities themselves.

The Committee has disallowed the request of $30,000,000 for additional disbursements on urban renewal projects. There is no certainty that such amount will be required this fiscal year and any requests for disbursement on capital grants can be carried forward into 1966 if necessary.

The bill includes $13,000,000 as contained in the budget estimate for payments to local public housing authorities under annual contribution contracts. This brings the total subsidy payments for public housing to $213,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

Veterans Administration

The Committee considered five items for the Veterans Administration totaling $124,621,000, and recommends that the budget estimate in each instance be approved.

A supplemental of $7,745,000 is provided for General operating expenses, including $4,936,000 to cover the costs of pay increases under Public Law 88–426, and $2,809,000 to administer four other new laws passed in the last session of Congress relating to insurance, educational assistance, and pension programs.

An additional $108,000,000 is recommended for compensation and pensions due to the enactment of Public Law 88–664, approved October 13, 1964, and increases above the projected trends in average disability compensation and number of veterans survived by an eligible widow or child.

The additional $8,800,000 proposed for readjustment benefits is due to the passage of Public Law 88–361, which extends educational benefits to children of permanently and totally disabled veterans having a service-connected disability, and an increase in average cost per trainee since the beginning of the fiscal year.

The bill includes $76,000 for Grants to the Republic of the Philippines for the medical care and treatment of eligible Philippine Commonwealth Army veterans. The patient per diem rate to be paid is agreed upon each year and the new rate for 1965 is $1.30 higher than the rate used in preparing the original budget estimate.

The bill also includes language as proposed in the budget estimate to implement Public Law 88–664, approved October 13, 1964, which reopened the National Service Life Insurance program for certain disabled veterans, and established the Veterans reopened insurance fund. Initial capital, estimated at $1,650,000 in 1965 and $4,000,000 in 1966, will be made available by borrowing from the Veterans special term insurance fund, and will be repaid to the Treasury with interest. Payments and all administrative costs are to be financed from premium receipts and interest income from investments.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD			
80	Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)	$2,874,000	$1,932,000	−$942,000
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION			
80	Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund	1,560,000	1,560,000	
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
80	Disaster relief	25,000,000	25,000,000	
80	Alaska mortgage indemnity grants	5,500,000		−5,500,000
	Total, Funds appropriated to the President	30,500,000	25,000,000	−5,500,000
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
80	Construction, public buildings projects	4,506,000	11,300,900	+6,794,900
80	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service	4,166,500	1,331,500	−2,835,000
	Total, General Services Administration	8,672,500	12,632,400	+3,959,900

	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
	OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR			
80	Rehabilitation loan fund	10, 180, 000	10, 180, 000	----------
80	Federal-State training programs	5, 050, 000	----------	−5, 050, 000
80	Fellowships for city planning and urban studies	515, 000	----------	−515, 000
119	Urban renewal fund (liquidation of contract authorization)	30, 000, 000	----------	−30, 000, 000
	PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION			
119	Annual contributions	13, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	----------
	Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency	58, 745, 000	23, 180, 000	−35, 565, 000
	VETERANS ADMINISTRATION			
80	General operating expenses	7, 745, 000	7, 745, 000	----------
80	Compensation and pensions	108, 000, 000	108, 000, 000	----------
80	Readjustment benefits	8, 800, 000	8, 800, 000	----------
80	Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	76, 000	76, 000	----------
80	Veterans reopened insurance fund	Language	Language	----------
	Total, Veterans Administration	124, 621, 000	124, 621, 000	----------
	Total, chapter IV	226, 972, 500	188, 925, 400	−38, 047, 100

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington
JOHN O. MARSH, JR., Virginia
BEN REIFEL, South Dakota
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Committee has approved the amount of $3,950,000, which includes $3,200,000 to cover emergency fire suppression expenses and $750,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 88–426.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT, ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee has approved the amount of $500,000 for liquidation of contract authority made available in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1964 for repair and construction of roads on the public lands in California, eastern Oregon, and Idaho, which were heavily damaged by the floods which struck the Pacific Northwest during December, 1964, and January and February, 1965.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The Committee has approved $8,500,000 to complete emergency repair and reconstruction of roads administered by the Bureau of Land Management in western Oregon which were damaged by the floods in December of 1964 and January and February of 1965. However, the Committee expects that every effort will be made to absorb any additional requirement through reprogramming of the $14,543,918 available in 1965, and the $8,545,000 approved for 1966.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee has approved $600,000 to provide additional general assistance payments, and to purchase hay for Indian livestock due to the severe winter blizzards in the States of Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Committee has approved $1,031,000 which includes $307,000 to cover fire supression costs, and $724,000 to cover the costs of pay increases under Public Law 88–426.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of $1,910,000 to replace or repair Indian homes and irrigation and other facilities in the Western and Northwestern United States that were damaged or destroyed by severe floods during December, 1964.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee has approved $1,000,000, a reduction of $115,000 in the budget request, for the reconstruction of Indian reservation roads and bridges in the States of California and Oregon that were damaged or destroyed by severe floods during December, 1964. In view of the current unobligated balances existing in this appropriation item, it is the Committee's feeling that $115,000 of the additional costs could be absorbed out of the currently available funds.

National Park Service

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee has approved the budget request of $897,000 which consists of $265,000 to cover emergency fire suppression expenses, and $632,000 to cover the costs of pay increases under Public Laws 88–426 and 88–575.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has approved $580,000, a reduction of $720,000 in the budget request to fund the costs of repairing damage to facilities incurred as a result of emergencies including storms and associated floods, and hurricanes.

Included in the budget estimate was $711,000 for the construction of roads and trails. It is the feeling of the Committee that the costs of this work is properly chargeable against the regular construction item for the construction of parkways, roads and trails.

The additional reduction of $9,000 made in this request represents the Committee's disallowance of the request for increased travel funds.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

LAND AND CONSERVATION FUND

The Committee has approved the budget request of $16,000,000 for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. However, in consonance with action already taken by the Committee on the 1966 appropriations bill, it is recommended that grants to States under this fund shall be on a fifty-fifty basis, rather than the 60% State-40% Federal basis proposed in the budget estimate.

In addition the Committee has reduced the amount available for acquisition of in-holdings in 40 park areas by the National Park Service from the $2,970,750 recommended in the budget to $2,595,750, a decrease of $375,000. This reduction includes $260,000 requested for the golf course at Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebraska, and

$115,000 for the Silver Spur Guest Ranch, Arizona. The Committee recommends transfer of this amount to supplement the grants-in-aid to States, providing a total of $10,375,000.

The following table summarizes action taken by the Committee in this connection:

Activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in bill	Change
1. Grants-in-aid to States	$10,000,000	$10,375,000	+$375,000
2. Federal land acquisition:			
National Park Service: For recently authorized areas:			
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Pa	125,000	125,000	
Fire Island National Seashore, N.Y	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Arizona	20,250	20,250	
Fort Larned National Historic Site Kanass	125,000	125,000	
John Muir National Historic Site, Cal	169,000	169,000	
Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Mo	500,000	500,000	
Subtotal, new areas	1,939,250	1,939,250	
For deficiency payment in condemnation judgment to be satisfied for imposing a scenic easement—George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va	270,000	270,000	
Inholdings in 40 park areas	2,970,750	2,595,750	−375,000
Subtotal, National Park Service	5,180,000	4,805,000	−375,000
Forest Service:			
Upper Priest Lake, Northern Idaho, 417 acres	500,000	500,000	
Seneca Rocks-Spruce Knob area, W. Va., 110 acres	250,000	250,000	
Subtotal, Forest Service	750,000	750,000	
Administrative expenses	70,000	70,000	
Total	16,000,000	16,000,000	

Office of Territories

CLAIMS OF INHABITANTS OF RONGELAP ATOLL

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of $950,000 to provide funds for full settlement of claims by the residents of Rongelap Atoll for radiation exposure as a result of fall-out from a thermonuclear test conducted at Bikini Atoll on March 1, 1954. The payment of such claims was authorized by Public Law 88–485, approved August 22, 1964.

The Alaska Railroad

PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of $1,300,000 to rebuild and rehabilitate the Seward dock facilities of the Alaska Railroad which were destroyed or damaged by the earthquake which struck Alaska on March 27, 1964.

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The Committee has approved $550,000, a reduction of $250,000 in the budget request for funds to replace and repair stream gaging installations destroyed or damaged by floods in December, 1964 in the Pacific Northwest, and to obtain data on flood stages and discharges

needed for future planning of reservoirs, spillways, flood control works, bridges, culverts, and other water-ways structures in the region.

The decrease of $250,000 includes $200,000 requested for additional supplies and equipment, and a reduction of $50,000 for travel costs. For supplies and equipment there is available $5,945,000 in 1965, and it is opinion of the Committee that these additional costs can be absorbed in these funds. The same is true for travel funds of which $3,145,000, is available in 1965.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of $1,125,000 requested for the rehabilitation of, or repairs to facilities and equipment damaged or destroyed in the floods that occurred in the Pacific Northwest during June and December, 1964.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has approved the budget request of $1,200,000 for rehabilitation of facilities damaged as follows:

Alaska earthquake of March 27, 1964	$100, 000
Hurricanes Cleo, Dora, Isabell, and Hilda in the fall of 1964	583, 000
Severe floods in the Pacific Northwest in December 1964 and January 1965	517, 000

Office of Saline Water

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has approved the budget request of $3,900,000 for initiation of preliminary studies necessary to develop short and long range plans, and to reduce to actual practice existing technical knowledge now available for the engineering design of intermediate and large-scale water conversion facilities.

Office of Water Resources Research

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has approved $985,000, a reduction of $1,840,000 in the budget request, for grants to support water resources research institutes, and for administration of the program.

Of the approved amount, $925,000 is for grants to 37 State Research Centers, and $60,000 is for administration. The amount recommended for allotments to 37 water resources research centers which were not funded in the previous supplemental, is based on $25,000 per state, one-third of the authorized annual grant of $75,000 for the first year each state is in the program. In view of the fact that these funds will be available for only about two months in 1965, and the regular bill has provided an additional $87,500 for each of these states in 1966, the amount provided in this bill should be adequate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Forest Protection and Utilization

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

The Committee approves the total budget request of $21,362,000 contained in House Documents numbered 80 and 111.

Of the amount included in H. Doc. 80, $14,000,000 is for emergency firefighting costs, and $3,162,000 is for additional pay costs under Public Law 88–426.

Included in H. Doc. 111 is the amount of $4,200,000 to fund the repair, replacement, or restoration of various government owned improvements and facilities lost or damaged as a result of the floods which occurred in the northwestern states during December 1964 and January 1965.

FOREST RESEARCH

The Committee recommends approval of the budget estimate of $704,000 for increased pay costs under Public Law 88–426.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

The Committee recommends approval of the budget request of $58,000 for increased pay costs under Public Law 88–426.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends approval of the budget request of $2,000,000 for the liquidation of obligations to repair, replace, and restore National Forest roads, trails, bridges, and culverts destroyed or damaged by disastrous floods which struck large areas of California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington during December, 1964 and January, 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends approval of the budget estimate of $500,000 for construction of Indian sanitation facilities damaged by the severe floods and resultant mud and rock slides during the months of December, 1964 and January, 1965 in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, and Nevada.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
80	Management of lands and resources	$3,950,000	$3,950,000	
111	Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	500,000	500,000	
111	Oregon and California grant lands (*indefinite appropriation of receipts*)	8,500,000	8,500,000	
	Total, Bureau of Land Management	12,950,000	12,950,000	
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
111	Education and welfare services	600,000	600,000	
80	Resources management	1,031,000	1,031,000	
111	Construction	1,910,000	1,910,000	
111	Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)	1,115,000	1,000,000	−$115,000
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds	4,656,000	4,541,000	−115,000
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
80	Management and protection	897,000	897,000	
111	Construction	1,300,000	580,000	−720,000
	Total, National Park Service	2,197,000	1,477,000	−720,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued			
	BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION			
80	*Land and water conservation (indefinite appropriation of receipts)*	*($16, 000, 000)*	*($16, 000, 000)*	
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES			
80	Claims of inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll	950, 000	950, 000	
	THE ALASKA RAILROAD			
111	Payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund	1, 300, 000	1, 300, 000	
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
111	Surveys, investigations, and research	800, 000	550, 000	—$250, 000
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
	BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES			
111	Construction	1, 125, 000	1, 125, 000	
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE			
111	Construction	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	
	Total, Fish and Wildlife Service	2, 325, 000	2, 325, 000	
	OFFICE OF SALINE WATER			
80	Salaries and expenses	3, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	

	OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH			
80	Salaries and expenses	2,825,000	985,000	−1,840,000
	Total, direct appropriations	31,903,000	28,978,000	−2,925,000
	Total, appropriation of receipts	16,000,000	16,000,000	
	Total, Department of the Interior	47,903,000	44,978,000	−2,925,000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FOREST SERVICE			
	Forest protection and utilization:			
80, 111	Forest land management	21,362,000	21,362,000	
80	Forest research	704,000	704,000	
80	State and private forestry cooperation	58,000	58,000	
	Total, forest protection and utilization	22,124,000	22,124,000	
111	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	2,000,000	2,000,000	
	Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	24,124,000	24,124,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
111	Construction of Indian health activities	500,000	500,000	
	Total, chapter V	72,527,000	69,602,000	−2,925,000
	Consisting of:			
	Direct appropriations	56,527,000	53,602,000	−2,925,000
	Appropriation of receipts	16,000,000	16,000,000	

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

WINFIELD K. DENTON, Indiana
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania
D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS, Florida
ROBERT B. DUNCAN, Oregon
BILLIE S. FARNUM, Michigan
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin
ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois
GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The bill includes $75,000,000, a reduction of $28,000,000 in the request of $103,000,000. The request in the President's Budget for 1965 was for $411,000,000 and the Congress appropriated $307,906,000 or a reduction of $103,094,000. Thus the supplemental request was, for practical purposes, simply a request for restitution of the cut made by Congress last year. However, the major part of the cut originated in the House, and was made because it appeared during last year's hearings that the Department was overly optimistic regarding the speed with which the program would move forward. This still appears to be so but not nearly to the extent that it did then. When the supplemental request was submitted to Congress on February 8 it was estimated that funds would be exhausted by March 1. When hearings were held the Committee was told that over $9,000,000 was still unobligated on March 1. Thus it is quite obvious that additional funds will be required, but it also appears that program momentum is overestimated. The Committee believes that the amount in the bill will be sufficient to assure that no person will be deprived of training because of lack of funds during 1965.

LIMITATION IN GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes $560,000, the full amount requested in order to establish an expanded program for recruitment and better utilization of domestic farm labor. The Committee is convinced that this is an absolute necessity if a critical situation is to be avoided as a result of loss of foreign agricultural labor due to the expiration of the Mexican Farm Labor Program and the tightening of regulations relating to importation of other foreign labor. The Committee agrees that foreign labor should not be imported if there is capable domestic labor available to do the job. However, the timely availability of labor for the harvesting of perishable agricultural products is essential. Lack of it can mean bankruptcy for individual farmers and shortages and higher prices for consumers. Timely availability of labor under

current circumstances cannot be assured with the domestic farm labor programs we have had in the past. The Committee strongly urges that this matter be given high priority by the Secretary and all in the Department of Labor with responsibilities in this area.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

The bill includes $14,000,000, a reduction of $3,000,000 in the request for $17,000,000. The reduction was volunteered by the Department on the basis of expenditure trends since the formal estimate was prepared. The appropriation already made is $126,000,000. This increase of approximately 10 percent is required in large part because of implementation of State extended benefits programs.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The bill includes $627,500, the full amount of the request. $449,500 is for mandatory pay costs under P.L. 88-426 and the remainder is exclusively for administering and assisting in carrying out the intensified domestic farm labor program referred to in more detail in connection with the preceeding grants to States item.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Welfare Administration

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The bill includes $407,900,000, the amount of the request. While it distresses the Committee that these costs continue to increase every year, in spite of the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act and many other programs and activities aimed at reducing dependency, the fact is that they are still increasing.

Under the law Federal matching is calculated by mathematical formulas and is practically mandatory. The Committee sees no recourse but to appropriate the funds estimated to be required for this purpose.

ADJUSTMENTS IN LIMITATIONS

Due to certain abuses of the legal right to reprogram funds within an appropriation, Congress included language in the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act for 1965 which prohibited the shifting of funds between activities set forth in the budget schedules under each appropriation. In connection with four appropriations Congress is requested to allow specific adjustments. The Committee believes such adjustments will permit more efficient use of the funds and so has approved each. None of these involve any additional appropriation. The four items are: (1) Defense educational activities, Office of Education, (2) Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, (3) Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, and (4) Limitation on salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION			
80	Manpower development and training activities	$103,000,000	$75,000,000	—$28,000,000
80	Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	*(560,000)*	*(560,000)*	
80	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen	17,000,000	14,000,000	—3,000,000
80	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security	*(627,500)*	*(627,500)*	
	Total, Department of Labor	120,000,000	89,000,000	—31,000,000

	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
80	Defense educational activities	language	language	
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION			
80	Grants to States for public assistance	407,900,000	407,900,000	
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	407,900,000	407,900,000	
	NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
80	Salaries and expenses	language	language	
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD			
80	Salaries and expenses	language	language	
	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
80	Salaries and expenses	language	language	
	Total, chapter VI	527,900,000	496,900,000	−31,000,000

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama, *Chairman*

TOM STEED, Oklahoma
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
JOHN M. SLACK, JR., West Virginia
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., Georgia
ODIN LANGEN, Minnesota
BEN REIFEL, South Dakota

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The only money in this chapter of the bill is $130,000 for rendering rooms on the gallery floor (west) of the Capitol—just vacated by the Committee on Foreign Affairs—suitable to the specialized needs and growing demands of the House Radio and Television Gallery now squeezed into a single room nearby.

The most cursory examination of presently cramped quarters immediately suggests the need. There has been a substantial growth in gallery membership in recent years.

Detailed plans and specifications have been drawn by an architectural firm and used as a basis for the cost estimate. Over half the expense estimate is occasioned by extensive electrical and air-conditioning work said to be necessary in the attic space above the rooms, arising from the unusual heat given off by high intensity TV lighting. The basic facility requirements were set by the users; the architects translated the requirements into engineering plans and then priced them out. More details are set out on pages 39–48 of the printed hearings.

Transfer Language

The bill includes some facilitating language—good only for the current fiscal year—which will permit shifts of funds between appropriation heads to the extent necessary to accommodate decisions made by the Committee on House Administration under the recently enacted House Employees Position Classification Act (Public Law 88–652). Position regroupings and reclassifications from an hourly or voucher basis to a "statutory" basis resulted in shifting payments, for example, beginning January 1, 1965, of some employees from appropriations different from those under which they were funded in the regular 1965 bill. The Committee expects to be advised promptly of all transfers made under the limited permission granted. And likewise as to any shifts under the transfer authority included for appropriations of the House in the pay cost title of the bill.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
	CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS			
80	Capitol buildings	$130,000	$130,000	
	Total, chapter VII	130,000	130,000	

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman*

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
JOHN J. RHODES, Arizona
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin
HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York

PUBLIC WORKS

Department of the Army

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

The Committee has approved the budget request of $1,869,000, including $1,770,000 for the Federal portion of the cost of design and construction of a permanent resting place at Arlington National Cemetery for the late President John F. Kennedy. In keeping with the rules and traditions of all national cemeteries, including Arlington, the funds were requested for the Government to pay the cost of all necessary work except in the immediate area surrounding the grave. The estimated cost is primarily for walkways, platforms, and other facilities, to accommodate the large number of visitors to the grave. The cost of work in the immediate area of the grave, estimated at $321,000, will be paid by the family.

The balance of the amount recommended, $99,000, is required to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 88-426, approved August 14, 1964 for the civilian personnel of the Memorial Division.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Construction, General

The Committee has approved, within available funds, the budget request of $600,000 to initiate construction of the Lower Granite project, Washington. Since the 1965 regular bill was considered a treaty has been signed with Canada on the storage and use of the Columbia River water and an agreement has been reached by Federal, State, public and private utility interests on power interconnections between the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest. As a result, the firm energy requirements of the Bonneville Power Administration are much different than were anticipated when the 1965 budget was transmitted to the Congress. To meet these requirements in 1971 and beyond an immediate start on construction of the Lower Granite project is necessary. In lieu of the direct appropriation of $600,000 requested in the budget estimate, the Committee recommends that this amount be made available from existing funds.

WEST COAST FLOOD DAMAGE

General Investigations

The budget estimate proposed $25,000 to initiate three new flood control studies as a result of the disastrous floods of last December and January on the West Coast, as follows: Smith River, California, $10,000; Klamath River, California, $10,000; and the John Day River, Oregon, $5,000. The Committee has approved the request but directs that it be financed within available funds in lieu of an additional direct appropriation.

Operation and Maintenance

The Committee has approved $1,500,000, a reduction of $235,000 in the estimate, for additional operation and maintenance costs incurred on facilities maintained by the Corps of Engineers as a result of the recent West Coast floods. The funds are required for special snagging and clearing, dredging, debris removal, and rehabilitation and repair of facilities. The Committee believes that the recommended reduction of $235,000 can be absorbed readily within available funds.

Flood Control, Hurricane and Shore Protection, Emergencies

The Committee recommends the budget request of $10,000,000 to cover the deficit in the emergency fund authorized by Public Law 99. Emergency costs to be financed by the fund during the current fiscal year for flood fighting and rescue operations, emergency repair and restoration of flood control facilities, and other emergency protection work are estimated to total about $23,000,000 for which only $13,000,000 has been available. The total estimated cost includes the emergency costs of $16,000,000 for the recent west coast floods; $4,000,000 for emergency requirements that have developed in other areas; and $2,500,000 for additional requirements anticipated during the latter part of the current fiscal year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	PUBLIC WORKS			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	CEMETERIAL EXPENSES			
80	Salaries and expenses	$1,869,000	$1,869,000	
	CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL			
80	Construction, general	600,000		—$600,000
111	General investigations	25,000		—25,000
111	Operation and maintenance, general	1,735,000	1,500,000	—235,000
111	Flood control, hurricane, and shore protection emergencies	10,000,000	10,000,000	
	Total, chapter VIII	14,229,000	13,369,000	—860,000

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
JOHN M. SLACK, JR. West Virginia
NEAL SMITH, Iowa
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., Georgia
CHARLES S. JOELSON, New Jersey
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB, California
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses

The supplemental request for this item totaled $7,645,000, of which $6,745,000 was to cover increased pay costs pursuant to Public Law 88–426 and $900,000 was for the improvement of the Department's security program, both in Washington and overseas. The Committee has included in the bill for these purposes $6,255,000 in new appropriations plus $890,000 by way of transfer for a total of $7,145,000 which is a reduction of $500,000 in the amount of the budget estimate.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

The full amount of the budget estimate, $500,000, is provided in the bill to finance unanticipated emergencies particularly in connection with the evacuation of American personnel overseas.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal Activities and General Administration

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

A provision is included in the bill to increase by $65,000 the limitation on the amount that may be paid to expert witnesses. This increase is $10,000 less than the amount requested in House Document No. 119 dated March 16, 1965.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $10,635,000 additional, the full amount of the budget estimate, for this Bureau. Of the total recommended, $5,605,000 is for increased pay costs due to Public Law 88–426 and $5,030,000 is to cover workload increases resulting from enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88–362; to permit the extension of name check procedures and to provide for an increased number of personnel security investigations.

A total of 415 additional full-year employees are provided of which 228 are agents and 187 are clerks.

Federal Prison System

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Congress has heretofore appropriated $15,810,000 for the construction of a psychiatric prison-hospital in North Carolina which was represented to be the total amount required. An additional $4,300,000 was requested in House Doc. No. 80 and alleged to be due principally to under estimation of costs by the architect and a considerable escalation of building costs in North Carolina.

Of the additional amount requested, the bill includes $3,750,000, a reduction of $550,000 in the amount of the request. This additional amount together with the previous appropriations totals, $19,560,000. The Committee expects the construction to be completed within that amount.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

The full amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget, $7,500,000, is included in the bill for "Registration and voting statistics," Bureau of the Census.

Bureau of Public Roads

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

The Committee recommends an additional $250,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for "Federal-aid Highways" to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund.

These additional funds are necessary to liquidate contractual obligations coming due in fiscal year 1965. The increase results from an acceleration of authorized highway construction in various States.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The Committee recommends, $250,000 additional for fees of jurors and commissioners. The sum of $5,500,000 was previously appropriated, making a total of $5,750,000 available for this purpose in the current fiscal year. These funds are not available for any other purposes and any unobligated balance will remain in the Treasury.

Related Agencies

Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure

The request for $79,000 for salaries and expenses for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure is denied.

This Commission was originally established pursuant to Public Law 85–906, approved September 2, 1958. That Act provided:

"The Committee shall submit its final report and the Commission and the Advisory Committee shall terminate and wind up their affairs prior to December 31, 1959."

When the authorization for this Committee was being considered in the House the following statements were made:

"I could not imagine the costs exceeding $5,000 at the most"

"the cost would be very nominal"—

To date over $50,000 of the taxpayers' money has been expended by this Commission. In addition, it received support from a grant in the amount of $350,000 made by the Carnegie Corporation to the Columbia University law school.

This Commission which originally was to wind up its affairs prior to December 31, 1959 and for which the cost was to be nominal, has now testified that their work would take at least 5 years more at an average cost of $200,000 per year, which would be $1,000,000.

The only way to terminate these so called temporary commissions is to deny the funds, which the Committee has done.

Small Business Administration

REVOLVING FUND

The full amount of the budget estimate, $100,000,000, is included in the bill for additional capital for the revolving fund as authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended. This additional amount is needed because of the demand for business and disaster loans which was not anticipated by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration when the 1965 budget was submitted to the Congress. These funds will enable the Small Business Administration to resume normal levels of lending activity and to meet disaster loan requirements.

United States Information Agency

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

The bill includes the sum of $8,000,000 for the United States participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada in 1967. The amount allowed is a reduction of $3,700,000 in the amount requested for this purpose.

Funds requested for representation and entertainment have been denied.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
80	Salaries and expenses	[1] $6, 755, 000	[1] $6, 255, 000	—$500, 000
80	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	500, 000	500, 000	
	Total, Department of State	7, 255, 000	6, 755, 000	—500, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
119	Fees and expenses of witnesses	([2])	([3])	
	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION			
80	Salaries and expenses	10, 635, 000	10, 635, 000	
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
80	Buildings and facilities	4, 300, 000	3, 750, 000	—550, 000
	Total, Department of Justice	14, 935, 000	14, 385, 000	—550, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
80	Registration and voting statistics	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	

	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS			
80	Federal-aid Highways (Trust fund)	(250, 000, 000)	(250, 000, 000)	
	Total, Department of Commerce	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	
	THE JUDICIARY			
80	Fees of jurors and commissioners	300, 000	250, 000	−50, 000
	RELATED AGENCIES			
	COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE			
80	Salaries and expenses	79, 000		−79, 000
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION			
80	Revolving fund	100, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	
	UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY			
80	Special international exhibitions	11, 700, 000	8, 000, 000	−3, 700, 000
	Total, related agencies	111, 779, 000	108, 000, 000	−3, 779, 000
	Total, chapter IX	141, 769, 000	136, 890, 000	−4, 879, 000

[1] Plus $890,000 to be derived by transfer.
[2] Language increasing limitation by $75,000.
[3] Language increasing limitation by $65,000.

CHAPTER X

SUBCOMMITTEE

TOM STEED, Oklahoma, *Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, New York
JEFFERY COHELAN, California
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

United States Secret Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends appropriation of $271,000 and the transfer of $539,000 from the appropriation for "Retired pay", Coast Guard, for a total of $810,000 as requested in the budget estimates. This request was originally contained in House Document No. 80, which was cancelled and replaced by the estimate contained in House Document No. 119.

The amount recommended will provide $215,000 to cover increased pay costs under Public Law 88–426 and $595,000 to expand the protective capabilities of the Service.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER X			
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE			
80, 119	Salaries and expenses	[1] $271,000	[1] $271,000	
	Total, chapter X	271,000	271,000	

[1] Plus $539,000 to be derived by transfer.

TITLE II

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Committee considered estimates totaling $362,636,000 as submitted in House Document Numbered 110 to finance the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. A total of $344,328,000 is recommended for the various agencies involved and for the most part will remain available for obligation until June 30, 1966. This is a reduction of $18,308,000 in the requests.

In the opinion of the Committee, the full amount of appropriations provided in this portion of the bill should be charged to the applicable limitations contained in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

Department of Agriculture

(exclusive of forest service)

The Committee recommends appropriations totaling $24,085,000 for the various agencies of the Department participating in the Appalachian Regional Development Program authorized by Public Law 89–4, approved March 9, 1965. This is a reduction of $10,270,000 in the budget estimates submitted in House Document No. 110, dated March 15, 1965.

For the research and extension activities, the Committee has approved additional funds of $900,000, a reduction of $3,020,000 in the budget request. All of these agencies have been carrying on programs in this area, as well as the rest of the country, for many years. The additional funds are provided to enable them to coordinate research and extension work in the area, bring together the research findings already available, and supply such information to those engaged in agriculture in the region. The Committee has taken into account the difficulties and delays usually involved in locating qualified research and extension technicians to meet expanded program needs. It believes that the immediate needs of this area can be met best by making full use of information now available, rather than embarking on new research which may take several years or more to produce results which apparently would duplicate existing information.

The appropriations recommended for the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the Farmers Home Administration in the amount of $23,150,000 should adequately meet the land stabilization, conservation, and erosion control problems in the Appalachian area. These funds will be utilized to undertake additional watershed projects, make conservation and development loans, and carry out conservation programs to be developed by State Governments in the area. These State plans are expected to be received around June 1st. In the opinion of the Committee, no funds should be released until such plans have been received and approved by the Department.

Economic conditions and the extent of need for special assistance under this program will vary greatly among the many counties and

communities located in this vast region. Prosperous areas as well as low income areas exist here as in most other parts of the country. The Department must issue stringent regulations relative to the use of the funds contained herein to make certain that the benefits are provided for those with lowest income and limited financial resources, and where lands are badly eroded and in need of special attention.

In view of recruitment problems and delays, as outlined above, the amounts provided for administrative expenses of the Farmers Home Administration should be adequate. Transfer authority provided in the regular bill for 1965 to meet unusual or heavy workload increases can also be used to the extent necessary.

The $35,000 included in the bill for the Rural Community Development Service will provide for one regional specialist, a secretary, and related costs, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies of the Department engaged in this program. This representative should be located at a central and convenient point in the Appalachian region.

Forest Service

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Forest Land Management

The Committee has recommended $1,500,000, a reduction of $1,000,000 in the budget request, primarily for the rehabilitation of strip-mined areas.

A decrease of $500,000 is recommended in the request of $1,500,000 for soil and water management. The Federal Government is currently expending a total of about $5,000,000 on a National basis for this activity, and approximately $372,000 for soil and water management work is currently being expended in the Appalachian Region.

The Committee also recommends a decrease of $500,000 in the $1,000,000 requested for the acquisition of lands under the Weeks Act. Testimony developed during the hearings indicated that a considerable portion of this acreage would be to enhance the recreation benefits within the Cumberland and Monongahela National Forests in Kentucky and West Virginia. The Committee has just approved large sums under the Land and Water Conservation fund in the regular 1966 appropriation bill for the acquisition of recreational areas and therefore believes that $500,000 will be adequate for this purpose in view of the fact that only $680,000 was approved for the entire nation in the regular 1966 appropriation bill for purchase of land under the Weeks Act.

Forest Research

The Committee has approved $1,125,000, a reduction of $660,000 in the budget request, for the acceleration of forestry research to help resolve the economic, social, and other problems of the Appalachian Region.

The Committee recommends a reduction of $325,000 in the $825,000 requested for forest products utilization research. A total of $5.8 million is currently being expended on the national level for this activity, with $805,000 of that amount applicable to the Appalachian area. In addition the 1966 appropriation bill recently approved by

the Committee, provided for an increase of $489,000 in this activity in 1966.

The Committee also recommends a decrease of $200,000 in the $400,000 requested for forest engineering research. Total expenditures for this activity on the national level amount to only $409,000, and the total amount requested under this item would appear to be disproportionate to the national effort.

The Committee also recommends a reduction of $50,000 in the $175,000 requested for forest survey. Total funds amounting to $1,903,000 are currently being expended for this activity on a national level with $130,000 of that amount applicable to the Appalachian area.

The Committee also recommends a decrease of $85,000 in the $385,000 requested for forest products marketing research. For this activity a total of $1,464,000 is currently being expended on a national level with $702,000 of that amount already being used for research in the Appalachian area.

State and Private Forestry Cooperation

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of $350,000 to improve the present and future growth and quality of the timber resource through technical assistance to woodland owners.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of $2,500,000 to provide for liquidation of contract authorization for timber access road construction in the Appalachian Region.

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee has approved $1,000,000, a reduction of $350,000 in the budget request, to provide technical assistance and loans to timber development organizations to improve development and utilization of timber stands in the Appalachian Region. The reduction includes a decrease of $300,000 for loans and related expenses, and $50,000 for technical assistance.

At the time the hearings were held on this appropriation item, it was evident from the testimony that the planning for the administration of this program was in the very initial stages, and there would undoubtedly be considerable delay before operation of this program would begin. Considering the tentative nature of this program and the lack of specific plans, it is the opinion of the Committee that the recommended amount will be sufficient to finance operations of the program for the next 14 months.

Department of Commerce

GRANTS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS AND FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

The Committee has included in the bill $2,500,000 for grants for administrative expenses of local development districts and for research and demonstration projects, as well as related administrative expenses as authorized by section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS-IN-AID

The sum of $45,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate is provided in the bill for supplementing grants-in-aid for the Appalachian Region and for related administrative expenses, as authorized by section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

These funds will supplement grants-in-aid programs for construction or equipment of facilities. They will permit the Secretary of Commerce, acting on recommendations of the Appalachian Regional Commission, and after consultation with appropriate Federal officials, to increase the Federal share of such grants to a maximum of 80 percent of cost.

Bureau of Public Roads

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, $200,000,000, for the necessary expenses for construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System, including local access roads, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

Section 201 of the Appalachian Development Act of 1965 authorizes the construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System including local access roads. This system, which is not to exceed a total of 3,350 miles in length, is designed to improve the accessibility of Appalachia, to reduce highway transportation costs to and within Appalachia, to provide the highway transportation facilities necessary to accelerate the overall development of Appalachia, and to provide not more than 1,000 miles of local access roads to specific development facilities. Funds in the amount of $840 million are authorized to be appropriated over the period of this program.

Department of Defense—Civil

Department of the Army

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

General Investigations

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,000,000, $271,000 less than the budget request, to accelerate the investigations work of the Corps of Engineers in the Appalachian region. The Committee has approved the total study program presented but believes the reduction of $271,000 can be absorbed within available

funds. The approved program includes $1,700,000 to initiate the special Water Resource Survey of the Appalachian region for which $5,000,000 is authorized in Section 206 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; $209,000 to initiate eight new studies; and $362,000 to accelerate nine current studies. The studies are as follows:

Project	*Allowance*
1. Appalachian Region Water Resource Study	$1,700,000
2. New Studies:	
Paint Creek at Chillicothe, Ohio	13,000
Conneaut Creek at Conneautville, Pennsylvania	10,000
Connoquenossing Creek below Butler, Pennsylvania	48,000
Girtys Run, Pennsylvania	40,000
Reedy River, South Carolina	20,000
Collins River, Tennessee	10,000
Mill Creek at Ripley, West Virginia	20,000
West Fork River and Tributaries, Clarksburg, W. Va	48,000
Total, New Studies	209,000
3. Accelerate Studies:	
Apalachicola River (308) Report, Florida and Georgia	50,000
Warrior River and Tributaries, Alabama	14,000
Yadkin—Pee Dee River Basin, North Carolina	75,000
Muskingum River Basin, Ohio	35,000
Johnstown Channel Ext., Pennsylvania	10,000
Neshannock Creek, Pennsylvania	23,000
Walnut Bottom Run, Pennsylvania	17,000
James River, Virginia	108,000
Middle Island Creek Basin, West Virginia	30,000
Total, Accelerate Studies	362,000
Total, approved study program	2,271,000

Construction, General

The Committee recommends $13,778,000, a reduction of $1,222,000 in the estimate, for accelerating the planning and construction on navigation and flood control projects in the Appalachian region.

In approving this supplemental estimate which covers the approximately 15 month period ending June 30, 1966, the Subcommittee wishes to make clear that its action represents an exception, and not a precedent for changing, to its long established policy that public works projects should be funded only on a 12 month basis in the regular annual appropriation bill. The Committee has made this exception only because of the expressed policy of the Congress to accelerate economic development in the Appalachian Region and the assurances given by the Corps of Engineers that the request was confined to those projects on which the completion date would be materially advanced, or delays avoided which could not be foreseen when the regular 1965 Bill was considered, by the availability of supplemental funds during the 1965 spring and summer construction season.

The approved projects and the amounts allowed are as follows:

Project	*Allowance*
Advance Engineering and Design:	
New Starts, planning:	
Fall Brook Reservoir, Pennsylvania	$60,000
Cowanesque Reservoir, Pennsylvania	100,000
Burnsville Reservoir, West Virginia	200,000
Total, new starts, planning	360,000
Accelerate planning:	
Booneville Reservoir, Kentucky	69,000
Bloomington Reservoir, Maryland and West Virginia	400,000
Raystown Reservoir, Pennsylvania	200,000
Tocks Island Reservoir, Pennsylvania	390,000
Gathright Reservoir, Virginia	209,000
Total, accelerate planning	1,268,000
Construction:	
New starts:	
Paint Creek Reservoir, Ohio	1,000,000
Willow Island Locks and Dam, Ohio and West Virginia	1,500,000
Total, new starts, construction	2,500,000
Accelerate, construction:	
West Point Reservoir, Alabama and Georgia [1]	1,000,000
Cave Run Reservoir, Kentucky	500,000
Blanchard Reservoir, Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Scranton, Pennsylvania [1]	50,000
Union City Reservoir, Pennsylvania [1]	100,000
Lump sum for allocation to the following projects as warranted: Carters Dam, Georgia; Hannibal locks and Dam [1] and Racine Locks and Dam, Ohio and West Virginia, Beltzville Reservoir [1] and Shenango River Reservoir, Pennsylvania; Cordell Hull Lock and Dam, Tennessee; and Opekiska Lock and Dam, West Virginia	4,000,000
Total, accelerate, construction	6,650,000
Small Flood Control Projects (Evarts, Inez, and Manchester (Goose Creek)), Kentucky	500,000
Recreation at 18 completed projects	2,500,000
Total, construction, general	13,778,000

[1] New starts included in 1966 budget.

The Committee has approved the lump sum of $4,000,000 for acceleration, as warranted, of the seven projects suggested in the estimate with the understanding that the Corps of Engineers will report promptly to the Committee each allocation made within the 15 percent flexibility allowed by the Committee. Any amounts proposed in excess of 15 percent shall be submitted for advance approval by the Committee in line with the established practice.

The reduction of $1,222,000 made by the Committee includes $300,000 in the lump sum proposed for acceleration on the seven projects and $547,000 in the estimate for recreation facilities on completed projects. The amounts allowed should provide adequately for the additional requirements until June 30, 1966. The balance of the reduction, $375,000, has been made in the supplemental estimate for small flood control projects in the light of the large unallocated balance of current funds available for this purpose.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

The bill includes three appropriation items for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each of which is specifically authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. These are $8,000,000 for grants for construction of vocational education school facilities, authorized by section 211 of the Act; $21,000,000 for grants for construction and operation of demonstration health facilities, authorized by section 202 of the Act; and $3,000,000 for grants for construction of sewage treatment works, authorized by section 212 of the Act. In each instance the amount carried in the bill is the full amount requested.

The Committee has not allowed any of the request for an additional $975,000 for air pollution, nor the request for an additional $1,800,000 for water supply and water pollution control. There is no specific authorization for these programs in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. The authority for these programs is contained in the Public Health Service Act and appropriations, therefor, are carried in the annual appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. These needs will be taken into consideration when the 1966 Bill for these Departments is acted upon.

Department of the Interior

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The Committee has approved $500,000, a reduction of $250,000 in the budget request, for the conduct of intensified programs of geologic and mineral resources investigations and topographic surveys in the Appalachian area.

$3,504,000 is currently being spent in this area on this work, and $3,598,000 has been approved in the 1966 Bill. The additional $500,000 should provide sufficient funds for the next 14 months.

Bureau of Mines

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Committee has approved $300,000, a reduction of $200,000 in the budget request to finance a conduct of studies, in close cooperation with the geological survey in the states, of the feasibility of starting selected mining and mineral processing industry within the region defined under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. This activity is a companion study to that described above under geological survey.

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING RESTORATION

The Committee has approved $15,850,000, a reduction of $400,000 in the budget request, to provide for the Federal share for restoration of areas in the Appalachian Region damaged by mining, and for a nationwide study of problems created by strip and surface mining activity, as authorized under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Of this amount, $11,800,000 is for subsidence, caving, and mine fire control, and $4,050,000 is for strip and surface mine area restoration.

Included in the budget request was the amount of $750,000 for an evaluation study. Much study has already been completed on this subject, and in the opinion of the Committee, the $350,000 recommended will be sufficient to provide for the accumulation of data already available in this connection during the next fourteen months.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

The Committee has approved $1,350,000, a reduction of $400,000 in the budget request, for carrying out a fish and wildlife restoration program, as authorized by Section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Action on this request by the Committee is summarized below:

Activity	Budget estimate	Allowance	Decrease
Payments to States	$1,300,000	$1,000,000	−$300,000
Administration	200,000	150,000	−50,000
Planning	250,000	200,000	−50,000
Total	1,750,000	1,350,000	−400,000

Appalachian Regional Commission

The Committee recommends $490,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission and the Federal cochairman provided by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. This amount and the $800,000 previously appropriated are made available to cover administrative expenses through fiscal year 1966. The Commission's responsibility is to develop comprehensive plans and programs for the economic development of the region and make recommendations for actions to be undertaken by the Federal, State and local governments.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TITLE II			
	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
110	Agricultural Research Service:			
	Salaries and expenses	$520,000	$100,000	−$420,000
110	Cooperative State Research Service:			
	Payments and expenses	1,000,000	100,000	−900,000
110	Extension Service:			
	Cooperative extension work	2,000,000	500,000	−1,500,000
110	Soil Conservation Service:			
	Conservation operations	1,950,000	1,500,000	−450,000
	Watershed planning	600,000	400,000	−200,000
	Watershed protection	10,220,000	8,000,000	−2,220,000
	Total, Soil Conservation Service	12,770,000	9,900,000	−2,870,000
110	Economic Research Service:			
	Salaries and expenses	400,000	200,000	−200,000
110	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:			
	Appalachian Region conservation program	8,500,000	7,000,000	−1,500,000

110	Farmers Home Administration:			
	Salaries and expenses	500,000	250,000	−250,000
	Direct loan account	8,600,000	6,000,000	−2,600,000
	Total, Farmers Home Administration	9,100,000	6,250,000	−2,850,000
110	Rural Community Development Service:			
	Salaries and expenses	65,000	35,000	−30,000
	Subtotal, Department of Agriculture (exclusive of Forest Service)	34,355,000	24,085,000	−10,270,000
	FOREST SERVICE			
110	Forest protection and utilization:			
	Forest land management	2,500,000	1,500,000	−1,000,000
	Forest research	1,785,000	1,125,000	−660,000
	State and private forestry cooperation	350,000	350,000	----------
	Total, forest protection and utilization	4,635,000	2,975,000	−1,660,000
110	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	2,500,000	2,500,000	----------
	Timber development:			
110	Organization loans and technical assistance	1,350,000	1,000,000	−350,000
	Total, Forest Service	8,485,000	6,475,000	−2,010,000
	Grand total, Department of Agriculture	42,840,000	30,560,000	−12,280,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TITLE II—Continued			
	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT—Con.			
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
110	Grants for local development districts and for research and demonstration	$3,000,000	$2,500,000	−$500,000
110	Supplemental grants-in-aid	45,000,000	45,000,000	
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS			
110	Appalachian development highway system	200,000,000	200,000,000	
	Total, Department of Commerce	248,000,000	247,500,000	−500,000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	Corps of Engineers—Civil			
110	General investigations	2,271,000	2,000,000	−271,000
110	Construction, general	15,000,000	13,778,000	−1,222,000
	Total, Corps of Engineers—Civil	17,271,000	15,778,000	−1,493,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
110	Office of Education: Expansion and improvement of vocational education	8,000,000	8,000,000	

110	Public Health Service: Hospital construction activities	21,000,000	21,000,000	----------
	Air pollution	975,000	----------	−975,000
	Water supply and water pollution control	1,800,000	----------	−1,800,000
	Grants for waste treatment works construction	3,000,000	3,000,000	----------
	Total, Public Health Service	26,775,000	24,000,000	−2,775,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	34,775,000	32,000,000	−2,775,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
110	Surveys, investigations, and research	750,000	500,000	−250,000
	BUREAU OF MINES			
110	Conservation and development of mineral resources	500,000	300,000	−200,000
110	Appalachian region mining restoration	16,250,000	15,850,000	−400,000
	Total, Bureau of Mines	16,750,000	16,150,000	−600,000
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE			
110	Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects	1,750,000	1,350,000	−400,000
	Total, Department of the Interior	19,250,000	18,000,000	−1,250,000
	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION			
110	Salaries and expenses	500,000	490,000	−10,000
	Grand total, title II, Appalachian Regional Development	362,636,000	344,328,000	−18,308,000

TITLE III

INCREASED PAY COSTS

This title of the bill deals exclusively with additional funds to help meet increased pay costs—military and civilian—authorized by or pursuant to law in all three branches of the Government. Some additional but comparatively minor amounts for these purposes are also blended into various of the appropriations included in Title I.

An abbreviated resume of estimates of these pay costs during the current fiscal year 1965, the estimated absorptions, and the additional appropriations budgeted follows (all amounts were anticipated and included in the 1965 totals of the 1966 budget in January; the specific requests are in H. Docs. 80 and 98, plus a $10,000 legislative item in H. Doc. 119):

[In millions of dollars rounded]

	Total estimated costs	Absorptions proposed	Budget requests for added funds
Military pay (Public Law 88-422)	$173.5	$73.3 (42%)	$100.2
Civilian pay (Public Laws 88-426; 88-575; 88-631; wage board employees and other administrative actions pursuant to law)	796.3	[1] 278.6 (35%)	[2] 517.7
Total	969.8	351.9 (36%)	[2] 617.9

[1] Roughly $30 million depends on Congressional approval of various language provisions recharacterizing or relocating funds heretofore appropriated.
[2] $30.1 million in H. Doc. 80, dealt with in Title I; remainder in H. Doc. 98, dealt with in Title III.

$579,691,188 is included in Title III, a reduction of $4,124,750 from the budget requests accounted for under that title. Additionally, various items in Title I include approximately $29,604,500 of the requests of $30,084,500 for increased pay costs submitted and considered in connection with supplements for other than increased pay costs.

Each subcommittee concerned with the applicable programs and activities has reviewed the related pay cost supplementals. Reductions aggregating $410,750 were possible in the legislative branch items partly because, unlike those for the executive branch, they had not been centrally screened. And one of the other requests—for postal operations—has been scaled down by $3,714,000.

As noted in the summary table, the executive branch proposed absorption of substantial portions—42% of the military pay and 35% of the civilian pay, overall. The increased civilian pay costs have been running since last July 1st; the military since Sept. 1st. As a general proposition, it would be unduly disruptive to the many on-going functions if substantial further absorptions were pressed for this late in the fiscal year.

One other point needs mentioning. Congress attached provisions to the general civilian pay raise (Public Law 88-426, Title I) requiring the executive branch to absorb at least 10 percent of the 1965 cost within the regular fiscal 1965 appropriations and putting an overriding ceiling of $544 million on the supplemental appropriations permitted to meet that cost—the ceiling being exactly the lump-sum civilian pay cost allowance in the 1965 budget. The amounts in the

accompanying bill for the title I costs under Public Law 88–426 are well within those two limitations.

It is not possible to identify separately how much of title I costs are being absorbed within available funds because, in most instances, such costs are being met along with the costs of other pay increases from the same appropriation. Therefore, for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the law the extent of the absorption must be arrived at by deduction. The most conservative assumption is that the costs of all other civilian pay increases are to be met completely from presently available funds before any of these funds are applied to the absorption of title I costs. Using this assumption and the estimates as submitted to Congress, about $155 million, or some 24 percent of title I costs in the executive branch—in contrast to the 10% minimum required by the statute—is being absorbed, and slightly less than $500 million of the supplementals requested—contrasted to the $544 million statute ceiling—is assignable to these costs. Committee reductions put the situation in slightly better standing.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TITLE III			
	INCREASED PAY COSTS			
98, 119	Various departments and agencies	[1] $583, 815, 938	$579, 691, 188	—$4, 124, 750
	Consisting of—			
	Direct appropriations	581, 400, 938	577, 276, 188	—4, 124, 750
	Special accounts	1, 435, 000	1, 435, 000	
	Appropriation of receipts	12, 000	12, 000	
	Indefinite appropriations	968, 000	968, 000	

[1] Includes $19,000 in H. Doc. 119 and all items in H. Doc. 98, exclusive of those for the Senate. As noted in text of this report, various amounts in H. Doc. 80 are dealt with in Title I of this bill.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A section has been added to the bill to extend, from January 31, 1965, to June 30, 1965, the period during which the Secretary of Agriculture may make indemnity payments to dairy farmers whose milk was removed from commercial markets because it contained residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government, as authorized by section 331 of the Economic Opportunity Act. Funds were made available for this purpose in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, enacted October 7, 1964. These funds by the terms of the latter act are available through June 30, 1965. Thus this action will bring the expiration date of the authorization and appropriation into agreement, and will make it possible to avoid discriminating against farmers who would be eligible for reimbursement except for the fact that their applications had not been processed by the Department of Agriculture by January 31, 1965.

TITLE IV

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $23,643,495, the amount of the request, for claims and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, $20,262,773 represents claims the payments of which are due under various laws, and $3,380,722 represents judgments by the U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. district courts. Details concerning these claims and judgments are contained in House Document numbered 113, Eighty-ninth Congress.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitation not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill is recommended:

On page 6, line 11, in connection with the General Services Administration:

: Provided further, That the maximum construction cost for construction of the Post Office and Federal Office Building, Clovis, New Mexico, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1964, is hereby increased by $212,100 and the maximum construction improvement cost for construction of the Border Station, Del Rio, Texas, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963, is hereby increased by $66,000, and an additional amount of $7,245,900 is hereby appropriated for the purposes of construction of public buildings projects for which appropriations were made under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1965, to remain available until expended, and such amount may be expended for such projects without regard to the limits on maximum improvement construction costs established in such Act for such projects.

On page 8, line 11, in connection with the Veterans Administration:

, and all payments on such insurance and on any total disability provision attached thereto shall be made from that fund, notwith-

standing any provisions of that section: Provided, That for actuarial and accounting purposes, the assets and liabilities (including liability for repayment of advances hereinafter authorized, and adjustment of premiums) attributable to each insured group established under said section 725, shall be separately determined: Provided further, That such amounts of the "Veterans special term insurance fund" as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including contingency reserves, shall be available for transfer to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund" as needed to provide initial capital: Provided further, That any amounts so transferred shall be repaid to the Treasury, and shall bear interest payable to the Treasury at rates established in accordance with section 725(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code.

On page 18, line 4, in connection with the House of Representatives:

Such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year may be transferred between applicable current appropriations of the House to the extent made necessary by actions of the Committee on House Administration pursuant to the House Employees Position Classification Act, Public Law 88–652.

On page 19, line 17, in connection with the Department of State:

including expenses necessary to provide maximum physical security in Government-owned and leased properties abroad,

On page 31, line 8, in connection with the Appalachian Regional Commission:

: Provided, That the appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 3 of Rule XIII:

PENDING BILL	EXISTING LAW
(On page 58 in connection with General Provisions)	(Economic Opportunity Act (Public Law 88-452))
Sec. 303. Section 331(c) of Public Law 88-452 is hereby amended by striking out "January 31, 1965" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1965."	SEC. 331(c) The authority granted under this section shall expire on January 31, 1965.

SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS OF THE MINORITY

The minority members of the Public Works subcommittee desire to point out the unusual nature of the spending proposed in the section dealing with the civil works of the Corps of Engineers.

We will raise no objection to the $1,700,000 allocated to surveys and investigations, or even to some new starts, but we are emphatically opposed to a procedure whereby funds are made available to "accelerate" work on existing projects.

We remain unconvinced that the Corps has the capability of putting this money to use in fiscal 1965. We regard this as another example of charging items in a new program to fiscal '65, to pad up that figure so that next year's final aggregate won't look so outrageous by comparison.

Furthermore, we think this report should reflect the assurance of the subcommittee chairman that this allowance of money beyond the usual obligation period is not be to considered an open invitation to the Corps or any other agency to repeat this type of request.

Some precedents for this unusual method of funding were cited during the markup, but the minority prefers to regard it in this instance as an exception, and Appalachia or no Appalachia, Great Society or no Great Society, our strong displeasure is noted herewith.

JOHN J. RHODES.
GLENN R. DAVIS.
HOWARD W. ROBISON.

○

Union Calendar No. 103

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7091

[Report No. 224]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 1965

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For additional amounts for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:

"Research", $2,860,000;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", $2,176,000, including $550,000 for screwworm eradication; and

"Meat inspection", $1,047,000.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Sugar Act Program", $6,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures", to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to re-

main available until expended, $10,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for "Emergency conservation measures".

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS)

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $585,800, of which $6,000 shall be payable from the highway fund (including $2,100 from the motor vehicle parking account), $1,000 from the water fund, and $300 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of $250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), $6,800.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", $971,000, to remain available until expended.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

Chapter III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Funds Appropriated to the President

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For an additional amount for "Investment in Inter-American Development Bank", for the first installment of the United States share in the increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Bank, $250,000,000, to remain available until expended.

PEACE CORPS

During the current fiscal year an additional amount of $1,858,000 shall be available within the appropriation for "Peace Corps" for administrative and program support costs.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, $1,932,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

For an additional amount for "Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund", $1,560,000, to remain available until expended.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", $25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That

not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for the construction of a building for the Internal Revenue Service at Ogden, Utah, $4,055,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the foregoing limit of cost may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum: *Provided further,* That the maximum construction cost for construction of the Post Office and Federal Office Building, Clovis, New Mexico, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1964, is hereby increased by $212,100 and the maximum construction improvement cost for construction of the Border Station, Del Rio, Texas, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963, is hereby increased by $66,000, and an additional amount of $7,245,900 is hereby appropriated for the purposes of construction of public buildings projects for which appropriations were made under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1965, to remain available until expended, and such amount may be expended for such projects without regard to the limits on maximum improvement construction costs established in such Act for such projects.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", $1,331,500.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 1452b), $10,180,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", $13,000,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $7,745,000.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", $108,000,000, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", $8,800,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", $76,000.

VETERANS REOPENED INSURANCE FUND

All premiums and collections on insurance issued pursuant to section 725 of title 38, United States Code, shall be credited to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund", established pursuant to that section, and all payments on such insurance and on any total disability provision attached thereto shall be made from that fund, notwithstanding any provisions of that section: *Provided*, That for actuarial and accounting purposes, the assets and liabilities (including liability for repayment of advances hereinafter authorized, and adjustment of premiums) attributable to each insured group established under said section 725, shall be separately determined: *Provided further*, That such amounts of the "Veterans special term insurance fund" as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including con-

tingency reserves, shall be available for transfer to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund" as needed to provide initial capital: *Provided further*, That any amounts so transferred shall be repaid to the Treasury, and shall bear interest payable to the Treasury at rates established in accordance with section 725 (d) (1) of title 38, United States Code.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", $3,950,000.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Public lands development roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For an additional amount for "Oregon and California grant lands", for emergency repair and reconstruction of flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau

of Land Management, $8,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this amount shall be nonreimbursable to the general fund of the Treasury.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

education and welfare services

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", $600,000.

resources management

For an additional amount for "Resources management", $1,031,000.

construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,910,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed $30,000 shall be available for purchase of land in the State of California outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)

For an additional amount for "Road construction (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

National Park Service

management and protection

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", $897,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $580,000, to remain available until expended.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), including $70,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed $16,000,000, of which (1) not to exceed $10,375,000 shall be available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed $4,805,000 shall be available to the National Park Service; and (3) not to exceed $750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service: *Provided*, That in the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1) through (3) shall be reduced proportionately.

Office of Territories

claims of inhabitants of rongelap atoll

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 598), providing for the settlement of claims of certain residents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, $950,000, to remain available until expended.

The Alaska Railroad

payment to the alaska railroad revolving fund

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska earthquake, to remain available until expended, $1,300,000, which may be made available to the Corps of Engineers for reconstruction of the Seward dock facilities.

Geological Survey

surveys, investigations, and research

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $550,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,125,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed $90,000 for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year, $3,900,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $985,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", $21,362,000 of which $4,200,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1966;

"Forest research", $704,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", $58,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower development and training activities", $75,000,000.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", $560,000, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", $14,000,000.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security", $627,500, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Not to exceed $516,810 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for payments to institutions for cancellation of student loans.

Welfare Administration

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", $407,900,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

Not to exceed $2,460,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for trial examiner hearings.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

Not to exceed $845,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and the Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the adjustment of railroad grievances.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Limitation on Salaries and Expenses

Not to exceed $343,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the maintenance of earnings accounts.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year may be transferred between applicable current appropriations of the House to the extent made necessary by actions of the Committee on House Administration pursuant to the House Employees Position Classification Act, Public Law 88–652.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", $130,000.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including design, preparation of plans and specifications, construction, and all related expenses of a permanent gravesite for the late President Kennedy, together with appurtenant walks, $1,869,000, to remain available until ex-

pended: *Provided,* That the non-federally financed portion of the work may be performed under Government contract on a reimbursable basis.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", $1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Flood Control, Hurricane, and Shore Protection Emergencies

For an additional amount for "Flood control, hurricane, and shore protection emergencies", $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Chapter IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses necessary to provide maximum physical security in Government-owned and leased properties abroad, $6,255,000, and in addition $740,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965, and $150,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "International tariff negotiations", fiscal year 1965.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", $500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available in the appropriation under this head for the current fiscal year for compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (50 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of Title 18, United States Code, not to exceed $65,000 shall be available in such appropriation for such compensation and expenses.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including purchase of not to exceed one hundred passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $10,635,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", $3,750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266), $7,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966.

Bureau of Public Roads

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways (trust fund)", to remain available until expended, $250,000,000, or so much thereof as may be available in and derived from the "Highway trust fund", which sum is part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1964.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", $250,000.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Revolving Fund

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, $100,000,000.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Special International Exhibitions

For an additional amount for "Special international exhibitions" for United States participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada, in 1967, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), $8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Chapter X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

United States Secret Service

salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $271,000, and in addition $539,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Retired pay", Coast Guard, fiscal year 1965.

TITLE II

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The following sums are hereby appropriated to carry out the programs and activities of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–4):

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Research", $100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Cooperative State Research Service

payments and expenses

For an additional amount for "Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, $100,000;

Extension Service

cooperative extension work, payments and expenses

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension work, Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: For "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $475,000; for "Retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents", $25,000;

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Conservation operations", for technical services and related expenses, not otherwise provided, in connection with section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and to establish a plant materials center in the Appalachian region without regard to the construction limitations in such appropriation, $1,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

WATERSHED PLANNING

For an additional amount for "Watershed planning", $400,000, to remain available until expended;

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", $8,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed $2,500,000 of this amount shall be available for loans and related expenses;

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $200,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

APPALACHIAN REGION CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses, to carry into effect section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $7,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Direct loan account", for loans and advances in the Appalachian Region under subtitles A and B and section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, $6,000,000, to remain available until expended;

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $35,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Forest Service

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: "Forest land management", including not more than $500,000 for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519), $1,500,000; "Forest research", $1,125,000; and "State and private forestry cooperation", $350,000;

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For loans under the applicable provisions of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1926 et seq.) and for related expenses and technical forestry assistance, as authorized by section 204 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Grants for Local Development Districts and for Research and Demonstration

For grants for administrative expenses of local development districts and for research and demonstration projects, as authorized by section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

Supplemental Grants-in-Aid

For supplementing grants-in-aid for the Appalachian Region, as authorized by section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $45,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Bureau of Public Roads

appalachian development highway system

For necessary expenses for construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System, including local access roads, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", $13,778,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Expansion and improvement of vocational education," for grants for construction for vocational education school facilities, as authorized by section 211 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $8,000,000 to remain available until expended;

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", including grants for construction and operation of demonstration health facilities under section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $21,000

000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That such amounts as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may determine to be necessary for grants for construction of community mental health centers for the purposes of such Act may be transferred to the appropriation for grants for "Construction of community mental health centers" for the appropriate fiscal year;

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", for grants for construction of sewage treatment works, as authorized by section 212 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Bureau of Mines

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", including not to exceed $20,-

000 for travel and transportation of persons, $300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING AREA RESTORATION

For expenses necessary in carrying out a nation-wide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $15,850,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interests therein;

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in carrying out a fish and wildlife restoration program, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $1,350,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interest therein;

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal cochairman and his alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission and for payment of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $490,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966: *Provided,* That the appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966.

TITLE III

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1965, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Joint Items:

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures", $4,915, to remain available until expended;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Joint Economic Committee", $30,080;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", $36,510;

"Joint Committee on Printing", $19,845;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", $45,560;

"Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy", $4,100;

"Joint Committee on Defense Production", $15,000;

Other joint items:

"Capitol Police Board", $130,566;

"Education of Pages", $5,787;

House:

"Compensation of Members", $1,759,000;

"Office of the Speaker", $20,225;

"Office of the Parliamentarian", $26,495;

"Office of the Chaplain", $3,070;

"Office of the Clerk", $100,000;

"Committee employees", $575,000;

"Doorkeeper", $80,000;

"Six minority employees", $17,635;

"Majority floor leader", $7,240;

"Minority floor leader", $8,000;

"Majority whip", $5,815;

"Minority whip", $5,815;

"Printing clerks", $1,385;

"Technical assistant to attending physician", $1,790;

"Postmaster", $66,000;

"Official reporters of debates", $37,650;

"Official reporters to committees", $37,605;

"Legislative counsel", $32,000;

"Member's clerk hire", $3,200,000;

"Special and select committees", $575,000;

"Coordinator of information", $18,400;

"Folding documents", $25,000;

"Revision of the laws", $4,100;

"Speaker's auto", $1,100;

"Majority leader's auto", $1,100;

"Minority leader's auto", $1,100;

Such additional amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year for increased pay costs authorized by law may be transferred between appropriations under the House of Representatives for the current fiscal year;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol:

"Salaries", $40,000;

"Capitol buildings", $10,000;

Capitol buildings and grounds: "Legislative garage", $800;

Library of Congress:

"Salaries and expenses", $375,800;

Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", $86,200;

Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", $167,800;

Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", $106,300;

Books for the Blind: "Salaries and expenses", $12,600;

Government Printing Office:

Office of the Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses": Not to exceed $125,000 of the $200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs authorized by law;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

"Salaries", $79,000;

"Automobile for the Chief Justice", $400;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses", $43,000;

Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", $91,000;

Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", $132,000;

Court of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:

"Salaries of judges", $3,400,000;

"Salaries of supporting personnel", $1,105,000;

"Administrative Office of the United States Courts", $81,500;

"Salaries of referees", $1,230,000 to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

"Expenses of referees", $205,000, to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office:

"Salaries and expenses", $125,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special projects", fiscal year 1965;

Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", $453,800;

Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses, $52,000;

National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses", $62,900;

Office of Emergency Planning:

"Salaries and expenses", $241,000;

Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", $174,900;

Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and expenses", $76,500;

Special Representative for Trade Negotiations: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Economic Assistance:

"Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development", $2,400,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

"Administrative and other expenses, Department of State", $129,100, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative State Research Service: "Payments and expenses" for Federal administration, $67,000, to be derived by transfer from the subappropriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico, Extension Service", fiscal year 1965;

Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses": Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $114,000 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Federal Extension Service";

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", $39,000;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", $4,050,000;

"Watershed planning", $200,000;

"Watershed protection", $735,000, to remain available until expended;

"Great Plains conservation program", $120,000, to remain available until expended;

"Resource conservation and development", $43,000, to remain available until expended;

Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Statistical Reporting Service: "Salaries and expenses", $406,000;

Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing services", $1,000,000;

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", $305,000;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", $50,000;

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: "Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service", $2,950,000, and in addition, not to exceed $1,756,100

may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation from the Commodity Credit Corporation fund;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Administrative and operating expenses", $291,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,700,000;

Rural Community Development Service: "Salaries and expenses", $9,000;

Office of the Inspector General: "Salaries and expenses", $250,000;

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", $186,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", $41,000;

National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Office of Management Services: "Salaries and expenses", $20,000;

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $239,000;

Forest Service: "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,172,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $270,000;

Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", $101,000;

Bureau of Census:

"Salaries and expenses", $509,000;

"1964 Census of Agriculture", $150,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967;

"Preparation for the Nineteenth Decennial Census", $13,000, to remain available until December 31, 1972;

Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $209,000;

International activities:

"Salaries and expenses", $247,000;

"Export control", $160,000, of which $58,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;

Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", $131,000;

Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", $205,000;

Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", $995,000;

National Bureau of Standards:

"Research and technical services", $843,000;

Office of Technical Services: "Salaries and expenses", $37,000;

Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", $1,841,000;

Maritime Administration:

"Research and development" (increase of $25,000 in the limitation on the amount of transfers to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative expenses);

"Salaries and expenses", $311,000, of which $282,000 is for administrative expenses, and $29,000 is for reserve fleet expenses;

"Maritime training", $33,000;

Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of $1,350,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administration and research).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Military personnel:

"Military personnel, Navy", $29,000,000;

"Military personnel, Marine Corps", $9,500,000;

"Military personnel, Air Force", $59,500,000;

Operation and maintenance:

"Operation and maintenance, Army", $43,910,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Navy", $34,122,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", $1,621,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Air Force", $47,716,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", $3,424,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", $1,552,000;

"Court of military appeals, Defense", $49,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil:

"Operation and maintenance, general", $2,012,000;

"General expenses", $588,000;

United States Soldiers Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of $130,000 in the amount available for maintenance and operation to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund);

The Panama Canal:

Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", $872,000;

Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general and administrative expenses" (increase of $185,000 in the limitation on the amount available for general and administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,170,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", $308,500, and in addition $120,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $92,000;

Public Health Service:

"Accident prevention", $63,000;

"Chronic diseases and health of the aged", $186,000;

"Communicable disease activities", $146,000;

"Community health practice and research", $55,000;

"Control of tuberculosis", $18,000;

"Control of venereal disease", $75,000;

"Dental services and resources", $57,000;

"Nursing services and resources", $29,000;

"Hospital construction activities", $61,000;

"Environmental health sciences", $30,000;

"Air pollution", $65,000;

"Environmental engineering and sanitation", $53,000;

"Occupational health", $31,000;

"Radiological health", $122,000;

"Water supply and water pollution control", $117,000;

"Hospital and medical care", $427,000, and in addition $1,299,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

"Foreign quarantine activities", $158,000;

"Indian health activities", $1,320,000;

"National Institute of Mental Health", $341,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Heart Institute", $347,000, of which $275,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965; and $72,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Dental Research", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Dis-

eases", $294,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases", $253,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness", $268,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National health statistics", $152,000;

"National Library of Medicine", $66,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General", $208,000;

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", the total amount available for "Salaries and expenses", in the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965", is hereby increased from "$28,330,000" to "$29,369,000";

Social Security Administration: "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration" (increase of $5,216,000 in the amount to be expended from either or both the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund);

Welfare Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services", $155,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", $103,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Aging", $21,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", $42,000;

Special institutions:

"Freedmen's Hospital", $165,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Howard University", $183,000;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", $211,000;

"Office of Field Administration", $155,000, together with not to exceed $52,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Surplus property utilization", $31,000;

"Office of the General Counsel", $100,500;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Education and welfare services", $1,497,000;

"General administrative expenses", $189,000;

National Park Service:

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", $550,000;

"General administrative expenses", $97,000;

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: "Salaries and expenses", $80,000;

Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", $45,000;

Mineral resources:

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", $2,079,000;

Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", $798,000;

"Health and Safety", $237,000;

"General administrative expenses", $59,000;

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", $44,000;

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", $19,000;

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"Management and investigations of resources", $288,000;

"General administrative expenses", $37,000;

"Administration of Pribilof Islands", $12,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund;

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

"Management and investigations of resources", $470,000;

"General administrative expenses", $59,000;

Bureau of Reclamation: "General administrative expenses", $374,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance", fiscal year 1965;

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", $280,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $170,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $254,500;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", $200,000;

"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", $150,000;

"Salaries and expenses, antitrust division", $218,000;

"Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", $1,600,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", $2,064,000;

Federal Prison System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,250,000;

Federal Prisons Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on vocational training expenses (increase of $30,000 in the amount available for vocational training expenses)";

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", $617,000;

Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and expenses", $25,500;

Manpower Administration: "Bureau of apprenticeship and training", $181,000;

Labor-management relations:

"Labor-Management Services Administration", $241,300;

"Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", $29,700;

Wage and labor standards:

"Bureau of Labor Standards", $118,600;

"Women's Bureau", $27,200;

"Wage and Hour Division", $574,000;

Employees' compensation: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees Compensation", $166,200, together with not to exceed $2,100 to be derived from the fund created by

section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 944);

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $42,000, and in addition $148,000 to be derived from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", and, in addition, not to exceed $4,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $1,000, to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal fund)

"Administration and regional operation", $1,941,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

"Operations", $200,000,000, and in addition $4,059,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", $180,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses", $30,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"Operation and maintenance", $24,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"American sections, international commissions", $12,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

Educational exchange: "Mutual educational and cultural exchange" (decrease of $375,000 in the limitation on the amount which shall be used for payments in foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury);

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $357,000;

Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses", $2,304,000;

Bureau of the Mint: "Salaries and expenses", $179,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", $667,000;

Coast Guard:

"Operating expenses", $2,652,000;

"Reserve training", $239,000;

Internal Revenue Service:

"Salaries and expenses", $595,000;

"Revenue accounting and processing", $3,300,000;

"Compliance", $11,500,000;

Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses", $175,000;

United States Secret Service:

"Salaries and expenses, White House Police", $129,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

"Salaries and expenses, Guard Force", $16,000;

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

"Operations", $9,300,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport", $58,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport", $60,000;

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", $4,055,000;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", $542,000;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", $225,000;

"Strategic and critical materials", $118,500;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", $110,000;

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", $660,000;

"Urban studies and housing research", $10,000;

"Open space land grants" (increase of $11,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses and technical assistance);

"Low-income housing demonstration program"

(increase of $2,300 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of $75,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of $50,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of $4,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities", $12,500;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly" (increase of $35,000 in the limitation for administrative and nonadministrative expenses);

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration" (increases of $397,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses and of $1,775,000 in the limitation for nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", $568,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Public Housing Administration" (increase of $568,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", $696,000;

"Medical and prosthetic research", $783,000;

"Medical care", $38,474,000;

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: "Salaries and expenses", $15,000;

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $16,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", $488,000;

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $700,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $134,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on adminis-

trative expenses" (increase of $55,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: "Salaries and expenses", $3,000;

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of $81,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of $7,800 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Federal Maritime Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $183,000;

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", $234,000;

Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $535,000;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $64,000;

Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $25,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $1,230,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", $1,157,500;

National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Participation in Interstate-Federal Commissions: Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $5,000;

Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of $200,000 in the limitation on "Salaries and expenses" to be derived from the railroad retirement account);

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of $20,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $612,000;

Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,353,000;

Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $336,000;

Smithsonian Institution:

"Salaries and expenses", $540,000;

"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", $80,000;

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $95,000;

Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", $223,300;

United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses", $2,454,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia Funds)

Operating expenses:

"Public safety", $4,499,800, of which $266,300 shall be available from the highway fund;

"Education", $3,522,500;

"Parks and recreation", $244,200;

"Health and welfare", $1,294,500;

"Highways and traffic", $50,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund (including $3,000 from the motor vehicle parking account);

"Sanitary engineering", $255,900, of which

$91,400 shall be payable from the water fund and $26,900 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1965.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1965, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

SEC. 303. Section 331 (c) of Public Law 88–452 is hereby amended by striking out "January 31, 1965" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1965".

TITLE IV

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 113, Eighty-ninth Congress, $23,643,495, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided,* That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further,* That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

Union Calendar No. 103

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7091

[Report No. 224]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MAHON

APRIL 2, 1965

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

H. R. 7091

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and fees paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued April 7, 1965
For actions of April 6, 1965
89th-1st; No. 61

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. Cleveland urged quotas on wool imports. Several Representatives expressed concern over farm labor situation. Rep. Laird discussed amendment to extend indemnity payments to dairy farmers for milk containing pesticide residues. Sens. Hruska, Cannon and Mundt criticized proposed reduction in SCS appropriations and proposed SCS user charges.

(Continued page 7)

HOUSE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. By a vote of 248 to 62, passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 7091 (pp. 6872-88). See Digest 59, part 2, for a summary of items for this Department. Also, the bill includes: $25 million for the President's disaster relief fund; $16 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of land or water, including not to exceed $750,000 for the Forest Service; $985,000 for the Office of Water Resources Research, Interior; $14 million for unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen; $45 million for the Department of

Commerce for supplemental grants-in-aid for Federal programs in the Appalachian Region; $15,850,000 for the Department of the Interior for carrying out a nation-wide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act; and various amounts for claims and judgments. The committee report criticizes some of the Department's plans for closing certain small research stations. The committee report includes the following statement regarding limitations on the alteration of buildings by this Department:

"For many years appropriations for the Department of Agriculture have carried limitations on the amounts which may be spent for alteration of Federally-owned buildings. The committee agrees with the interpretation of the Department that these limitations apply only to costs involved in structural or physical changes in a building, but not to the cost of special equipment and facilities, and appurtenances necessary to their operation, needed to provide the controlled conditions necessary for the conduct of research and other programs of the Department. In the installation of such equipment and facilities, only those costs occasioned by actual physical change in the structure of the building should be charged to the limitation."

2. MEDICARE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6675, to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under the Social Security Act with a supplementary health benefits program and an expanded program of medical assistance. p. 6941

3. TOBACCO. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5721, to provide acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco (p. 6872). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.

4. NATIONAL PARKS. The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 908, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho. p. D268

5. MILK; PESTICIDES. Rep. Laird discussed his amendment "to extend for 5 months - through fiscal year 1965 - the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make indemnity payments to eligible dairy farmers whose milk has been condemned for containing pesticide residues." p. 6876

6. FARM LABOR. Several Representatives debated the farm labor situation, with some expressing concern that there is not a sufficient supply of domestic labor to harvest the crops. pp. 6898-6909, 6889, 6890

7. ACCOUNTING; FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT. The report of the House Government Operations Committee, "Submissions of Agency Accounting Systems for GAO Approval" (H. Rept 179)(see Digest 49), includes recommendations as follows:

"The heads of departments and agencies should take immediate action to see that their subordinates involved in financial management proceed with dispatch to institute accounting systems in accordance with standards prescribed by the Comptroller General and to submit such systems to him for approval. Target dates agreeable to the Comptroller should be proposed and adhered to.

"A more vigorous approach should be taken by the Bureau of the Budget and the Treasury Department, as the principal executive agencies concerned, in spurring prompt compliance by those executive departments and agencies whose accounting systems have not been submitted to the Comptroller General for approval.

withstanding the provisions of the Act of July 31, 1894 (5 U.S.C. 62), said amount shall include any compensation due him for the period December 1, 1962, through December 14, 1962, and lump-sum leave payments based upon the period of civilian employment referred to in this Act.

"SEC. 3. No part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT O. OVERTON, MARJORIE C. OVERTON, AND SALLY EITEL

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3638) for the relief of Robert O. Overton, Marjorie C. Overton, and Sally Eitel.

There being no objection, the clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3638

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to Robert O. Overton, the sum of $1,500; (2) to Marjorie C. Overton, the sum of $5,000; and (3) to Sally Eitel, the sum of $10,000, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States arising out of an incident occurring on December 25, 1946, in Indianapolis, Indiana, involving a vehicle of the Army Air Corps for which suit may not be instituted under the tort claims procedure as provided in title 28, United States Code: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act for the payment of any one claim in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RUSSELL D. HARRIS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3685) for the relief of Russell D. Harris.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3685

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding laches or any statute of limitations, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Russell D. Harris, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, for retired pay under the Act of April 3, 1939 (53 Stat. 557; 10 U.S.C. 3687), or any other applicable law, and the said court is further authorized to determine whether the said Russell D. Harris was, at the time he was relieved from active duty in August of 1943, permanently incapacitated for active service and whether any such incapacity was the result of an incident of service as a commissioned officer in the United States Air Force incurred in the line of duty and not due to his own misconduct.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 3, after "States" insert "Army."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES MAROWITZ

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1445) for the relief of Charles Marowitz.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

McKOY-HELGERSON CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3137) for the relief of McKoy-Helgerson Co.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

STAIMAN BROS.-SIMON WRECKING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2166) for the relief of Staiman Bros.-Simon Wrecking Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 2166

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Staiman Brothers-Simon Wrecking Company against the United States for such losses arising out of disposal numbered 2 PRD-313A, dated June 30, 1960, as are determined to be due in law and equity because of the difficulty of adequate inspection prior to bid, and because of negligence and mistake by the Government in providing inadequate and erroneous information with the invitation to bid as to sizes, quantity, and character of the property.

SEC. 2. Suit upon the claim referred to in the first section of this Act may be instituted at any time within six months from the date of the enactment of this Act and all defenses of the United States based upon provisions in the invitation to bid and contract regarding warranty as to quantity, size, and character of the pipe and barring claims based upon errors or omissions in the description of the property are hereby waived: *Provided,* That nothing in the Act shall be construed as an admission of liability on the part of the United States, and recovery, if any, shall be limited to such actual losses, not including unrealized profit.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 10, after the word "of" insert "alleged".

On page 1, line 10, after the word "providing" insert "allegedly".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LT. COL. PORTER F. SHELDON, U.S. AIR FORCE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4026) for the relief of Lt. Col. Porter F. Sheldon, U.S. Air Force.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4026

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lieutenant Colonel Porter F. Sheldon, 9047A, United States Air Force, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, the sum of $1,727.00 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement in addition to the amount he received under section 2732 of title 10, United States Code, for household goods and personal effects damaged or destroyed aboard the Waterman Line steamship DeSota, carrier under Government contract, which was involved in an accident in the harbor at Antwerp, Belgium, on January 16, 1963. No part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT J. BEAS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4443) for the relief of Robert J. Beas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

CONVEY LAND TO HEIRS OF ADAM JONES, CREEK INDIAN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 70) to provide for the conveyance of approximately 80 acres of land to the heirs of Adam Jones, Creek Indian not enrolled.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 70

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey in fee simple all of the right, title, and interest of the United States and of the Creek Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma in and to land described as the south half northwest quarter section 5, township 10 north, range 15 east, Indian meridian, Oklahoma, containing 80 acres, more or less, to the heirs of Adam Jones, Creek Indian not enrolled, in the proportions as determined by the county court of McIntosh County, Oklahoma, case numbered 5375, as follows:

Hattie Jones (wife), an undivided one-third interest; and Bobby R. Jones (son), Tommy Leon Jones (son), Carrie Lee Jones (daughter), Adam Jones, Junior (son), and Marietta Elciea Jones (granddaughter), each an undivided two-fifteenths interest.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 65]

Andrews, Glenn	Holland	Rooscvelt
Ashley	Jennings	Springer
Berry	Jones, Ala.	Sweeney
Bonner	McCulloch	Teague, Tex.
Buchanan	Mailliard	Thompson, Tex.
Celler	Miller	Toll
Derwinski	Morrison	Tunney
Green, Oreg.	Powell	Wright
	Redlin	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 408 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SOUTH AMERICAN REGIONAL MEETING AT LIMA, PERU, OF INTERNATIONAL ROAD FEDERATION

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution, House Resolution 273, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 273

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the provisions of H. Res. 141, Eighty-ninth Congress, the Committee on Public Works is hereby authorized to send five of its members and two staff assistants to Lima, Peru, to attend the South American regional meeting of the International Road Federation from May 14, 1965, to May 24, 1965, inclusive.

Notwithstanding section 1754 of title 22, United States Code, or any other provisions of law, local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the committee and employees engaged in carrying out their official duties under section 190(d) of title 2, United States Code: *Provided,* (1) That no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend local currencies or appropriated funds for subsistence in an amount in excess of the maximum per diem rates approved for oversea travel as set forth in the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as revised and amended by the Bureau of the Budget; (2) that no member or employee of said committee shall receive or expend an amount for transportation in excess of actual transportation costs; (3) no appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of members of said committee or its employees in any country where counterpart funds are available for this purpose.

That each member or employee of said committee shall make to the chairman of said committee an itemized report showing the number of days visited in each country whose local currencies were spent, the amount of per diem furnished, and the cost of transportation if furnished by public carrier, or if such transportation is furnished by an agency of the United States Government, the identification of the agency. All such individual reports shall be filed by the chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know whether there are any counterpart funds in Peru?

Mr. YOUNG. The Member from Texas will yield to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MAHON. I believe other Members might speak as well, but there are no counterpart funds, as such, in Peru. However, there are funds which can be used for expenses of congressional travel, even though they are not technically counterpart funds.

Mr. GROSS. I was only hoping that this would not be in conflict with the injunction that tourism must stop, in the use of American dollars, until the deficit in the international balance of payments has been corrected. I hope this does not run afoul of that.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACREAGE-POUNDAGE MARKETING QUOTAS FOR TOBACCO

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 5721) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco, to amend the tobacco price support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messers. COOLEY, MCMILLAN, ABBITT, STUBBLEFIELD, DAGUE, and LATTA.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7091) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 7091, with Mr. HARRIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the session we had a supplemental appropriation bill, which provided $1.6 billion for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

This is a second supplemental appropriation bill for this session, and I trust it will be the last such bill until just prior to the end of the session when there may be a few items which will require attention; at least there usually are.

SUMMARY TOTALS OF THE BILL

The total amount in the bill is $2,125,833,083—a very considerable sum of money. The budget requests totaled $2,226,456,933, which means that we have suggested cuts aggregating $100,623,850.

Under the 5-minute rule we can discuss any items which may be of special interest to individual Members. For that reason we agreed on more limited general debate. Under the 5-minute rule we can entertain any questions and amendments with respect to the bill.

This bill is divided, as Members will note from the bill and from the report, into four titles.

In title I there is about $1,178 million included, which is what we might call, for the sake of a better term, the regular

or ordinary supplementals. The precise figures of course are set out in the report; I am using approximate amounts.

Title II deals with funds, amounting to some $344 million, to give substance to the Appalachia program which passed Congress fairly recently. Some of us voted for it and some of us voted against it, but the Congress has spoken, and in response the Committee is recommending appropriations of $344 million for the implementation of that program. We made cuts of about $18 million in the budget requests. The authorization bill carried total authorizations of about $1.1 billion; the $344 million is just the first installment.

Title III deals solely with increased salary costs. Last year, we passed salary increase bills for the various branches of the Government, civil and military. The agencies of the Government were importuned to try to absorb these salary increases within the appropriations already made, insofar as possible, and some of the agencies did quite well in that respect. Overall, 42 percent of the military pay cost increase is being absorbed. About 35 percent of the executive branch general civilian pay increase was absorbed. So, generally speaking, I would say a fairly good job, has been done in absorbing these additional costs brought about as a result of the actions of Congress in the last session. We have in the bill before us about $580 million to help cover the pay increases, the unabsorbed portions. Pages 54 and 55 of the report elucidate the situation on pay increases.

In title IV, we have what we have in nearly every supplemental bill, namely, the customary claims and judgments fund. In this case we provide about $23 million.

That is the summary situation on the figures.

MAJOR CLASSES OF ITEMS

Another and perhaps more instructive way to see the general makeup and dimensions of the bill is to look at it by major classes of items. About 29 percent of the bill, or some $609.3 million, is for pay raise costs.

In the Appalachia program, there is about $344.3 million, or about 16 percent of the bill. For other new legislation, such as the Inter-American Bank Development Bank, there is a total of $388.6 million, or 15 percent of the bill. These three categories—all for new legislation—total $1,292.2 million, or about 60 percent of the total.

In mandatory type payments, such as public assistance grants, which has to be funded, we have about $452.5 million in the bill, or about 21 percent of the total.

Then we have had a series of emergencies and we have in the bill $87 million plus for these emergencies. This all adds up to 85 percent of the money in the bill.

The Small Business Administration came in for $100 million additional loan funds and we recommend that in its entirety.

Considering all of these items, 90 percent of the bill is for purposes such as I have just described.

Category	Approximate amounts in bill (millions)	Percent of bill total
(a) New legislation:		
Pay raise acts	$609.3	29
Appalachia	344.3	16
Other new legislation (including $250,000,000 Inter-American Development Bank	338.6	15
Total	1,292.2	60
(b) Mandatory-type payments (public assistance grants, mostly)	452.5	21
(c) Disaster emergencies	87.6	4
Total, these 3 classes	1,832.3	85
SBA loan funds	100.0	5
Total, above items	1,932.3	90

RESTORATIONS OF REDUCTIONS

It is sometimes said that Congress tries to present a good image to the country on its economymindedness by making cuts and slashes in the budget during the session and then when the new Congress meets the following year, it proceeds indiscriminately to appropriate the funds which were reduced in the previous year. But that cannot accurately be said of this bill. However, it is accurate to say that we are restoring in this bill cuts previously made amounting to about $300 million, a relatively small sum when you consider the whole $100 billion-plus budget involving countless separate items.

In virtually every session—as far back as I can recall—there are a handful of supplementals representing restoration of reductions made in the previous session. This year is no exception in that connection but the number of instances is infinitesimal—only six, to be exact.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I am glad to yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. So once again we come right around the circle and find that some of the cuts last year were just as fictional as they could be. Here we are today with a deficiency appropriation bill to take up the slack of the cuts that were made last year.

Mr. MAHON. My friend is partially correct. Out of the hundreds of cuts that we made, as a Congress, in appropriation bills last year—hundreds of cuts here and there in various items in the appropriation bills—we are providing in this bill to make restorations in only six instances. I think that is not too bad. A couple of the sums are rather large; for example, grants for public assistance, $200 million. Last year we cut public assistance too deeply; we should not have cut it at all as it now appears—from hindsight. But there is not much we can do in the appropriation bill to regulate the obligations under this program. There were reasons behind the cuts, but hindsight says we cut too deeply and we are having to restore; not only a restoration, but additional funds as well in the case of public assistance. But it is correct that we do suggest some restorations. As I say, there is generally some of this in every session.

Mr. GROSS. I think we are all pretty well aware that last year was an election year.

Mr. MAHON. We are aware that last year was an election year, but we are by no means restoring all of the cuts that we did make. And if we do not try to make cuts, if we do not seek to achieve economy, we will never achieve it. And if we make only six restorations out of the hundreds of cuts that we made, all those that might possibly have been requested, it would seem that we are doing reasonably well. And as I said, this generally happens to a limited extent, election year or not.

INCREASES FOR PAY RAISE COSTS

Mr. GROSS. If the committee operates on this basis there is not very much economy. I am now referring to cutting funds. I would like to ask the gentleman about the increased pay costs. Yesterday it was repeatedly stated that one of the reasons for the size of that bill was that they had to take care of increased pay costs. When are we going to run out of that argument so far as appropriation bills are concerned?

Mr. MAHON. The pending bill applies only to the current fiscal year which ends June 30 insofar as pay act costs are concerned. The bill we had yesterday applied to the next fiscal year which begins on July 1 and goes for another year. So it is true that, other things being equal, the bill for next year will in many cases be higher than the bill for last year because of the pay cost factor.

Mr. GROSS. I suppose by the time this argument could conceivably be ended there will be another pay increase so that the Committee on Appropriations will be in here saying that the size of this bill is due in substantial part to the cost of the pay increase.

Mr. MAHON. Some of us voted for the pay increase; some did not. I did not vote for the pay increase. But the law of the land must be followed, the majority have spoken, and the employees and the military personnel must be paid.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAMER. I would like to ask a couple of questions relating to the Appalachian Regional Development Commission appropriation, partially because of the testimony we had before the Public Works Committee relating to what the needs for the balance of this fiscal year would be and the needs for the next fiscal year.

Mr. MAHON. I am going to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the chairman of the subcommittee that handled the item, to respond to the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. CRAMER. If the gentleman will yield, I understand in the testimony we had before the Public Works Committee relating to Appalachia it was to the effect that substantial funds would not be needed.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CRAMER. Substantial funds would not be needed for the balance of this fiscal year, and that approximately the figure, plus what you cut, around $10 million, was about what they contemplated would be needed mostly for fiscal year 1966, meaning starting July 1 of this year and going to July 1 of next year. But I see that the Committee on Appropriations is proposing including that entire figure in this supplemental appropriation rather than in the 1966 appropriation bill.

I would like to ask the reason, if there is any, for that approach.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is correct in what he says. It is subject to a point of order. It carries funds beyond fiscal year 1965. The total authorization for administrative costs of the Appalachian Regional Commission is $2.4 million and we appropriated about $800,000. They have not spent that. They wanted to let this remain available through 1966 in order to take care of the big Commission—the 11 Governors—and the professional staff.

Mr. CRAMER. I cannot hear the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. This was to take care of the Commission composed of the 11 Governors and the Federal Cochairman. It goes beyond this year and that part of it is subject to a point of order.

Mr. CRAMER. That is, relating to the administrative expenses?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. CRAMER. Would the gentleman discuss the item relating for instance to to the supplemental grants-in-aid under section 214 in that the authorization provided for $90 million for the entire 2-year period?

Mr. THOMAS. May I request the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to respond to the gentleman's question?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, would the distinguished gentleman from Florida kindly inform me as to the page to which he is referring?

Mr. CRAMER. Page 45 of the committee report where there is discussed supplemental grants-in-aid, Appalachian Regional Development, title II. Provision is made for the sum of $45 million, and the total sum authorized in the bill for a 2-year period is only $90 million. This is April and we have April, May, and June—3 months—and you are providing 50 percent of the 2-year authorization for a 3-month period.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I do not know how to answer the distinguished gentleman from Florida other than to say that the administration seems to be moving quite fast on this Appalachian program and they want the people of that area to benefit as promptly as possible. They want to obligate a good part of this money before this coming June 30. This not only applies to the $45 million to which the gentleman from Florida has directed our attention, but also to the $200 million for the Bureau of Public Roads and the $2.5 million recommended in the bill for grants for local development districts and for research and administration.

Mr. CRAMER. I appreciate that, and that was to be my next question. But, is it contemplated, then—let me ask it this way—that relating to the $45 million figure, that is grants-in-aid—that is the little APW, accelerated public works program—the public roads development, the $200 million, is it contemplated that there will be a substantial figure included in the appropriation bil for fiscal year 1966 for those 2 items?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. No.

Mr. CRAMER. That is precisely the point that I wanted to make.

What is being done here, I will ask the gentleman if it is not true, is that you are providing all of the money needed for the 3 months left this fiscal year and all the money for fiscal year 1966 in this supplemental so that it will not appear in the 1966 appropriation bill?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. This is so they can immediately get started. A great deal of the money contained in these items is in connection with construction work and they cannot proceed with that sort of program unless they have the funds in hand.

This would cover a 15-month period beginning with the passage of the bill, in this fiscal year and the entire next fiscal year—in each of these 3 instances in which the Congress overwhelmingly voted authorizations. For instance, in the Bureau of Public Roads the committee recommended the sum of $200 million. There is presently an authorization for expenditures of $840 million over a period of 5 years.

Mr. CRAMER. Over a 5-year period.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Over a 5-year period, yes. There are some plans but we cannot itemize all of them.

Mr. CRAMER. The testimony we had before our committee was to the effect that for the balance of this fiscal year inconsequential sums would be needed, but in fiscal 1966 they contemplated they would need around $100 million for the highway program. Now we come up with a proposal to finance through this supplemental another $200 million amount rather than including the largest portion of it in the 1966 budget.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. We gave this request the same attention that we give to regular items in the 1966 budget. We held hearings on this supplemental, and the regular 1966 bill at the same time. The only answer I can make to the gentleman is that it is to get started on this Appalachian operation which the Congress so overwhelmingly voted.

Mr. CRAMER. In addition to that, may I ask a question further? I am not criticizing the fact that the program is in effect. The Congress voted it. I am calling attention to the fact instead of putting the money in the 1966 appropriation bill where it belongs, it is being put in the supplemental bill to cover all of 1966.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. It covers a period of a couple of extra months when it can be done in a sensible way, so there will be proper plans and wise expenditure of the funds.

Mr. CRAMER. The obvious reason is that this appropriation bill in 1966 will not properly reflect the expenditures in 1966, if we go back to the supplemental for 1965.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. This is on an obligation basis rather than an expenditure basis.

Mr. CRAMER. The gentleman from Florida does not feel that makes a substantial improvement.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. And it would not mean very much in the President's overall budget.

Mr. CRAMER. The sum of $322 million, which I understood in the presentation to our committee was part of the 1966 request, would be used in 1966.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. We are talking about $200 million plus $45 million, which is a total of $245 million.

Mr. CRAMER. It says that a total of $344 million is recommended for the various agencies involved for obligation to June 30, 1966.

Mr. MAHON. Let me say to the gentleman that the Congress approved the Appalachia program. The administration brought it here in one package covering the balance of this fiscal year, which is limited, and for continuation over to the next fiscal year. If there is anything wrong with this I cannot see it. This makes it crystal clear to Congress and to the country that in this 15-month period we are providing some $344 million. Why break it down, what good would that do? Here it is out on the table. It is a matter of saying "here is a program, and here are the funds." I do not get the gentleman's point at all.

Mr. JONAS. The only point the gentleman from Florida is trying to make, and I think the distinguished Chairman of the Appropriations Committee will agree is that this has been an arbitrary decision on the part of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with the concurrence of the President, of course, to put this money back in 1965 so as to reduce the 1966 budget. He said that the Administration has discretionary power over whether to charge it to the 1965 budget or to the 1966 budget.

I submit they exercised that discretion by putting this money back in 1965 and that makes 1966 look better than it would have if part of the funds had been charged to 1966. If we just admit that we will get along.

Mr. MAHON. There is nothing to admit. This is as plain as anything can be, that here is a package for this program of $344 million, some of it to be obligated in 1965 and some in 1966. A decision had to be made to make it one package, to keep better account of it. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1966 will be less. It will be more for the current fiscal year. Everybody knows that. The thing that will affect the spending is not when it is appropriated but the rate of expenditure.

Mr. JONAS. Nothing is under the table. It is all open and above board. But you cannot get around the fact that this is new money and is not expected to be obligated in 1965. The normal thing would be to put in 1966.

Mr. MAHON. We did not want to slow it down. It seems more orderly to do it this way. There have been numerous occasions where appropriations

have been made to cover slightly in excess of 1 year.

In May of 1954 we did it for longer than a 12-month period. In 1955, we did it again. In 1956, we did it again, and in 1957. There is a record of this kind of proceeding. I will include more details in substantiation from a memorandum which I hold in my hand. So there is nothing improper here. Here is the full appropriation, in one package, money. Let us take a look at it. If we are for it, we vote for it. If we are against it, we vote against it. In elaboration, I include a memorandum of precedents for appropriation availability beyond 1 year—14 to 16 months:

MEMORANDUM

We have the so-called continuing appropriations for construction of public works and purchase of materials requiring long leadtime, but I am not referring to that type—I am referring to what might otherwise be an annual item.

It seems sensible and timesaving to provide availability for 14, 15, 16 months in one bill rather than splitting the program into two shorter time periods and thereby necessitating going through the same thing twice within a matter of a very few weeks.

As examples, let me cite a few cases in recent years where this type of appropriation has been made:

The Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1954, approved May 11, 1954, contained an appropriation of $15 million to combat wind erosion, in the agricultural conservation program and provided that such amount be made available through December 31, 1955—approximately 20 months. The same bill also contained an appropriation of $55 million for school construction which was to remain available to April 1, 1955—10 months beyond the close of the fiscal year for which the appropriation bill primarily provided.

The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1955, approved April 22, 1955, provided an appropriation of $200,000 for the Washington Regional Mass Transportation Survey and authorized that amount to remain available through June 30, 1956—14 months availability.

The Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1957, approved on June 21, 1957, provided $15 million for emergency conservation work and extending the availability of such amount through June 30, 1958. The same bill also carried funds for the entombment of the unknown American soldiers of World War II and permitted this amount to be available through June 30, 1958.

The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1959, approved May 20, 1959, appropriated $500,000 for the Third Pan American Games and authorized the funds to remain available through June 30, 1960—a little over 13 months from the actual signing of the law.

The Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1961, approved September 8, 1960, carried funds for the 18th decennial census and provided that they remain available through December 31, 1962—27 months from the date of enactment.

The Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1961, approved on March 31, 1961, appropriated $500 million for the Federal unemployment compensation account and provided that it remain available through September 30, 1962.

The Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1964, approved June 9, 1964, provided funds for Alaska earthquake damage and carried language making them available through June 30, 1965.

The regular annual appropriation bill for Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year 1965 was reported by the House Committee on Appropriations on April 10, 1964, and carried funds for the initiation of certain programs in the Manpower Development and Training area and provided that the amount in the bill was to cover a period of approximately 15 months. House Report No. 1316 of the 88th Congress on page 4 says: "The committee has simply attempted to be realistic in assessing the capacity of the program during the next 15 months."

It seems to me that there is ample precedent for this sort of thing and it seems sensible that we follow such precedents in this case at this time.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. In connection with what the chairman of the committee says, the bulk of this money is for roadbuilding construction. The weather has a good bit to do with it, too. The better way to do it in this instance is by appropriating $200 million at this time.

Mr. CRAMER. The Bureau of Public Roads testified before our committee that in the first 12 months they could not use over $90 million in order to accomplish the objectives of the bill, but under the proposal you have here, we find for 3 months of this fiscal year $200 million. I am saying this program should be properly appropriated for. I say what the gentleman from North Carolina had to say, that to put money for the 15-month period in a supplemental rather than putting it in 1966 where it belongs is not proper procedure.

May I ask a question? On page 42——

Mr. MAHON. Of the bill or the report?

Mr. CRAMER. Of the report, pertaining to the Appalachian regional development, the next to the last paragraph.

The appropriations recommended for the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the Farmers Home Administration in the amount of $23,150,000.

The point I am asking about relates to the authorization itself. The bill under section 203 of the Appalachian Commission Act authorizes for land conservation, erosion control, and so forth, a total for the 2-year period of not to exceed $17 million. Will the committee indicate on what basis it included a sum in excess of that authorization in the appropriation request?

Mr. MAHON. In working on this bill, the subcommittees that normally handle the work relating to an agency did the work and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] who conducted the hearings on this item is best informed about it. Perhaps he might discuss this briefly in general debate, but he may wish to do so at greater length when we are under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman from Florida, only $7 million of the total that you are reading is included in that limitation in the Appalachia bill.

Mr. CRAMER. Would the gentleman indicate what the balance is?

Mr. WHITTEN. The balance has to do with Farmers Home Administration loans, the Soil Conservation Service and the watershed programs that are not subject to the limitation. But as to the limitation that the gentleman mentioned, we scaled that down to $7 million.

Mr. CRAMER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas has consumed 27 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes and now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for the purpose of asking a question.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to ask a direct question, Mr. Chairman, of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] regarding the language that appears on page 8 regarding the veterans' reopened insurance fund. It is very evident from the language that you are announcing here that there is such a thing as as veterans' special term insurance. This is completely contrary to the act that was passed last year because in establishing the record, we made sure that there is no such thing as term insurance under the reopened veterans' insurance. I would like to know why we are going to transfer amounts from a fund which does not exist.

Mr. THOMAS. Would the gentleman from Pennsylvania be kind enough to read the language he refers to.

Mr. SAYLOR. On page 8, line 19, there is this language:

That such amounts of the "Veterans special term insurance fund" as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including contingency reserves, shall be available for transfer to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund".

Mr. THOMAS. All that that language does, I say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, is to allow those funds—and you are not appropriating new funds by that language—but as I say this is to transfer excess funds to carry out the purpose of the new veterans' insurance act. It is the language of the Bureau of the Budget. There is no new money added here. It is a sincere and bona fide attempt to carry out exactly the purpose and intent of the language approved and passed by the Congress.

Mr. SAYLOR. But it is legislation on an appropriation bill; is it not?

Mr. THOMAS. I think you are right. It is a transfer of funds.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, this is a large bill. It involves a great deal of money. I am not completely satisfied that it represents any compromise. I think further cuts could have been made and should have been made. I join with some of my colleagues on this side of the aisle and in looking at the large amounts that should have been in the 1966 budget—since we are appropriating here for 15 months—I do not think this is really in the spirit of a deficiency or a

supplemental appropriation. But it has been done and we are going along with it.

Mr. Chairman, I think as we take this up item by item, Members who are more familiar with the bill will discuss them. I may want to say something further as to certain items under the 5-minute rule, but do not intend at this time to take any further time in debate on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. MAY].

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations for their recognition of the responsibility of the Federal Government in their attention to the need for additional funds for various Federal agencies to assist the people of the Pacific Northwest in recovering from the disastrous floods of last December and January.

I have closely examined the committee recommendations as contained in H.R. 7091, the second supplemental appropriations bill before us today, and I feel that generally speaking the Committee has given the problem of the flood damage in Washington, Oregon, and California its most sympathetic attention so that the Federal agencies will have funds adequate to carry on their responsibilities.

Sections of my State of Washington were severely damaged as a result of the winter floods this year and I am sure the people of the State of Washington, as a result of passage of today's appropriations bill will be highly appreciative of this action. While it may not be possible for the Pacific Northwest to fully recover from the floods for some time to come, the assistance being made available through Federal, State, and local governments should be of immeasurable benefit in speeding this recovery.

Additionally I wish to compliment the committee on recommending the appropriation of $600,000 to permit an immediate start on construction of the lower Granite project on the Snake River in the State of Washington. An immediate start on lower Granite lock and dam should enable completion of the dam and powerplant by 1971 to prevent a potential power shortage in the Pacific Northwest and help meet the Bonneville Power Administration requirements at that time.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

LAIRD AMENDMENT ON MILK

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to explain the purpose of the milk amendment which was placed in the bill in the full committee meeting.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to extend for 5 months—through fiscal year 1965—the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make indemnity payments to eligible dairy farmers whose milk has been condemned for containing pesticide residues.

The enabling legislation for this program expired on January 31, 1965. The appropriation for fiscal year 1965, however, contained $8.8 million to finance the program. By January 31, 1965, only 250 payments totaling $300,000 had been made.

Therefore a number of eligible dairy farmers are the victims of an unusual situation where funds have been authorized for a program that has expired.

A number of bills, by Representatives QUIE, HORTON, WHALLEY, MATHIAS, SICKLES, and ABBITT, are pending in the House Education and Labor Committee. These bills would extend the authorized time for the program through June 30, 1967.

However, the delay in consideration of these bills will work an undue hardship on dairy farmers now facing sever economic loss.

In brief, a remedy is only a remedy if it is prompt.

This amendment would extend the legislative authority for the programs through fiscal 1965 and thereby make available the balance of the $8.8 million which has already been appropriated to correct this situation.

My amendment further carries out the amendment which I offered last year. It would appropriate no new money, but would take the funds from the poverty appropriation, which was made to the poverty administration. It seems to me that this is a far better use of the poverty funds than some of the uses that have been made of the funds. This is a poverty-prevention program.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. How far would the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin extend the time limit?

Mr. LAIRD. It would extend the time limit from January 31 to July 1, 1965. This is a supplemental appropriation bill, and it did not seem to me proper to extend the time beyond June 30 or the start of the next fiscal year.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee dealing with agriculture.

Mr. WHITTEN. Those of us who work with this subject matter are in accord with the gentleman from Wisconsin. He has properly described the situation. I believe it is a good proposal.

Mr. LAIRD. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN.]

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to commend and to thank the Appropriations Committee for all the consideration given to the flood problems of my particular congressional district. I know the committee receives many requests. I just wanted the committee to know that I am most apprecative of the time the individual members have given to me, personally, as we brought the many problems of the flood stricken area to their attention. We are still in the recovery and rehabilitation process and will be for some time to come. In closing, I sincerely hope a similar disaster never strikes your own congressional districts.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire about the $1,858,000 to be made available to the Peace Corps.

From reading the hearings I got the impression, according to the statement of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN], who quoted a statement by the Director of the Peace Corps, Mr. Shriver, that there were going to be stringent controls placed upon the administration of the organization. I am unable to understand why they are here for nearly $2 million in this bill.

I wonder if someone could help me out on how the administrative funds in the Peace Corps have been expended.

Mr. PASSMAN. It is not an easy job to defend this item. I should like to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the increased cost of the Pay Act of 1964 represents $658,000 of the funds Mr. Shriver is requesting that we transfer from other unobligated funds to the administrative expense of the Peace Corps.

Mr. GROSS. But did they not spend at an exceptional rate in the first few months of the fiscal year?

Mr. PASSMAN. It is true that almost from the beginning of this fiscal year the Peace Corps started spending out of the administrative expense fund at a rate that would prevent them from living within the limitation imposed by the Congress in the regular bill. Nevertheless, Mr. Shriver claims that these additional funds for administrative expense are necessary.

Mr. GROSS. Your subcommittee was assured, was it not, they would cut back on travel expense for one thing, and is it not a fact that a substantial amount of this money is to take care of increased travel expenses?

Mr. PASSMAN. May I say to the gentleman that it is most difficult to defend this item especially against the testimony given by these people last year. My feeble attempt to justify this would have to be limited to stating that there is a request to change the language so as to authorize the transfer of $1,858,000 within the 1965 Peace Corps appropriation to finance increased administrative and programs-support costs. Honesty is always in order. Certainly they assured us they would cut back on travel and other expenses, but evidently they did not make good on that promise.

Mr. GROSS. We had the issue of transferring funds before the House yesterday. I am talking about the attempt to write into the appropriation bill yesterday a provision for the transferability of funds. I said yesterday and I repeat today that I think the agencies and departments of the Government ought to live within the funds that they request for specific purposes unless some emergency develops.

Mr. PASSMAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PASSMAN. May I say to the gentleman there is some defense for a request for the transfer of $658,000 to meet the mandatory salary increases called for by the Pay Act of last year. Although I certainly agree that this agency should live within the limitation placed at its own suggestion last year because the committee gave them every dime they asked for for administrative expenses.

Mr. GROSS. Now I want to get at something else.

Mr. PASSMAN. Of course, it is indeed difficult to defend Mr. Shriver's request. I hope the gentleman will not press me too far because if he should, then I would have to say that the Peace Corps is not my creature. But, if we are going to have these children or Peace Corps men scattered all over the world, doubtless some of them will become ill, and doctors will be needed to treat them.

Mr. GROSS. I want to ask another question. Can anyone tell me whether there are funds in this bill to man the automatic elevators in the New House Office Building? Has that money already been made available? I would like to know whether the House is now going to put elevator operators on fully automatic elevators where all you have to do is stick your finger on a button to get where you want to go.

Is it now proposed to compound the felony of extravagance in that building by putting elevator operators on fully automatic elevators?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman made reference to a transfer of funds a moment ago.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. There was a limitation in the Peace Corps providing so much for administrative funds. We provide here that that limitation shall be lifted to the extent indicated on those administrative funds. That is not like transferring from one appropriation to another.

Now with respect to the elevator operators, I share the gentleman's hope that we will not have individual elevator operators on these new elevators in the Rayburn Office Building and here in the Capitol except perhaps for a few weeks until they get better adjusted. The elevators are not yet too well adjusted. New elevators always require some degree of adjustment. I understand that there is no plan made for elevator operators, although I cannot speak for the leadership of the House on that.

Mr. GROSS. I fail to find anything wrong with the adjustment of the elevators now.

Mr. MAHON. They are just about in shape, I think, but they do not operate with complete perfection, as I believe the gentleman knows.

Mr. GROSS. No, I do not agree with that.

Mr. MAHON. These people have been used temporarily in order to help get over this transition period.

Mr. GROSS. I understand they have operators on the other side of the House Chamber on those elevators. I am talking now about the 30 or 40 elevators over in the new building.

Mr. MAHON. Where we have no elevator operators at this time?

Mr. GROSS. And where we ought not to have elevator operators at any time.

Mr. MAHON. I agree with the gentleman. I do not think we ought to have operators over there except for a very brief period to see that the elevators are working well.

Mr. GROSS. If there were any such brief period, that brief period has passed.

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad the gentleman agrees that operators are not needed on fully automatic elevators. I hope that if money has already been appropriated for this purpose that the Appropriations Committee will do what it can to see that it is not expended.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROBISON].

(Mr. ROBISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Chairman, I intend to support this bill although I am still not convinced that the bill should include moneys, on a 15-month basis, to permit the Corps of Engineers to charge any acceleration of their current program in the so-called Appalachia region to fiscal 1965.

As will appear from the hearings—page 58 of part 2—the only specific authorization for Corps of Engineers activity contained in the recently enacted Appalachian Act, was for it to conduct a comprehensive water resources study for Appalachia at a cost of not to exceed $5 million.

I have no objection to the allowance of the requested $1.7 million—which is contained in H.R. 7901—to permit the corps to commence that study, even though this sum is to cover a 15-month period. It is important to Appalachia for this study to be commenced as soon as possible, and there is no need for our Public Works Subcommittee to give further study to this specifically authorized project.

However, H.R. 7091 also contains almost $15.8 million to permit the Corps, also on a 15-month basis, to accelerate certain existing projects of civil works in Appalachia, and to commence work on certain others in the same region. Aside from the question of whether or not this is sound appropriation policy, despite the precedents for so doing, it seems to me the Corps request here should have been treated in the same manner as was the request for air pollution and water supply and water pollution control money that was disallowed by another subcommittee, as will appear from page 48 of the report, in order to consider such needs in connection with the regular requests by the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education, and Labor for fiscal 1966 itself.

A similar delay here would not have been detrimental to Appalachia in view of the fact that our subcommittee is already at work on the Corps regular 1966 budget requests. We could also have assured ourselves, as I am not yet assured, that the Corps can in this fashion, accelerate its regular programs and specific projects in Appalachia without delay or detriment to its programs and projects in other areas of the Nation.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I just want to take a moment of this time, if I may, to direct these remarks to the very able and fair-minded chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia. I did mention in the full committee, the gentleman will recall, that I felt concerned about the money included in this bill for some additional square feet of space for the site of the Central Library of the District of Columbia. I have not felt any softening of my attitude in that regard. So I wanted to take this moment to serve notice on the gentleman from Kentucky that I do propose at the proper time to offer an amendment to strike that amount from the bill.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to this one big item of $407.9 million for grants to the States for public assistance. I think it is very appropriate to point up this item since we are about to take up the medicare bill later this week. May I refer you to the hearings on this item before our Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee and the specific remarks of our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Lsland [Mr. FOGARTY]. He expressed some concern when he said—and this is Mr. FOGARTY speaking:

> Because of the 1962 amendments that were supposed to reduce dependency, and because of the expansion of the vocational rehabilitation program, the manpower development and training program, the antipoverty program, and all of these other programs, we are appropriating large sums for, that are supposed to get people off of public assistance, we thought this program should start costing a little less. Last year Congress cut the request $200 million.

Dr. Winston, in testifying before the subcommittee, stated:

> Of the $407.9 million, $155.9 million represents an underestimate on the part of the Department.

He went on to say that this was due to an underestimation of the action of the States in the field of medical assistance for the aged. The Department also underestimated the amount for the program of Aid to Dependent Children—ADC.

So, here, Mr. Chairman, we have an item in the supplemental bill of over $400 million for additional grants-in-aid to the States for public assistance. This added to the $2.78 billion previously appropriated for this fiscal year brings the total figure to $3.187 billion. And still the figure continues to rise.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. The Secretary of Agriculture proposed to close the research center located in Philadelphia which has been concentrating its efforts on the study of maple sirup. This research center, which does not cost very much money, $2,000, has been very helpful to the farmers in my district in helping them to produce the finest maple sirup in the country, something to sweeten up the country a little bit.

I wonder what the bill carries for that center?

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman's good work and representations to the committee are well known. We appreciate the testimony which he has given to us.

I am happy to advise the gentleman that there is enough money previously appropriated to take care of and to continue these research activities. As a matter of fact, in the report the committee recommends utilization research of benefit to the maple sirup industry which returns about $10 million annually to some 10,000 producers should be continued by some competent research agency, Federal, State, or private.

I assure the gentleman again that there are sufficient funds already appropriated to carry on that vital research.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the gentleman and I take this opportunity to commend the chairman of the committee and the distinguished ranking minority member on this side for this fine work.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute in order to raise a question with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE].

The gentleman from Massachusetts made some statement here that I do not think he can back up. I feel that it should be corrected. He said that Massachusetts makes the best maple sirup in the United States. I question that and challenge him at any time to a contest. We will bring some maple sirup down from Ohio and I believe we can prove to the gentleman from Massachusetts that they do need a little research in Massachusetts in order to improve their maple sirup to bring it up to the standard of Ohio maple sirup.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts. I will have to yield to the gentleman since I have referred to him unkindly.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I do not want this colloquy to get all gummed up, but we certainly accept the challenge.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Ohio yield to me?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. I would like to state that we already have Wisconsin maple sirup right here in the Capitol.

Mr. BOW. I have been wondering what has been the matter with that maple sirup, and I would also suggest—some change be made to the excellent product of Ohio.

Mr. LAIRD. If the gentleman will yield further, it is about time that they brought some from Ohio and Massachusetts. I have been furnishing it too long.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say I am glad that this controversy has arisen and in case you gentlemen need some judges, there are some real fine ones on this side of the aisle.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CALLAWAY].

(Mr. CALLAWAY asked and was given permission to speak out of order.)

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to announce to the House an act of the Georgia State Senate in tribute to Joe Bartlett.

Upon becoming a Member of Congress, one of the first men I meet was Joe Bartlett, reading clerk of the House of Representatives. I was immediately impressed with Mr. Bartlett's courtesy and willingness to help. Especially impressive is his knowledge of the House of Representatives and the Capitol, and his readiness to share this knowledge with me, with my family, and with visitors.

For a number of years Joe Bartlett has had a particular interest in American junior chambers of commerce, giving his time and efforts to many Jaycee groups. Each year Jaycees from all the Georgia clubs come to Washington for an intensive 2 days of briefings and instruction in Federal affairs, and each year Joe Bartlett has participated in their program.

Following their Washington seminar last spring, President James B. Haralson, of the Glenwood Jaycees, invited Joe to come to Georgia to be a judge in the 1964 Miss Atlanta Pageant.

This past February over 100 young Georgians came to Washington to attend the annual seminar. At their final meeting in the House Ways and Means Committee room, State President T. Malone Sharpe, presented to Joe Bartlett, and to his helpmate, "Jinny," the Jaycee President's Award for Outstanding Service.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am happy to say that Joe Bartlett has been further honored by a resolution of the Georgia State Senate.

The author of this resolution, Senator James P. Wesberry, Jr., served as a page in the U.S. House of Representatives some 15 years ago. His father, Dr. James P. Wesberry, Sr., a prominent Atlanta clergyman, has offered the opening prayer for the Congress on several occasions. They are both very enthusiastic admirers of Joe Bartlett.

This resolution is as follows:

S. RES. 72

A resolution of the Georgia State Senate commending Joe Bartlett; and for other purposes

Whereas Joe Bartlett is presently senior reading cleark of the U.S. House of Representatives; and

Whereas this outstanding and distinguished young man has for many years been active in civic, political, and military affairs of this Nation; and

Whereas Mr. Bartlett became in 1953 the youngest person ever to hold the position of reading clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, and has the unique privilege of regularly being heard in both Chambers of Congress; and

Whereas Mr. Bartlett has been of particularly outstanding service to the members of the Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce, having appeared for the past 4 years on the program of the annual seminar on Federal affairs conducted by the Georgia Jaycees, giving his own time and talent during nonworking hours to assist the young men of Georgia in becoming more familiar with the history and operations of the Congress of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Georgia, That the Honorable Joe Bartlett, Reading Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, is hereby commended and recognized for his many outstanding contributions to members of the Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce: Be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is hereby authorized and instructed to furnish an appropriate copy of this resolution to the Senator from the 37th Senatorial District to be presented to the Honorable Joe Bartlett.

PETER ZACH GEER,
President of the Senate.
GEORGE D. STEWART,
Secretary of the Senate.

It is fitting that the Georgia State Senate has honored Joe Bartlett in this manner, and I am happy to add my own personal commendations to this great American.

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD (at the request of Mr. CALLAWAY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege to present to Joe Bartlett the certified copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Georgia commending our reading clerk for his special service to the young men in the Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce. This well deserved recognition came as a complete surprise to Joe who has always been willing to give of his time and talents in the promotion of a better understanding of the operation of our Government.

Joe's superb performance as a reading clerk in the House of Representatives is known to us all. All of us are also pleased to know that among his extracurricular activities he shares his knowledge and experience with others in an effort to develop a constructive interest in politics and government.

The special commendation which he received from the senate of the State of Georgia was a gracious tribute to Joe Bartlett and to the House of Representatives which he serves. All of us are proud of the work that Joe does within this Chamber and without. We commend him for extending his influence for good not only in Georgia but wherever he goes.

(Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. CALLAWAY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to join with my colleague from Georgia in paying deserved tribute to my friend, Joe Bartlett, our reading clerk.

I have known Joe for a long time—in fact, since he came here 24 years ago as a House page, at the tender age of 14. That was in the months just before Pearl Harbor.

Joe graduated from our page school, and joined the Marine Corps in World

War II. When he returned from service in 1945, there was a vacancy in the position of chief page. Many thought Joe was too young for the job—only 19—but I appointed him anyway.

When the Korean war came along, Joe served again in the Marine Corps. And again he returned, there was a vacancy for which he was qualified—this time as reading clerk.

There were some 20 applicants for the job, and Joe was among them. I named a committee of three to interview the applicants, and to make a recommendation. The committee favored Joe, but they were afraid he was too young for the job.

But that was the only criticism I heard, so I appointed him to the job. He has been doing a fine job as our reading clerk ever since.

Now at the age of 38, I understand he is too old to be a member of the junior chamber of commerce, the organization which has honored him, but he is still a youngster to those of us who know him and appreciate him here on Capitol Hill.

I know that our friend, Joe Bartlett, has many more years of useful public service ahead of him. I want to join with my colleague from Georgia in congratulating Joe on this deserved new honor, and to wish him well for the future.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio (at the request of Mr. CALLAWAY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, those of us from Ohio are all pleased with the report just given us by our colleague, Representative CALLAWAY, of Georgia, in which he calls attention to a resolution adopted by unanimous vote of the Georgia State Senate on March 2, 1965, praising our senior reading clerk of the House of Representatives, Joe Bartlett, and commending him for his services to the Georgia Junior Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations.

It has been my pleasure to know Joe since he was a good-looking, but shy, young boy who came out of the mountains of West Virginia to serve as a page in the Republican cloakroom of the House. I have watched Joe develop throughout the years. We were proud of him when he left the House to serve his country in World War II, and again during the Korean war.

In 1953, Joe was chosen as reading clerk of the House, the youngest man to ever serve in that position. Both in 1960 and in 1964 it was my pleasure to move his unanimous selection to the position of chief reading clerk of the Republican National Conventions of those years. As a result of his outstanding platform service in those conventions, he became known nationally.

But even before I knew Joe, I knew his father-in-law, the late former Congressman and U.S. Senator from Ohio, George Bender, and Mrs. Bender, and I have known his pretty little wife, Jinny, from the time of her birth. I have helped her eat many doughnuts made by her mother, the best doughnut baker to be found anywhere outside of the Seventh Ohio Congressional District.

So I join in congratulating Joe, his wife, and their wonderful little family upon the honor that has come to him from the great State of Georgia.

(Mr. MOORE (at the request of Mr. CALLAWAY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, the people of Clarksburg, Harrison County, W. Va., are going to be mighty proud and pleased about this long-overdue recognition of the good works of Joe Bartlett.

Joe is a native son of West Virginia. He was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., and attended grammar school there. While attending Morgan Elementary School, he was selected to represent West Virginia at a school safety patrol convention in Washington. While in the Nation's Capital, he was singled out as "America's Typical Schoolboy Patrolman."

While he did not realize it at the time, this honor indirectly led to West Virginia's losing a good citizen and this House of Representatives gaining an extremely able officer.

As the result of his selection at the schoolboy patrol convention, Joe was given a 30-day appointment as a page, which evolved into a 24-year career of service to the U.S. House of Representatives

Joe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dorsey Bartlett, live on a farm south of Clarksburg. Recently they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and now they have time to sit back and contemplate with justifiable pride the many achievements of their five daughters and four sons. It will be a great satisfaction to them, I know, to learn of this fine tribute to their sixth born. And no one could be prouder at this most memorable occasion than Joe's lovely wife, "Jinny," daughter of the late George Bender, former U.S. Senator from the State of Ohio.

First and foremost, I congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett. I certainly congratulate Joe. But in so doing, do we not honor ourselves for his distinguished service to this House?

(Mr. DAGUE (at the request of Mr. CALLAWAY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Chairman, it is a distinct privilege to associate myself with my distinguished colleague from Georgia in bringing to the attention of this House the signal honor that has been conferred upon our senior Reading Clerk, Joe Bartlett, by the Georgia State Senate.

Joe Bartlett is an unusual person who combines tact and courtesty with the fulfillment of the unusually exacting duties of his important office. In addition to being exceedingly knowledgeable in regard to pending legislation and House procedures, he has also become an authority on the history and traditions associated with the Capitol, and has developed a veritable storehouse of anecdotes associated with this House.

The resolution adopted by the Georgia Senate explores his extensive contributions in the field of civic and Federal affairs and serves to reveal the many-faceted personality of this dedicated public servant. The military side of his life, however, is what brought me into closer association with Joe since I have the same pride that he is always willing to display; namely, in our service in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Former marines around the Capitol know Joe as the founder and guiding light of the Congressional Marine's Club, an organization composed of people on the Hill who have worn the Marine uniform and who are joined together in hold ing high the torch of their devotion to the corps.

A private first class at the close of World War II, Joe was later commissioned from the ranks of the Reserve, and recalled to active duty in 1951. He presently holds the rank of major and continues his deep concern in matters having to do with our national security. His official records as a Marine reservist include the personal commendations of each of the past five Commandants of the Marine Corps—a unique distinction not enjoyed by many members of the corps, regardless of rank or grade.

All I have listed have been a few of the visible accomplishments of this versatile American. What I must not try to explore, because of the limitation of time, are those personal attributes that have endeared Joe to all who know him. A real gentleman, a courteous official, but withal a warm-hearted counselor, he remains one whom it is a great privilege to claim as a friend. Verily, in honoring Joe Bartlett, our Georgia compatriots have honored this House and each one of us in turn.

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I heartily concur in the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia in bringing this well-earned tribute from the senate of his State to the attention of the House.

As you know, Joe Bartlett, our reading clerk, is both my constituent and my longtime friend. He and his lovely wife, "Jinny," make their home in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, in the 23d District which I serve. Announcement of this tribute will bring much joy to Chagrin.

"Jinny" is the daughter of the late Senator George H. Bender and Mrs. Edna Bender, of Chagrin Falls. She was the Ohio princess in the 1951 Cherry Blossom Festival, and Joe, recalled to active duty with the Marine Corps, was assigned to be her escort. Love also blossomed and they were married. They now have two pretty little princeses, Linda Lou and Laura Lee.

Joe and his family always have been active in civic and community affairs. But service to the Members of the House of Representatives has been Joe's paramount devotion for nearly 24 years.

All of us, and many more, have been the grateful recipients of his help, his courtesy, his tireless efforts to serve this House and his Nation.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to express my admiration for our friend, Joe Bartlett.

(Mr. MINSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE].

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my gratitude at this time to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana, and to the members of the subcommittee, for agreeing to leave in this supplemental appropriation bill the full total of $11,800,000 to fight the problems of mine subsidence, mine caving, and underground mine fires. I particularly appreciate the action of the committee in not cutting this figure by $4,400,000. As I indicated to my colleagues this $11,800,000 is essential to the welfare of a large number of Americans.

This present effort to solve the problems created by mine subsidences, mine caves, and mine fires is vital, not only to the people in my congressional district, but also to all those Americans who live in that part of our Nation where there has been a substantial coal industry.

As I have indicated in the record, the full thrust of this program can save millions of dollars for the countless Americans in these regions who are presently threatened with the loss of their homes. I stated to the subcommittee, as you may note in the hearings on this appropriation, there are perhaps no problems in the country more critical in nature, more deadly in result, and perhaps least understood than the problems which result from mine subsidences and underground mine fires beneath built-up areas in certain sections of Pennsylvania.

Of the amount requested in this appropriation bill an estimated $3,900,000 will be used to seal and fill voids in abandoned mine workings. These projects will include Wilkes-Barre No. 1 and No. 2 projects in Luzerne County; Scranton City No. 1 and No. 2 as well as the Pine Brook project in Lackawanna County and the Coaldale project in Schulykill County.

Projects to control underground mine fires estimating $3,500,000 will be undertaken at Laurel Run in Luzerne County; Centralia in Columbia County; Shenandoah in Schuylkill County; Hickory Swamp in Northumberland County; Fairhaven Road and Buena Vista in Allegheny County; and Rostraver Township in Westmoreland County.

I believe that my colleagues on the committee exercised wisdom in deciding against cutting the appropriation by $4,400,000, and I wish them to know that they have the thanks of all the people who live not just in the 10th congressional district but those who live in other areas of Pennsylvania where these problems are critical.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may desire to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to associate myself with the remarks that have been made about our very popular reading clerk, Joe Bartlett. Joe's work with the junior chamber has been outstanding. He is earnest, honest, able—a fine young American.

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remaining time on this side to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GIAIMO].

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation, and at the same time would like to express my concern at the action which we are taking here in not appropriating $942,000 for the Civil Aeronautics Board for the continuation of the subsidy on helicopters. If this money is not appropriated, and it will not be under this bill, it means that the funds which we are not appropriating in the budget of last year will terminate probably in the month of April. It means that for the remainder of this fiscal year there will be no subsidy payments to three companies which are presently operating, the New York Airways, Chicago Airways, and Los Angeles Airways.

We are reaching the peak of the operation of helicopters and approaching the point where they will be on a self-paying basis. I am informed that by 1970 this will happen.

There is also a serious question of law involved as to whether or not there is an obligation on the part of the Government to make these subsidy payments as long as the present law is in existence. There is a question as to whether or not these companies, in the absence of payments, can come into the Court of Claims and demand payment from the United States.

I think we should concern ourselves with this problem, and study it carefully. Whatever action may be taken in the other body, insofar as these supplemental appropriations are concerned, at that time I would hope that the House in its wisdom will see fit to go along in restoring these funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay," $971,000, to remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DAVIS OF WISCONSIN

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin: On page 3, strike out lines 19, 20, and 21.

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to delete from the bill an item of $971,000, the purpose of which is to purchase 22,000 square feet of additional land at the corner of 9th and G Streets in the District of Columbia for additional land for the site of the new Central Library.

The appropriation for the new fiscal year will include $800,000 for the planning of this building. The site was originally chosen based upon some recommendations of Booz, Allen, & Hamilton, who set out the criteria for this library site. They recommended that the site be 50,000 square feet. The actual complete site would have 76,000 square feet, and including that which is included in this appropriation, based upon the appropriation which the Congress made last year of about $2.5 million, the District authorities did proceed and procured 54,000 square feet. Then they ran out of money. But you will note that the District already has procured more land than the original consultants, Booz, Allen, & Hamilton had recommended as being necessary for the site of the Central Library. So what we are talking about here today is approximately $1 million to provide 70 additional parking sites in a very expensive area of downtown Washington.

First of all, we are not only spending this additional money to provide for the parking sites but we are taking some land of high assessments off the tax roll of the District of Columbia.

It probably will be said that actually we are not providing this money, that this money is all going to come from money already in the hands of the District of Columbia. I submit that this is fallacious reasoning because, as we are all painfully aware, we are called upon to use the funds provided by the taxpayers of this country, and the entire country, each year to supplement the funds that are raised within the District of Columbia, in order to keep the site of our National Government operating.

So I submit, Mr. Chairman, that we ought not, either through a false sense of ease or through the feeling that we ought to have additional parking spaces, appropriate almost $1 million to provide this number of additional parking spaces.

The building itself with the funds that will be normally required will include, or can easily include from 80 to 85 parking sites without spending an additional million dollars for that purpose. In fact, I think it is fair to say that the District officials had reconciled themselves to the smaller site that met the original criteria that had been set forth, and there was no request before this committee up until the time of our subcommittee hearings for any additional money for this purpose at all. It was something that came in as a kind of afterthought when the climate appeared to be such as to make it appear that the Appropriations Committee would look with favor upon this additional amount of money.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I read with interest in the hearings the questioning by the gentleman from Wisconsin who is presently addressing the House. The gentleman tried to ascertain how this parking lot would be available to those who used the library rather than becoming a public parking lot. I submit, in reading the hearings, there is no answer to the gentleman's question of how it could be held for use by those who patronize this new library.

I support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. At the time the original interrogation took place on that point, I would say to the gentleman from Iowa, it was obvious that there had not been any real thinking done on this problem at all—and it is a real problem because it is right in the downtown

shopping area of the Nation's Capital and I do not think we have any obligation and I do not think we have any right to be spending public funds in order to provide a more convenient parking area for those who will be in the downtown shopping centers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the present library in the District of Columbia is located at Eighth and K Streets NW. This library is obsolete and has been obsolete for about 20 years. For the last few years, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia has carefully studied the request made each year by the librarian and by the Commissioners for funds for a new public library. The present library was constructed in the year 1903 with Carnegie funds.

The District needs a new central library.

For the fiscal year 1965, a request was made again for funds for a site for a new central library. Our subcommittee and the Congress approved the amount of $2,351,000 to buy land at Ninth and G Streets for a new public library for the District of Columbia. The amount contained in this supplemental bill of $971,000 is District of Columbia funds, and is the amount necessary to buy the balance of the land to be used for the library. Every dime of this money is to be funded by the District of Columbia and no part of same is Federal money. The amount that approved for the entire site in the 1965 budget was not sufficient to buy the necessary land for this building.

Here in the District of Columbia we have. I think, one of the best library systems and one of the best librarians in the United States. This is their money, and the people want to build a new library to take the place of a library that was built 62 years ago. As much as I dislike finding myself in disagreement with my able friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], a member of the subcommittee, I say to you frankly that he is wrong, and this amendment should be defeated.

In addition to the $971,000 involved in this amendment all of the balance of the funds contained in this supplemental bill for the District of Columbia will be funded by the District out of District funds. This site was carefully selected by a library board composed of outstanding citizens in our Capital City. This additional land is necessary for parking facilities and will then place the city in a position where an adequate building may be constructed.

The amount we appropriated in the fiscal year 1965, $2,351,000, was not ample to buy all the land necessary, and the $971,000 should now be approved.

I say frankly that it would be a mistake, and serious mistake, to build a building on a site with less land than is necessary. We will not build a central library every year in the District. Why not proceed correctly and do this job right? This library will have to last for a great many years.

It is true that during the hearings my good friend from Wisconsin inquired of some of the witnesses concerning parking facilities. That was the only question raised. There was no question of the money or the amount involved, but there was a question about furnishing parking facilities to some people who might be down at one of the stores making a purchase.

This is what was said to the witness:

Mr. DAVIS. I think the only basic question I have, Mr. Peterson, is how we can assure that we are providing a necessary parking facility for library users or library staff, and aren't just provding a convenient parking place for the downtown shoppers in the Washington area.

During the hearings the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin was very much concerned about parking facilities. At no time did he mention the fact that the District of Columbia was spending its own money to build its own library.

If a person, who goes to a store, through mistake parks on this parking lot for a few minutes, it still will not hurt anything and should not stop this library. We can furnish guards if necessary.

I believe the people in the District of Columbia are entitled to this new library. For a period of several years this request was carefully studied and now is the time to act. We carefully considered it, and we thought it just and proper to approve it. We stand by our recommendation.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment should be defeated.

(Mr. NATCHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to my friend from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I appreciate this opportunity to make a few additional comments.

I am quite certain that when the distinguished subcommittee chairman made the statement I was wrong, he was referring to my judgment and not with respect to any of the facts which were submitted, because I believe the record will bear out that the statements I made are buttressed by the facts.

I do not want my colleagues to become confused that the issue here is whether we are going to have a new library for the District of Columbia, because that is not the issue at all. It is conceded that we are going to have this new library. It is conceded we are going to have it at a site at Ninth and G. It is conceded we already have acquired the land for the new library—in fact, more land that the Booz, Allen and Hamilton people designated as being necessary for the site of this library.

What we have gotten down to is whether we should spend nearly $1 million for 70 outside parking spaces and take valuable land off the tax rolls of the District of Columbia.

We may argue here, in semantics, that this is money which belongs to the District of Columbia because we are not increasing the Federal contribution, but the fact remains that we do subsidize the operation of the District of Columbia through funds taken out of the general treasury. We have done so not only last year or this year but every year. So it is not quite right to say that this is all money of the District of Columbia.

They have the money because we last year provided about $37.5 million to add to the money raised within the District of Columbia.

I submit, rather than taking this valuable land off the tax rolls, that the plans for which there are $800,000 appropriated in the 1966 appropriation bill may very well be used to provide, if this is necessary, for additional in-building parking spaces which will perform the same function without taking 22,000 square feet of valuable land off the tax rolls. I think that is basically what is involved here. So it is our money that is being talked about. It is not a question of depriving the citizens of the District of Columbia of any single library facility whatsoever. I think it is a question of judgment as to whether we ought to take this land off the tax rolls forever and deprive the District of Columbia of future sources of revenue it obviously so badly needs because of the requests that come to this Congress every year.

Thank you for giving me this time.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me if this is a matter of 70 parking spaces, this money could be better used in other areas, such as in the schools or other parts of the District of Columbia. I support the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the subcommittee, as to how a library might be located in this area of Washington if you did not have parking spaces. It has been my observation around here that most anything of value is tied to the availability it has to people who want to use it. I would be very happy to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky to explain as to what is involved as far as making the library usable.

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I would like to say to my distinguished friend from Mississippi it would be a serious mistake to build a new central library with inadequate parking facilities. It would simply mean that those who go to use the library would have to park their cars at the curb. This additional space of 22,000 square feet, which will cost $971,000, will guarantee that those who use the new library will have a place to park their vehicles and go in and use their library in the manner in which it should be used. I say to you it would be a serious mistake to build a library building and not have a place to park cars.

Mr. Chairman, I know all down through the years here in the District of Columbia we have had parking lot controversies going on throughout the city. Why let this stop our central library? This is property owned by the taxpayers of the city of Washington, and this is their money. Our Capital City and the taxpayers here are entitled to this new central library.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the necessary number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman says that the parking lot is necessary because otherwise patrons of the library would be forced to park at the curb and use parking meters. How is it expected to control the parking lot? It is within reasonable proximity of the department stores. The gentleman from Kentucky asked: What if a few shoppers do park their cars there for a few minutes? Well, a few shoppers could park for a few minutes, then employees of the department stores could park their cars by the hour. Those promoting this project had no solution for the problem when they appeared before the committee. How is it proposed to handle this parking lot to serve library patrons?

Mr. NATCHER. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. NATCHER. I will say to my distinguished friend that if it becomes necessary, we will have a guard posted to see that those who drive in on the lot are going to use the library. Then you say we will have one more employee, and I say if this becomes necessary, I for one, will vote for a guard or guards. If one car owned by someone going to a store parks on this lot, once a week, then why stop the library project just because one violator drives on this lot.

Mr. GROSS. The point is simply this: if 70 cars are to be parked in this area costing $1 million, and the library operates from 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 or 10 o'clock at night, then it will require shifts of guards and run up the costs.

Mr. NATCHER. I would like to say to the gentleman, if it requires one guard or two guards, I for one would be in favor of building a new central library, and employing the guards.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, if ever I have been convinced of the need for home rule in the District of Columbia it is this afternoon. Here we are, Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, arguing about where somebody who is going to a library is going to park his car, whether he is going to put a nickel or a dime in a meter, or whether or not we are going to have to have an extra guard to see that somebody does not get into a parking lot. I think the Congress of the United States of America has more important work to do. I think this is a prime example of the folly of denying home rule to the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin) there were—ayes 33, noes 73.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 16:

"PEACE CORPS

"During the current fiscal year an additional amount of $1,858,000 shall be available within the appropriation for 'Peace Corps' for administrative and program support costs."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 4, beginning in line 16 through line 20, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and not within the legislative scope of this bill.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman insists on his point of order, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order; the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", $25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. RIVERS of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIVERS of Alaska. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have sought this time to call attention to an issue vital to all of us, vital because it concerns the full faith and integrity of this great legislative body. To adequately present this matter it is necessary to give you a brief account of the background.

Just a little over 1 year ago—on March 27, 1964—Alaska suffered the worst earthquake to ever strike the North American continent. The intensity of the shock measured 8.7 on the Richter scale. Over 30,000 square miles of south-central Alaska was in the direct shock area. This area has over 60 percent of the State's total population and produces over 55 percent of the State's total gross product and revenues. Never before has such a high proportion of a State's area of economic activity been so severely damaged by a natural disaster.

The Congress, with unprecedented speed, approved in one day an appropriation of $50 million to permit the Office of Emergency Planning to assist during the emergency period to minimize loss of life and property and subsequently to assist in the repair of public facilities.

President Johnson, immediately following this disaster, established the Federal Reconstruction and Development Planning Commission for Alaska and appointed a distinguished Member of the U.S. Senate, the Honorable CLINTON P. ANDERSON, as its chairman, to plan and coordinate the Federal effort in reconstruction of Alaska. The Governor of Alaska, William A. Egan, simultaneously established the Alaska Reconstruction Commission to plan and coordinate the State's efforts with the Federal Commission. These actions, both Federal and State, proved to be sound foundation measures underlying Alaska's recovery, which is still in progress. Studies in depth were made, and estimated losses of over one-fourth of a billion dollars were identified. This situation was rather staggering when weighed in the light of the fact that Alaska's population of only 250,000 was still in the transitional stage of assuming the many functions which the Federal Government performed prior to statehood in 1959. Thus it was decided that unprecedented legislation and other actions would be required by both the Federal and State Governments. First was Federal legislation authorizing grants to the State of not more than $23.5 million to enable the State and local governments to carry on their normal functions by covering revenue shortfalls and extraordinary operating expenses caused by the earthquake and resultant seismic waves. The first act of the Alaska Legislature was to authorize issuance of up to $50 million in State disaster bonds.

Then after several months of intensive investigation and study by the Federal and State reconstruction commissions, and congressional hearings, Public Law 88–451, cited as the "1964 Amendments to the Alaska Omnibus Act," was approved on August 19, 1964. These amendments, in recognition of the magnitude of the disaster, were designed to assist the recovery of Alaska, and restore damaged Alaskans to the role of taxpayers instead of only tax users. Many of the provisions of this act were unprecedented and recognized as such at the time of passage of Public Law 88–451.

One of the unprecedented items in this legislation was the amendment to section 57 of the Alaska Omnibus Act which provides for allocation of $5½ million of Federal funds for the retirement or adjustment of mortgages on homes which suffered earthquake damage above 60 percent to total destruction, except that the mortgagor must absorb at least $1,000 of the mortgage balance, and receive no indemnification of his aggregate payments, or equity, in the damaged or destroyed property, he the mortgagor, to absorb that part of the loss. Other restrictions are to the effect that this procedure shall apply only on one to four family homes, no payment as to a single property to exceed $30,000. This legislation further requires 50–50 matching by the State of Alaska to carry out this mortgage retirement program, and provides that the State is to administer same in accordance with a plan to be submitted by the State and approved by the President.

These are the terms of the offer made by this Congress to the State of Alaska, and these are the conditions precedent to the binding of the Federal Government to the bargain. Now let me say that all of the conditions have been met. On call of Governor Egan the Alaska Legislature convened in special session on August 31, 1964, and proceeded to authorize State participation in this mortgage retirement and adjustment program and appropriated $5.5 million in general obligation bond proceeds for the State to carry out its part of the program. Following this special session much study and work was spent by State

officials in devising an appropriate and workable plan which would be adequate to meet with the approval of the President for carrying out the program. The last Congress adjourned before the plan was completed and approved, but early this year the plan was completed and approved, but early this year the plan was submitted, and was approved, and the President did get this needed item of $5.5 million into the budget, so the Federal Government may carry out its part of the bargain.

Now, apparently, a very regrettable misunderstanding has arisen. The Subcommittee on Appropriations for Independent Offices, under the chairmanship of our beloved colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], has found that there is no precedent for such relief to individuals, and that therefore "the committee has disallowed this item even though it is sympathetic to the plight of the individuals involved." My dear colleagues, this must be a misunderstanding, because last August the Congress made the policy decision involved when it adopted Public Law 88–451 at which time it fully knew it was blazing a new trail in regard to disasters and human values. In deleting this item for $5.5 million, the subcommittee must have overlooked the fact that the State had moved ahead during a period of months to meet the conditions precedent prescribed by this Congress, and that the State had met those conditions in reliance upon the offer made by this Congress, and that the 370 homeowners affected had relied upon the integrity of this Congress with many of them proceeding to finance and arrange for rebuilding this spring after the State had complied with all the conditions prescribed by this Congress and thereby sealed the bargain. The disallowance of this item must have been based upon a lack of knowledge of the facts and surrounding circumstances as I have narrated them, because I just do not believe that the committee would wilfully advocate a breach of promise or embrace a standard of action and morality below that required under law of our citizens in the course of the pursuit of their contractual relationships. I am sure that the Members of this Congress including the members of the subcommittee want the citizens of this great democracy of ours to be able to believe in and have full faith and confidence in the integrity of this Congress and our Federal Government. I believe that even those in this great legislative body who think that the Congress made a bad bargain in adopting the Alaska mortgage retirement program last August, would, upon careful consideration, decide to back up the full faith and credit and honor of this Congress and the United States of America.

Mr. Chairman and Members, I submit this statement, without mincing words and from the bottom of my heart, I do this at this time without offering the appropriate amendment, in order to allow time for adequate consideration of this matter on the part of all of us, and with the hope and prayer that when this bill has gone through the other body and comes back to this House for final passage the referenced $5.5 million will have been restored, and the public reliance upon our good faith and integrity emphatically sustained.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, it is a source of great disappointment to many people in Chicago that the committee denied an additional $942,000 which had been requested by the Civil Aeronautics Board to assist in the orderly development of helicopter service in Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, and in other parts of the country. It is our hope that the other body will restore this money.

The other body has held extensive hearings on this subject and while I do not intend to offer an amendment at this time in deference to the committee, it is our hope that the additional amount will be added by the other body and that our conferees, if this bill goes to conference, will not insist on withdrawing this additional amount from the bill.

The orderly development of helicopter serivce in these large urban areas is of extreme importance. We in Chicago are desperately trying to reactivate Midway Airfield.

The only way we can do that is to have good transportation between Midway and O'Hare Field, which today stands as the world's businest airfield. Right now one of the best rapid links between Midway and O'Hare are the helicopters. It is true; we have been helping these helicopters over the years, and this is in the highest tradition of our country whenever a new form of transportation is developed.

The airlines of this country, for instance, had received substantial assistance in their early years from the Federal Government. We are now spending more than $50 billion of Federal funds for a national highway system. We have assisted with Federal help in developing many other forms of transportation until these systems got on their feet and were able to meet their needs. It is for this reason we should give the Civil Aeronautics Board the money it needs. The Board has made a very reasonable request, the CAB realizes that sooner or later the helicopter will have to stand on its own two feet. I think we can agree on that. The Civil Aeronautics Board has requested these additional funds be continued for the next 5 years in order to give the Federal Government an opportunity for an orderly phaseout of this program and let the helicopter service find other ways of sustaining itself.

Some have suggested that perhaps the major airlines may want to help these helicopter services continue their operations. I believe we can all agree on one thing: Those of us who travel a great deal know of the difficulty that we encounter in many of the major cities between the airport, particularly now with development of jet airports substantially away from the city, and the center of the city. Therefore, it is ironic that as the need for helicopter service increases in these areas, the Congress is pruning away at their very sustenance.

It is my hope the other body will restore this additional amount the CAB has requested. I renew my request that the conferees not press too hard in trying to remove it from the appropriation bill of the other body, if indeed the other body should approve the additional funds.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman for Illinois [Mr. PUCINSKI].

Mr. Chairman, I am distressed with the action of the Appropriations Committee in eliminating the supplemental request of the Civil Aeronautics Board for $942,000 for helicopter subsidy for the balance of the current year.

The great Los Angeles International Airport, the third busiest air terminal in the world, is located in my district, and it is here that Los Angeles Airways, the pioneer scheduled helicopter airline in the world, is based.

If the action of the committee becomes final, the jobs of between 300 and 400 people in the immediate area of the Los Angeles International Airport are in serious jeopardy. Los Angeles Airways employs over 200 people, the majority of whom live in my district. In addition, a substantial number of employees of other companies who perform various aircraft supply services for Los Angeles Airways would also be affected.

It has taken 20 years to build this organization up to its present peak of service and technical competence so that it literally represents a national resource in the complex art of rotary-wing operations. It could not operate at the present time without the subsidy which the Board has found necessary. Therefore, discontinuance of the subsidy at this time would mean that the Los Angeles area would be without helicopter air service at a time when our surface transportation problems are daily becoming more acute.

This helicopter carrier performs a vital air feeder service between the airport and 14 other points in southern California.

Over 200,000 passengers and millions of pounds of mail and cargo were transported on this system in 1964. If this service were to disappear, many communities would be totally deprived of direct air service, and mail and cargo services would be substantially delayed.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has found, after careful study, that Los Angeles Airways and other subsidized helicopter operators should be able to attain self-sufficiency by the year 1970. Pursuant to the Board's program, the carriers have filed petitions for permanent authority on a subsidy-elimination basis over a 5-year period.

Los Angeles Airways and the other operators have been making constant improvements in their operating efficiency. In recent years, for example, Los Angeles Airways has experienced dramatic traffic growth, and seat-mile costs have declined with the introduction of turbine-powered helicopters.

In the Los Angeles metropolitan area, distances are great and surface transportation is time consuming, difficult, and sometimes unavailable. Air service which might in other parts of the country be performed by local service airlines is performed by Los Angeles Airways. I feel our air service needs are just as great as those of other areas of the country, and the position of the CAB seems reasonable.

This valuable operation has been developed without the expenditure of very large sums of Federal money. I think it would be most unfortunate to deny the funds at a time when the CAB has found self-sufficient operations to be a reasonable prospect. What is more, our unchallenged international leadership in this field will be jeopardized.

I hope, therefore, that if the other body restores the necessary funds, our conferees will go along for continuation of this very vital service in California.

(Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. I commend my colleague for bringing this to the attention of the House at this time. I concur wholeheartedly in what the gentleman says. This helicopter service in large metropolitan centers is a must for the present and who would deny that it will not be even more required in the future.

The Federal Government has an obligation in my opinion to encourage this kind of service as we did for many years with the trunk airlines and are still doing for the local feeder airlines. These large metropolitan air terminals serve the Nation as a whole and of course Chicago's O'Hare Field is practically the hub for the Nation in this respect. I believe we have to give these helicopter services ample time to find out the most efficient way to operate their service. The machines themselves are very costly and I for one have no qualms about our subsidizing their cost so long as it points the way to progress and eventually leads to self-sustaining helicopter service in the future and I believe we will see that day within a relatively few years.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PUCINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. UTT. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois. At Disneyland I believe we have the heaviest helicopter service in the country. It has taken a long time to build that service up. I use it regularly to go to Los Angeles and the area around Los Angeles. If it were destroyed, it would take a great deal of money to bring it back again. I congratulate the gentleman on bringing this to our attention.

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Chairman, I am going to support this bill but I am greatly disappointed in the denial of supplemental appropriations for helicopter service for southern California. It has taken almost 20 years to develop, construct and make fully efficient this transport facility consisting of expert personnel, heliports, related ground facilities and the aircraft itself. There is no way to suspend Los Angeles Airways operation without total destruction of the service, abandonment of facilities and the resulting loss of stockholder and Government investment.

This program has been tremendously helpful to the Ballistic Systems Division of the Air Force and related aerospace operations in southern California.

Aircraft are mortgaged under guaranteed loans from the Government and these loans have some 6 years to run. The honorable solution is to give an opportunity for a subsidy cutoff to Los Angeles Airways on a 5-year declining basis, and Los Angeles Airways history of declining cost fully supports this proposal. This is a CAB proposal.

Community long-term participation in heliport transportation includes 5-, 10-, 15-, and 20-year heliport leases in which our southern California cities and the operator have made major investments. Cities depend on the helicopter as a primary means of air transportation and these communities include Los Angeles, Anaheim, Newport Beach, Whittier, Pomona, San Bernardino, Glendale, Burbank, Riverside, and Downey.

In my own area the population served is more than that of Seattle, Wash., and the neighboring congressional districts south have a population similar to that of Oklahoma City and west in the Pomona Valley area is similar to that of Newark, N.J. These and many other areas would be eliminated from this service.

This is one of the major tax paying sources of the country and it will now be deprived of the air service which the CAB has said is required.

If Los Angeles Airways operations is discontinued what arrangements will be made for air service to communities which will then be deprived of direct passenger, airmail and aircargo service? What equivalent service can we look forward to between these fast growing communities and the Los Angeles International Airport? Discontinuance of this service may cost many millions more for I can assure you some type of service will be required and if we revive helicopter service in California back to its present state the cost will be many times that which has been required to start it.

I commend the expertise of the Civil Aeronautics Board on this highly technical topic and commend their report to the House.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to pose a question to the chairman of the subcommittee on the subject that has just been raised by some of the other gentlemen. I should like to remind him that the San Francisco-Oakland area is now being served by nonsubsidized helicopter carrier. This carrier has recently purchased some of the most modern equipment. It is going further than that. It is going into the ground effects machine field being the first company in the United States to use Hovercraft. They had to get them from England under a special permit approved by DOD. This is nonsubsidized operations. The operators do need financial assistance as do other helicopter operators. I find no fault with what you are doing, but I should like the record to show that in the event subsidies are reestablished, the San Francisco-Oakland area is entitled to such a subsidy along with other carriers.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not see how the request of the distinguished gentleman from California can be denied. It is a common, even-handed treatment.

The Clerk read as follows:

VETERANS REOPENED INSURANCE FUND

All premiums and collections on insurance issued pursuant to section 725 of title 38, United States Code, shall be credited to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund", established pursuant to that section, and all payments on such insurance and on any total disability provision attached thereto shall be made from that fund, notwithstanding any provisions of that section: *Provided,* That for actuarial and accounting purposes, the assets and liabilities (including liability for repayment of advances hereinafter authorized, and adjustment of premiums) attributable to each insured group established under said section 725, shall be separately determined: *Provided further,* That such amounts of the "Veterans special term insurance fund" as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including contingency reserves, shall be available for transfer to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund" as needed to provide initial capital: *Provided further,* That any amounts so transferred shall be repaid to the Treasury, and shall bear interest payable to the Treasury at rates established in accordance with section 725(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 8, line 7 to line 22 inclusive and on page 9, line 1 to line 6 inclusive as being legislation on an appropriation bill and not within the scope of the original language authorizing the reopening of veterans' insurance.

Mr. Chairman, the point of order which I have just made against the legislation on this appropriation bill has a very interesting history.

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs has consistently held hearings on the question of reopening National Service Life Insurance to the World War II and Korean group of veterans. Our committee has always considered the question on its merits and until the last Congress had voted in the Subcommittee on Insurance, under the chairmanship of three chairmen—Hon. John E. Rankin, Hon. Edith Nourse Rogers, and Hon. OLIN

E. TEAGUE—to deny this reopening proposal. In the 88th Congress it was finally added as a nongermane rider in the other body to a non-service-connected pension bill. Certain high officials of the Veterans' Administration connived in this effort and brought forth a proposal which was presented to the conferees at the 11th hour. A proposal, I might add, which was very poorly worked out and which was only made workable to its present degree by the strong stand taken on the part of the House conferees.

The present Deputy Administrator of the Veterans' Administration and his associates, who must primarily bear the responsibility for this action, were instructed at that time as to the keen and continuing interest of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in this subject and particularly in the interest of the members of this committee who made up the conferees of what was finally enacted as Public Law 88–664.

Early in this session, February 17, 1965, to be precise, the Subcommittee on Insurance held a hearing on this entire question of reopening and no request was made to the subcommittee or the full committee, as far as I know, for any language along the lines presented today. The Veterans' Administration witness was given every opportunity to testify fully. The then Chief Benefits Director and now Deputy Administrator, Mr. C. F. Brickfield, stated, and I quote from page 51 of the hearings, "The financing of this reopening will be made through a revolving fund to be established in the Treasury. The initial working capital will be obtained by making a loan from the Treasury which will be repaid with interest as premium and other income becomes available." There was no mention made of any transfer from any trust fund or revolving fund nor any indication given to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs or the Subcommittee on Insurance that any such authority was needed or would be sought.

I can only draw the conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that the officials in the Veterans' Administration who have charge of this program and who are well acquainted with the continuing interest of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in this insurance program have decided for reasons best known to themselves to ignore the committee and endeavor to have this matter approved without reference to our legislative committee. This is highly irregular procedure to say the least, despite what the end result may be. It seems fair to say Mr. Brickfield and his associates desire to endeavor to flout the known interest of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in this program. I for one do not intend to stand idly by while such procedure takes place.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I hope my distinguished friend will not insist upon the point of order. We all know of his deep interest in the veterans. The gentleman is outstanding not only in that field but in many other fields. His point of order is good if he insists on it. This is a transfer of funds. This is not an appropriation. Just be sure of your ground, that you are not going to come back to the Appropriations Committee 30 or 60 or 90 days from now and say "We have no funds." I do hope my distinguished friend will not insist on his point of order. It really serves no useful purpose.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I must insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] makes a point of order against the language on page 8, beginning at line 7 down through and including the language on page 9, line 6.

The Chair understands the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] concedes the point of order.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

Registration and Voting Statistics

For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266), $7,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1966.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 21, lines 2 through 9, and ask to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, the language in this section goes beyond the period of time set forth in the bill H.R. 7091. The preamble of this bill states that it is a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. The language on lines 2 through 9, page 21, proposes to have the funds, $7.5 million, remain available until December 31, 1966. There is no such authority in the basic law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, the proposed appropriation of $7.5 million contained in the bill for the Bureau of the Census is for the purpose of a registration and voting statistics survey covering the States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, to provide a count of all persons of voting age and a determination of the following information for each such person: "(1) citizenship, (2) residence, (3) years of school completed, (4) race and color, (5) whether registered to vote in Federal elections, (6) whether voted in the most recent statewide primary election and general election in which Members of the U.S. House of Representatives were nominated or elected."

As appears at page 161 of the printed hearings on this pending bill, the following questions were asked and the following answers given concerning this requested $7.5 million appropriation:

Mr. ROONEY. What is the legal authority for this proposed activity of the Department of Commerce?

Mr. ECKLER. Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act indicates that the Secretary of Commerce shall promptly conduct a survey to compile registration and voting statistics in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights.

I believe we have included a full text of title VIII, section 801, in the material which was put into the record.

Mr. ROONEY. Where do you get the authority for the unlimited availability?

Mr. IMHOFF. We have no specific authority for that, Mr. Chairman.

In view of this, the gentleman from New York is reluctantly constrained to concede that the gentleman's point of order is well taken.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Florida makes a point of order against the language on page 21, lines 2 through 9.

The purpose of the bill is to make supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. The language on page 21, line 9, is "to remain available until December 31, 1966", which goes beyond the purpose of the bill.

The point of order is sustained.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, the matter of an appropriation of $7.5 million has, under the action just concluded, been disposed of for the time being. However, there is but little doubt that we will have this item back before us after the Senate has concluded its action on the second supplemental appropriation bill. At that time the House will indeed be confronted with its moment of truth. Regrettably, it has been true in the past few years that almost anything can get approval in Congress if it has attached to it the name of civil rights. I believe that is true in this case. Yet I do not think for a moment that this item could get past the front door of the Capitol other than with the blessing of civil rights.

Let us look at what is proposed. The Chairman of the Civil Rights Commission wants a registration and voting statistical survey covering the States of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. He wants to provide a count of all persons of voting age with specific information on race and color and whether that person voted in the most recent statewide primary and general election. Apparently, this is considered a necessary preliminary to the takeover in those States by the Federal Government under the proposed universal voting law.

Amazingly, witnesses from the Department of Commerce under which this appropriation would be expended have stated that they have authorization only to spend $850,000. But they state further that all of that money could not actually be spent during the remainder of fiscal 1965. They would expect to spend $554,000 and to obligate the amount remaining of the $850,000 which could legally be appropriated for the agency. The ends to which some Federal agencies will go in an effort to spend money unnecessarily are beyond all comprehension. That is why I raised a point of order against the language of the bill

which would have appropriated $7,500,000 from the Treasury for this useless expense.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Rural Community Development Service

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $35,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. MICHEL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Bureau of Public Roads

Appalachian Development Highway System

For necessary expenses for construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System, including local access roads, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the necessary number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, in reading the hearings there was considerable discussion of the $200 million to be made available for the building of roads in the Appalachia program. Is there anyone here as of this time who can tell us where these roads are to be located? During the hearings there was no information whatever as to the nature of the roads or where they would be located. Do I understand we are here today asked to vote $200 million without any regard to what kinds of roads and the location?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I gladly yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. These roads are to be located in the counties in the States which make up the Appalachia region. I must regretfully say to the gentleman from Iowa that I cannot give him any further information than that because there must be agreements made with the States and their highway commissions to start this 2300-odd-mile highway system plus 1000 miles of local access roads. The committee sought to find out exactly where the roads were to be built, but until the locations are agreed upon both by the Bureau of Public Roads and the States and the amount of matching has been agreed upon, they could not tell us exactly where these roads will be located.

Mr. GROSS. I must say to the gentleman that it is with real regret I learn here today that the great Committee on Appropriations is now appropriating $200 million in this bill—which is not alfalfa where I come from—$200 million in this bill without knowing how and where the money will be spent except that it will be spent in a few counties somewhere and in some region of the United States.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I assure the distinguished gentleman from Iowa that $200 million is a lot of money along the Brooklyn waterfront, also. However, here we have the Congress, the House and the Senate, authorizing $840 million for this Appalachia highway program over a period of 5 years. This is the start of that program. If we do not do it now, it will catch up with us. So we held hearings on the matter and obtained as much information as we could. That holds true with regard to the regular appropriations of the Bureau of Pulic Roads under the regular highway program. The action of the Committee on Appropriations in connection with the regular highway program is merely the signing of a check in the amount of the bill presented to us, because the Bureau of Public Roads has contractual authority and has previously agreed with the States as to the amount of the cost of construction and the places where the roads are to be built.

Mr. GROSS. Perhaps I should not be surprised because Congress is also guilty of giving money to foreign countries to build roads which start somewhere and end nowhere, as in the case of one U.S. financied highway which ended on a mountainside in a foreign country. Maybe I should not be surprised at all that even here we are spending $200 million without knowing what State the money will be spent in or even what county it is going into.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. Surely.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I should like to advise the distinguished gentleman that I am more in acord with his views than perhaps he suspects. I do not like and have never liked this way of handling the taxpayers' money. I think they should first come to the Committee on Appropritions and tell us exactly where and how much.

This is not the situation with regard to the regular public highways program. That is all done before they get to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I humbly suggest that perhaps some of these programs might be slowed down just enough so that at least a few Members of the Congress could be informed as to where and how much. I am glad to note the concern of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I should say to my distinguished friend that I do not know the wisdom of that, because here we have a program where we know that we are going to spend $840 million and the $200 million is anteing up part of the money to start it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the portion of the bill now being read has to do simply with pay increases that have been provided the various agencies as heretofore explained, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read up to and through page 58, and subject to amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HALL. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Chairman concerning line 19, page 34, which includes salaries of $79,000 for the Supreme Court of the United States. Can the gentleman assure us that this is just the increase in pay voted last year but does not include any additional salaries, which were proposed and defeated under suspension on the floor of the House in the past few weeks?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct. This does not include anything other than the general pay increases heretofore authorized.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. What is this item of $400 for an automobile for the Chief Justice?

Mr. MAHON. That is an increase in pay for the chauffeur, I believe.

Mr. GROSS. The language in the bill is misleading for it says, "Automobile for the Chief Justice, $400."

Mr. MAHON. No; the chauffeur received a pay raise, as provided by Congress.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, a day or two ago the "Tax Foundation's Tax Review" reached our desks. This publication contains an excellent article by a distinguished Member of the other body, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] on "Modernizing the Congress."

This article lists various proposals that have been made in recent years to strengthen the fiscal control procedures of the Congress. In the list is one to limit the use of supplemental and deficiency appropriation bills to purely emergency needs.

Mr. Chairman, I want to express my strong support for that particular suggestion. It seems to me the practice of backdating or postdating appropriations is misleading and the Congress and appropriation committees should establish firm rules in this regard so that expenditures can be identified by their proper fiscal year.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I support this measure, H.R. 7091. There are several items in this supplemental appropriation bill that are vital to the recovery of Oregon and other areas of the Pacific Northwest from the unprecedented damage brought about by the recent flood disaster.

First, $10 million is being requested for the program of emergency conservation practices under the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. At the time of the Northwest floods, this emergency conservation fund was virtually depleted from responses to 10 earlier natural disasters throughout the country in fiscal year 1965. Latest estimates indicate that Oregon farmers and ranchers have suffered damage exceeding $75 million, of which $16 million is eligible under the program. In Oregon alone, applications for participating funds are expected to reach $11 million. I am greatly concerned that funds be made available as soon as possible to assist in this most vital conservation work.

The request for $25 million for the President's disaster relief fund is also most important to my area. These funds are desperately needed to carry out authorized Federal disaster relief programs of road rehabilitation, water control facility repair, debris removal, and other necessary work.

I also heartily endorse the committee's recommendations for appropriations to the Department of Interior, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These funds are needed for programs of great concern to all of us who are interested in our Nation's natural resources and human needs. In these budget requests also there are items of great importance to the flooded areas of the Pacific Northwest. These include funds in the amount of $9 million for rehabilitation of roads and trails on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, both the public domain and the O. & C. grant lands. The Geological Survey needs $550,000 for replacement of stream gages. The bill also provides for $2,910,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the replacement of destroyed Indian homes, repair of irrigation structures and other facilities, and for road construction. The Public Health Service is recommended to receive $500,000 for Indian sanitation facilities. Facilities of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the flood area require $1,125,000 for repair or replacement, and $517,000 is marked for similar use by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Committee has recommended $6,200,000 for repair of facilities of the U.S. Forest Service in the flood areas, and $2 million for rehabilitation of forest roads and trails. These funds are of the utmost importance to the economic recovery of the region, since access to public lands and forests is essential to the life of the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Chairman, the items I have just cited encompass the needs of Federal agencies to repair, restore and rehabilitate vital facilities damaged or destroyed by the flood disaster, and I urge the support of my colleagues for these appropriations.

In another area, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to note that the Appropriations Committee has recommended that new studies be undertaken by the Corps of Engineers on the Smith River in California, the Klamath River in California and Oregon, and the John Day River in Oregon. The report of the committee recommends that these studies be financed from available funds of the Corps of Engineers.

I am particularly concerned that the study proposed for the John Day River be initiated at the earliest possible time. This valley was virtually devastated by two successive inundations in December and January. The Corps of Engineers has indicated that it needs authority to expend $5,000 in the remaining months of the present fiscal year, and I strongly urge that the record be made clear as to the intent of Congress in this matter.

These studies are of the utmost importance to the Northwest. Preliminary postflood reports sent me by both the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation show example after example where water control works more than paid for themselves in preventing downstream damage. If water regulatory facilities had been built on the three rivers just mentioned millions of dollars of damages and much human suffering would have been prevented. These studies must be undertaken at once.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, this bill, H.R. 7091, represents a tremendous effort on the part of the Appropriations Committee. May I offer my thanks to the chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], and all the members of the committee for a job well done.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I am more than pleased and gratified that the bill, H.R. 7091, before us today includes several projects which are of particular interest to the First Congressional District of West Virginia. Particularly, I commend the House Appropriations Committee for including within this deficiency appropriation bill $200,000 to begin preconstruction planning for the Burnsville Reservoir and Dam. This project has long been justified, in my opinion, by reason of the fact that there are frequent minor floods and periodic major floods in the Little Kanawha River Basin which also contribute materially to the floods on the Ohio River. The flood damages to be prevented by construction of the Burnsville Dam are about equally divided between the Little Kanawha River Basin and the Ohio River Basin. The project, in addition to its flood control features, will provide benefits for recreation, water quality improvement, and area redevelopment.

Also, I commend the committee for including $790,000 to further develop the potential of the recently constructed Sutton Reservoir. These funds will be used to develop additional access roads, sanitary facilities, parking facilities, and acquisition of additional land areas.

Without question, Mr. Chairman, each of these projects will further speed the development of south central West Virginia with respect to Glenville and Grantsville and many other smaller communities, provide peace of mind to these people which they have not had in many years because of the severe flooding conditions of the little Kanawha River. Also the additions to be made to the Sutton Dam are certainly applauded. In both respects, the recreation potential provided by these expenditures of funds in large measure will tend to help these areas meet the challenges that are ahead.

In addition to the above-named projects, this appropriation bill contains approximately $248 million for the Appalachian regional development program. Most significant of these funds is the $200 million which are available to the Bureau of Public Roads for the Appalachian development highway system. The remainder provides $45 million for supplemental grants-in-aid, and an additional $3 million to local development districts for research and demonstration projects all of which is a first step in getting this program underway. I am hopeful that the approval of these funds will permit all the eligible States to begin to plan so that the areas involved might begin to receive some immediate benefit from the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

I am happy to have urged the inclusion of these projects to various members of the House Appropriations Committee, and I shall support this legislation and commend it to my colleagues for their favorable consideration.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7091) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 248, nays 62, answered "present" 1, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 66]

YEAS—248

Abbitt	Feighan	Machen
Adams	Fino	Mackay
Addabbo	Fisher	Mackie
Albert	Flood	Madden
Anderson, Ill.	Flynt	Mahon
Anderson, Tenn.	Fogarty	Marsh
	Foley	Martin, Mass.
Andrews, George W.	Ford, Gerald R.	Martin, Nebr.
	Ford, William D.	Mathias
Andrews, N. Dak.		Matsunaga
	Fountain	Matthews
Annunzio	Fraser	May
Ashbrook	Frelinghuysen	Meeds
Ashmore	Friedel	Miller
Aspinall	Fulton, Pa.	Mills
Ayres	Fulton, Tenn.	Minish
Bandstra	Fuqua	Mink
Baring	Gallagher	Mize
Barrett	Garmatz	Moeller
Bates	Gettys	Monagan
Battin	Giaimo	Moore
Beckworth	Gibbons	Moorhead
Belcher	Gilbert	Morgan
Bell	Gilligan	Morris
Bennett	Gonzalez	Morse
Betts	Goodell	Moss
Bingham	Grabowski	Multer
Blatnik	Gray	Murphy, Ill.
Boggs	Green, Oreg.	Murphy, N.Y.
Boland	Green, Pa.	Murray
Bolling	Greigg	Natcher
Bow	Grider	Nedzi
Brademas	Griffin	Nelsen
Brock	Griffiths	Nix
Brooks	Gubser	O'Brien
Broomfield	Hagan, Ga.	O'Hara, Ill.
Brown, Calif.	Hagen, Calif.	O'Hara, Mich.
Broyhill, Va.	Halpern	O'Konski
Burke	Hamilton	Olsen, Mont.
Burleson	Hanley	Olson, Minn.
Burton, Calif.	Hansen, Idaho	O'Neill, Mass.
Burton, Utah	Hansen, Iowa	Ottinger
Byrne, Pa.	Hansen, Wash.	Passman
Cabell	Hardy	Patman
Cahill	Harris	Patten
Callan	Harsha	Pelly
Callaway	Harvey, Mich.	Perkins
Cameron	Hathaway	Philbin
Carey	Hawkins	Pickle
Carter	Hays	Pike
Casey	Hébert	Pirnie
Cederberg	Hechler	Poage
Chelf	Helstoski	Poff
Clancy	Henderson	Pool
Clark	Herlong	Powell
Clausen, Don H.	Hicks	Price
	Holifield	Pucinski
Clawson, Del	Horton	Purcell
Cleveland	Hosmer	Quie
Clevenger	Howard	Quillen
Cohelan	Hull	Race
Conable	Hungate	Randall
Conte	Huot	Redlin
Conyers	Ichord	Reid, N.Y.
Cooley	Irwin	Reifel
Corbett	Jacobs	Reinecke
Corman	Jarman	Reuss
Craley	Joelson	Rhodes, Pa.
Culver	Johnson, Calif.	Rivers, Alaska
Cunningham	Johnson, Okla.	Rivers, S.C.
Curtin	Johnson, Pa.	Roberts
Daddario	Karsten	Robison
Daniels	Karth	Rodino
Davis, Ga.	Kastenmeier	Rogers, Colo.
de la Garza	Kee	Rogers, Fla.
Delaney	Keith	Rogers, Tex.
Dent	Kelly	Ronan
Denton	Keogh	Rooney, N.Y.
Diggs	King, Calif.	Rooney, Pa.
Dingell	King, Utah	Rosenthal
Dole	Kirwan	Rostenkowski
Donohue	Kluczynski	Roush
Dorn	Kornegay	Roybal
Dow	Krebs	Ryan
Dowdy	Kunkel	Satterfield
Downing	Landrum	St Germain
Dulski	Langen	St. Onge
Duncan, Oreg.	Leggett	Saylor
Duncan, Tenn.	Lindsay	Scheuer
Dwyer	Lipscomb	Schisler
Dyal	Long, Md.	Schmidhauser
Edmondson	Love	Schneebeli
Edwards, Calif.	McCarthy	Schweiker
Ellsworth	McDade	Scott
Evans, Colo.	McDowell	Secrest
Everett	McEwen	Selden
Evins, Tenn.	McFall	Senner
Fallon	McGrath	Shipley
Farbstein	McMillan	Shriver
Farnsley	McVicker	Sickles
Farnum	Macdonald	Sikes
Fascell	MacGregor	Sisk
Slack	Thompson, N.J.	White, Tex.
Smith, Iowa	Thompson, Tex.	Whitener
Stafford	Todd	Whitten
Staggers	Trimble	Widnall
Stalbaum	Tupper	Willis
Stanton	Tuten	Wilson, Bob
Steed	Udall	Wilson, Charles H.
Stephens	Ullman	
Stratton	Van Deerlin	Wolff
Stubblefield	Vanik	Wright
Sullivan	Vigorito	Wyatt
Talcott	Vivian	Yates
Taylor	Walker, N. Mex.	Young
Teague, Calif.	Watkins	Zablocki
Tenzer	Weltner	
Thomas	Whalley	
Thompson, La.	White, Idaho	

NAYS—62

Abernethy	Erlenborn	Minshall
Adair	Findley	Morton
Andrews, Glenn	Gathings	Mosher
	Gross	O'Neal, Ga.
Arends	Grover	Reid, Ill.
Bolton	Gurney	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bray	Haley	Roncalio
Brown, Ohio	Hall	Roudebush
Broyhill, N.C.	Harvey, Ind.	Rumsfeld
Buchanan	Hutchinson	Skubitz
Byrnes, Wis.	Jonas	Smith, Calif.
Chamberlain	Jones, Mo.	Smith, N.Y.
Collier	King, N.Y.	Smith, Va.
Colmer	Laird	Thomson, Wis.
Cramer	Latta	Tuck
Curtis	Lennon	Utt
Dague	Long, La.	Waggonner
Davis, Wis.	McClory	Walker, Miss.
Devine	McCulloch	Williams
Dickinson	Martin, Ala.	Wydler
Edwards, Ala.	Michel	Younger

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Pepper

NOT VOTING—22

Ashley	Hanna	Springer
Baldwin	Holland	Sweeney
Berry	Jennings	Teague, Tex.
Bonner	Jones, Ala.	Toll
Celler	Mailliard	Tunney
Dawson	Morrison	Watts
Derwinski	Resnick	
Halleck	Roosevelt	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Toll with Mr. Springer.
Mr. Jennings with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Mailliard.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Berry.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Sweeney.
Mr. Holland with Mr. Watts.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Resnick.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Ashley.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Hanna.

Mrs. BOLTON and Messrs. BROWN of Ohio, ABERNETHY, ADAIR, McCULLOCH, HUTCHINSON, KING of New York, and JONES of Missouri changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANDRUM). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CAMPAIGN MEDAL AND RIBBON FOR AMERICAN FORCES SERVING IN VIETNAM

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I find that a campaign medal and ribbon have not been authorized for American forces serving in that troubled and faraway part of the world—Vietnam. This is a small token, but an important token of the appreciation that the American nation feels for those who wear our uniform and who daily are risking their lives to help the Vietnamese stem the creeping malignancy of communism. I trust that speedy action will be taken by the Department of the Army to authorize a medal and ribbon for service in that area.

The need for this recognition is no less than it was for our fighting men who served in Korea and in World War II. For those who are involved, the sacrifice is just as great and the risks, because of the vicious ways in which communism fights, may be even greater. If this recognition is not speedily forthcoming, I shall offer legislation to authorize it. I note there is pending legislation to allow certain members of the Armed Forces to accept and wear decorations of certain foreign nations, including South Vietnam. I think a ribbon and a medal from our own Government are more in order.

Mr. Speaker, those who serve under our flag in Vietnam are making an essential contribution to the dignity of man. This proposal to honor them is little enough, but it is recognition of the fact that the American Government and the American people appreciate their contribution to the preservation of democracy.

H.R. 2776—REPEAL OF NATIONAL ORIGINS IMMIGRATION QUOTA SYSTEM

(Mr. ANNUNZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, I appreciate the opportunity to express my views concerning the urgent need to reform and improve our national immigation laws.

I come before you as an avowed advocate of the pending administration bill, which I have cosponsored by introducing H.R. 2776.

The subject of immigration and the laws regulating immigration is very close to my heart. My parents came to this country as immigrants 85 years ago. Many of my friends and close associates and thousands of my constituents are immigrants or children of immigrants.

So the hopes, problems, and frustrations of the people who have come to this country seeking a better life are all familiar to me. And the dreams of those who yearn to follow their family and neighbors to America are of special concern to me.

My experience with these matters has left me firmly convinced that the existing system for determining whom we

H. R. 7091

AN ACT

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7091

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 7, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For additional amounts for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:

"Research", $2,860,000;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", $2,176,000, including $550,000 for screwworm eradication; and

"Meat inspection", $1,047,000.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Sugar Act Program", $6,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures", to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended, $10,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for "Emergency conservation measures".

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS)

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $585,800, of which $6,000 shall be payable from the highway fund (including $2,100 from the motor vehicle parking account), $1,000 from the water fund, and $300 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of $250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), $6,800.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", $971,000, to remain available until expended.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For an additional amount for "Investment in Inter-American Development Bank", for the first installment of the United States share in the increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Bank, $250,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, $1,932,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

For an additional amount for "Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund", $1,560,000, to remain available until expended.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", $25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for the construction of a building for the Internal Revenue Service at Ogden, Utah, $4,055,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the foregoing limit of cost may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum: *Provided further*, That the maximum construction cost for construction of the Post Office and Federal Office Building, Clovis, New Mexico, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1964, is hereby increased by $212,100 and the maximum construction improvement cost for construction of the Border Station, Del Rio, Texas, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963, is hereby increased by $66,000, and an additional amount of $7,245,900 is hereby appropriated for the purposes of con-

struction of public buildings projects for which appropriations were made under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1965, to remain available until expended, and such amount may be expended for such projects without regard to the limits on maximum improvement construction costs established in such Act for such projects.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", $1,331,500.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 1452b), $10,180,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", $13,000,000.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $7,745,000.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", $108,000,000, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", $8,800,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", $76,000.

Chapter V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", $3,950,000.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Public lands development roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For an additional amount for "Oregon and California grant lands", for emergency repair and reconstruction of flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau

of Land Management, $8,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this amount shall be nonreimbursable to the general fund of the Treasury.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

education and welfare services

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", $600,000.

resources management

For an additional amount for "Resources management", $1,031,000.

construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,910,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed $30,000 shall be available for purchase of land in the State of California outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)

For an additional amount for "Road construction (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

National Park Service

management and protection

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", $897,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $580,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), including $70,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed $16,000,000, of which (1) not to exceed $10,375,000 shall be available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed $4,805,000 shall be available to the National Park Service; and (3) not to exceed $750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service: *Provided,* That in the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1) through (3) shall be reduced proportionately.

Office of Territories

claims of inhabitants of rongelap atoll

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 598), providing for the settlement of claims of certain residents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, $950,000, to remain available until expended.

The Alaska Railroad

payment to the alaska railroad revolving fund

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska earthquake, to remain available until expended, $1,300,000, which may be made available to the Corps of Engineers for reconstruction of the Seward dock facilities.

Geological Survey

surveys, investigations, and research

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $550,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

construction

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,125,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed $90,000 for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year, $3,900,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $985,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", $21,362,000 of which $4,200,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1966;

"Forest research", $704,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", $58,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

Chapter VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower development and training activities", $75,000,000.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment

service administration", $560,000, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", $14,000,000.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security", $627,500, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Not to exceed $516,810 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for payments to institutions for cancellation of student loans.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", $407,900,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $2,460,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for trial examiner hearings.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $845,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and the Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the adjustment of railroad grievances.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $343,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the maintenance of earnings accounts.

Chapter VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives

Such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year may be transferred between applicable current appropriations of the House to the extent made necessary by actions of the Committee on House Administration pursuant to the House Employees Position Classification Act, Public Law 88–652.

Architect of the Capitol

capitol buildings and grounds

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", $130,000.

Chapter VIII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army

cemeterial expenses

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including design, preparation of plans and specifications, construction, and all related expenses of a permanent grave-

site for the late President Kennedy, together with appurtenant walks, $1,869,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the non-federally financed portion of the work may be performed under Government contract on a reimbursable basis.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", $1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Flood Control, Hurricane, and Shore Protection Emergencies

For an additional amount for "Flood control, hurricane, and shore protection emergencies", $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Chapter IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses necessary to provide maximum physical security in Government-owned and leased properties abroad, $6,255,000, and in addition $740,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to inter-

national organizations", fiscal year 1965, and $150,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "International tariff negotiations", fiscal year 1965.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", $500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available in the appropriation under this head for the current fiscal year for compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (50 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of Title 18, United States Code, not to exceed $65,000 shall be available in such appropriation for such compensation and expenses.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including purchase of not to exceed one hundred passenger

motor vehicles for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $10,635,000.

Federal Prison System

buildings and facilities

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", $3,750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Public Roads

federal-aid highways (trust fund)

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways (trust fund)", to remain available until expended, $250,000,000, or so much thereof as may be available in and derived from the "Highway trust fund", which sum is part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1964.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

fees of jurors and commissioners

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", $250,000.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Revolving Fund

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, $100,000,000.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Special International Exhibitions

For an additional amount for "Special international exhibitions" for United States participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada, in 1967, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), $8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Chapter X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

United States Secret Service

salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $271,000, and in addition $539,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Retired pay", Coast Guard, fiscal year 1965.

TITLE II

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The following sums are hereby appropriated to carry out the programs and activities of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–4):

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Research", $100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, $100,000;

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension work, Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: For "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $475,000; for "Retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents", $25,000;

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Conservation operations", for technical services and related expenses, not otherwise provided, in connection with section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and to establish a plant materials center in the Appalachian region without regard to the construction limitations in such appropriation, $1,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

WATERSHED PLANNING

For an additional amount for "Watershed planning", $400,000, to remain available until expended;

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", $8,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed $2,500,000 of this amount shall be available for loans and related expenses;

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $200,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

APPALACHIAN REGION CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses, to carry into effect section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $7,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Direct loan account", for loans and advances in the Appalachian Region under subtitles A and B and section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, $6,000,000, to remain available until expended;

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $35,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Forest Service

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: "Forest land management", including not more than $500,000 for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519), $1,500,000; "Forest research", $1,125,000; and "State and private forestry cooperation", $350,000;

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For loans under the applicable provisions of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1926 et seq.) and for related expenses and technical forestry assistance, as authorized by section 204 of the

Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Grants for Local Development Districts and for Research and Demonstration

For grants for administrative expenses of local development districts and for research and demonstration projects, as authorized by section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

Supplemental Grants-in-Aid

For supplementing grants-in-aid for the Appalachian Region, as authorized by section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $45,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Bureau of Public Roads

appalachian development highway system

For necessary expenses for construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System, including local access roads, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Develop-

ment Act of 1965, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", $13,778,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Expansion and improvement of vocational education," for grants for construction for vocational education school facilities, as authorized by section 211 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $8,000,000 to remain available until expended;

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", including grants for construction and operation of demonstration health facilities under section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $21,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That such amounts as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may determine to be necessary for grants for construction of community mental health centers for the purposes of such Act may be transferred to the appropriation for grants for "Construction of community mental health centers" for the appropriate fiscal year;

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", for grants for construction of sewage treatment works, as authorized by section 212 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", including not to exceed $20,000 for travel and transportation of persons, $300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING AREA RESTORATION

For expenses necessary in carrying out a nation-wide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $15,850,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interests therein;

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in carrying out a fish and wildlife restoration program, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,

1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $1,350,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interest therein;

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Federal cochairman and his alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission and for payment of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $490,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966: *Provided*, That the appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966.

TITLE III

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1965, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

Legislative Branch

Joint Items:

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures", $4,915, to remain available until expended;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Joint Economic Committee", $30,080;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", $36,510;

"Joint Committee on Printing", $19,845;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", $45,560;

"Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy", $4,100;

"Joint Committee on Defense Production", $15,000;

Other joint items:

"Capitol Police Board", $130,566;

"Education of Pages", $5,787;

House:

"Compensation of Members", $1,759,000;

"Office of the Speaker", $20,225;

"Office of the Parliamentarian", $26,495;

"Office of the Chaplain", $3,070;

"Office of the Clerk", $100,000;

"Committee employees", $575,000:

"Doorkeeper", $80,000;

"Six minority employees", $17,635;

"Majority floor leader", $7,240;

"Minority floor leader", $8,000;

"Majority whip", $5,815;

"Minority whip", $5,815;

"Printing clerks", $1,385;

"Technical assistant to attending physician", $1,790;

"Postmaster", $66,000;

"Official reporters of debates", $37,650;

"Official reporters to committees", $37,605;

"Legislative counsel", $32,000;

"Member's clerk hire", $3,200,000;

"Special and select committees", $575,000;

"Coordinator of information", $18,400;

"Folding documents", $25,000;

"Revision of the laws", $4,100;

"Speaker's auto", $1,100;

"Majority leader's auto", $1,100;

"Minority leader's auto", $1,100;

Such additional amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year for increased pay costs authorized by law may be transferred between appropriations under the House of Representatives for the current fiscal year;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol:

"Salaries", $40,000;

"Capitol buildings", $10,000;

Capitol buildings and grounds: "Legislative garage", $800;

Library of Congress:

"Salaries and expenses", $375,800;

Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", $86,200;

Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", $167,800;

Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", $106,300;

Books for the Blind: "Salaries and expenses", $12,600;

Government Printing Office:

Office of the Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses": Not to exceed $125,000 of the $200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs authorized by law;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

"Salaries", $79,000;

"Automobile for the Chief Justice", $400;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses", $43,000;

Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", $91,000;

Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", $132,000;

Court of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:

"Salaries of judges", $3,400,000;

"Salaries of supporting personnel", $1,105,000;

"Administrative Office of the United States Courts", $81,500;

"Salaries of referees", $1,230,000 to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

"Expenses of referees", $205,000, to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office:

"Salaries and expenses", $125,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special projects", fiscal year 1965;

Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", $453,800;

Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses, $52,000;

National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses", $62,900;

Office of Emergency Planning:

"Salaries and expenses", $241,000;

Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", $174,900;

Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and expenses", $76,500;

Special Representative for Trade Negotiations: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Economic Assistance:

"Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development", $2,400,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

"Administrative and other expenses, Department of State", $129,100, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative State Research Service: "Payments and expenses" for Federal administration, $67,000, to be derived by transfer from the subappropriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico, Extension Service", fiscal year 1965;

Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses": Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related

Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $114,000 shall be transferred to the sub-appropriation for "Federal Extension Service";

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", $39,000;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", $4,050,000;

"Watershed planning", $200,000;

"Watershed protection", $735,000, to remain available until expended;

"Great Plains conservation program", $120,000, to remain available until expended;

"Resource conservation and development", $43,000, to remain available until expended;

Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Statistical Reporting Service: "Salaries and expenses", $406,000;

Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing services", $1,000,000;

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", $305,000;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", $50,000;

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:

"Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service", $2,950,000, and in addition, not to exceed $1,756,100 may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation from the Commodity Credit Corporation fund;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Administrative and operating expenses", $291,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,700,000;

Rural Community Development Service: "Salaries and expenses", $9,000;

Office of the Inspector General: "Salaries and expenses", $250,000;

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", $186,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", $41,000;

National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Office of Management Services: "Salaries and expenses", $20,000;

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $239,000;

Forest Service: "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of

contract authorization)", $1,172,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $270,000;

Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", $101,000;

Bureau of Census:

"Salaries and expenses", $509,000;

"1964 Census of Agriculture", $150,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967;

"Preparation for the Nineteenth Decennial Census", $13,000, to remain available until December 31, 1972;

Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $209,000;

International activities:

"Salaries and expenses", $247,000;

"Export control", $160,000, of which $58,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;

Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", $131,000;

Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", $205,000;

Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", $995,000;

National Bureau of Standards:

"Research and technical services", $843,000;

Office of Technical Services: "Salaries and expenses", $37,000;

Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", $1,841,000;

Maritime Administration:

"Research and development" (increase of $25,000 in the limitation on the amount of transfers to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative expenses);

"Salaries and expenses", $311,000, of which $282,000 is for administrative expenses, and $29,000 is for reserve fleet expenses;

"Maritime training", $33,000;

Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of $1,350,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administration and research).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Military personnel:

"Military personnel, Navy", $29,000,000;

"Military personnel, Marine Corps", $9,500,000;

"Military personnel, Air Force", $59,500,000;

Operation and maintenance:

"Operation and maintenance, Army", $43,910,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Navy", $34,122,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", $1,621,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Air Force", $47,716,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", $3,424,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", $1,552,000;

"Court of military appeals, Defense", $49,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil:

"Operation and maintenance, general", $2,012,000;

"General expenses", $588,000;

United States Soldiers Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of $130,000 in the amount available for maintenance and operation to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund);

The Panama Canal:

Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", $872,000;

Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general and administrative expenses" (increase of $185,000 in the limitation on the amount available for general and administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,170,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", $308,500, and in addition $120,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $92,000;

Public Health Service:

"Accident prevention", $63,000;

"Chronic diseases and health of the aged", $186,000;

"Communicable disease activities", $146,000;

"Community health practice and research", $55,000;

"Control of tuberculosis", $18,000;

"Control of venereal disease", $75,000;

"Dental services and resources", $57,000;

"Nursing services and resources", $29,000;

"Hospital construction activities", $61,000;

"Environmental health sciences", $30,000;

"Air pollution", $65,000;

"Environmental engineering and sanitation", $53,000;

"Occupational health", $31,000;

"Radiological health", $122,000;

"Water supply and water pollution control", $117,000;

"Hospital and medical care", $427,000, and in addition $1,299,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

"Foreign quarantine activities", $158,000;

"Indian health activities", $1,320,000;

"National Institute of Mental Health", $341,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Heart Institute", $347,000, of which $275,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965; and $72,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Dental Research", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases", $294,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases", $253,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness", $268,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National health statistics", $152,000;

"National Library of Medicine", $66,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General", $208,000;

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", the total amount available for "Salaries and expenses", in the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965", is hereby increased from "$28,330,000" to "$29,369,000";

Social Security Administration: "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration" (increase of $5,216,000 in the amount to be expended from either or

both the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund) ;

Welfare Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services", $155,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", $103,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Aging", $21,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", $42,000;

Special institutions:

"Freedmen's Hospital", $165,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Howard University", $183,000;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", $211,000;

"Office of Field Administration", $155,000, together with not to exceed $52,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Surplus property utilization", $31,000;

"Office of the General Counsel", $100,500;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Education and welfare services", $1,497,000;

"General administrative expenses", $189,000;

National Park Service:

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", $550,000;

"General administrative expenses", $97,000;

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: "Salaries and expenses", $80,000;

Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", $45,000;

Mineral resources:

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", $2,079,000;

Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", $798,000;

"Health and Safety", $237,000;

"General administrative expenses", $59,000;

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", $44,000;

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", $19,000;

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"Management and investigations of resources", $288,000;

"General administrative expenses", $37,000;

"Administration of Pribilof Islands", $12,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund;

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

"Management and investigations of resources", $470,000;

"General administrative expenses", $59,000;

Bureau of Reclamation: "General administrative expenses", $374,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance", fiscal year 1965;

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", $280,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $170,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $254,500;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", $200,000;

"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", $150,000;

"Salaries and expenses, antitrust division", $218,000;

"Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", $1,600,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", $2,064,000;

Federal Prison System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,250,000;

Federal Prisons Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on vocational training expenses (increase of $30,000 in the amount available for vocational training expenses)";

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", $617,000;

Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and expenses", $25,500;

Manpower Administration: "Bureau of apprenticeship and training", $181,000;

Labor-management relations:

"Labor-Management Services Administration", $241,300;

"Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", $29,700;

Wage and labor standards:

"Bureau of Labor Standards", $118,600;

"Women's Bureau", $27,200;

"Wage and Hour Division", $574,000;

Employees' compensation: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees Compensation", $166,200, together with

not to exceed $2,100 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 944);

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $42,000, and in addition $148,000 to be derived from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", and, in addition, not to exceed $4,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $1,000, to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal fund)

"Administration and regional operation", $1,941,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

"Operations", $200,000,000, and in addition $4,059,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", $180,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses", $30,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"Operation and maintenance", $24,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"American sections, international commissions", $12,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

Educational exchange: "Mutual educational and cultural exchange" (decrease of $375,000 in the limitation on the amount which shall be used for payments in foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury);

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $357,000;

Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses", $2,304,000;

Bureau of the Mint: "Salaries and expenses", $179,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", $667,000;

Coast Guard:

"Operating expenses", $2,652,000;

"Reserve training", $239,000;

Internal Revenue Service:

"Salaries and expenses", $595,000;

"Revenue accounting and processing", $3,300,000;

"Compliance", $11,500,000;

Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses", $175,000;

United States Secret Service:

"Salaries and expenses, White House Police", $129,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

"Salaries and expenses, Guard Force", $16,000;

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

"Operations", $9,300,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport", $58,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport", $60,000;

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", $4,055,000;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", $542,000;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", $225,000;

"Strategic and critical materials", $118,500;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", $110,000;

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", $660,000;

"Urban studies and housing research", $10,000;

"Open space land grants" (increase of $11,000 in

the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses and technical assistance) ;

"Low-income housing demonstration program" (increase of $2,300 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of $75,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of $50,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of $4,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities", $12,500;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly" (increase of $35,000 in the limitation for administrative and nonadministrative expenses) ;

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Hous-

ing Administration" (increases of $397,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses and of $1,775,000 in the limitation for nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", $568,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Public Housing Administration" (increase of $568,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", $696,000;

"Medical and prosthetic research", $783,000;

"Medical care", $38,474,000;

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: "Salaries and expenses", $15,000;

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $16,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", $488,000;

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $700,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on

administrative expenses" (increase of $134,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $55,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: "Salaries and expenses", $3,000;

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of $81,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of $7,800 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Maritime Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $183,000;

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", $234,000;

Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $535,000;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $64,000;

Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $25,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $1,230,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", $1,157,500;

National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Participation in Interstate-Federal Commissions: Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $5,000;

Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of $200,000 in the limitation on "Salaries and expenses" to be derived from the railroad retirement account);

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of $20,000 in

the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $612,000;

Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,353,000;

Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $336,000;

Smithsonian Institution:

"Salaries and expenses", $540,000;

"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", $80,000;

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $95,000;

Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", $223,300;

United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses", $2,454,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia Funds)

Operating expenses:

"Public safety", $4,499,800, of which $266,300 shall be available from the highway fund;

"Education", $3,522,500;

"Parks and recreation", $244,200;

"Health and welfare", $1,294,500;

"Highways and traffic", $50,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund (including $3,000 from the motor vehicle parking account);

"Sanitary engineering", $255,900, of which $91,400 shall be payable from the water fund and $26,900 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1965.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1965, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

SEC. 303. Section 331 (c) of Public Law 88–452 is

hereby amended by striking out "January 31, 1965" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1965".

TITLE IV

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 113, Eighty-ninth Congress, $23,643,495, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

Passed the House of Representatives April 6, 1965.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7091

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

APRIL 7, 1965
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and fees paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued April 26, 1965
For actions of April 23, 1965
89th-1st; No. 72

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed flood disaster relief bill for Ore., Wash., Calif., and Idaho. Senate committee voted to report second supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Mundt commended work of Extension Service.

SENATE

1. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed as reported S. 327, to provide Federal flood disaster relief for Ore., Wash, Calif., and Idaho (pp. 8057-60). As passed the bill includes provisions as follows: Authorizes an additional $38 million for fiscal year 1966 to be used for the construction, repair, and reconstruction of forest development roads and trails in Calif., Ore., Wash, and Idaho damaged by recent floods. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce from 30 days to 7 days the minimum time required to advertise the sale of national forest timber in the affected area. Authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to reimburse timber sale contractors for reconstruction and restoration of roads which are under construction but had not been accepted by the Government as part of the national system of forest development roads and trails at the time of the floods. Provides that purchasers under timber sales contracts shall bear 15 percent of the costs of reconstruction and restoration, up to a maximum cost to the purchaser of $4,500, and the Government will bear 100 percent of all amounts above $30,000 on a single timber purchase contract.

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 7091, the second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1965. p. D314

3. EXTENSION SERVICE. Sen. Mundt reviewed and commended the work of the Extension Service, stating that "Extension workers probably contribute as much to the progress of agriculture and the Nation's overall economy as any other group of similar size." p. 8065

4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson inserted a Kan. Farmers Union position letter on certain farm legislative proposals, including the following: A full parity provision for domestic consumption of wheat. A minimum value of at least 25 cents per bushel on export certificate wheat. Authority cor the Secretary to move upward the 105 percent of support price plus costs affecting release of Government-stored wheat. A strategic reserve of agricultural commodities. Opposition to the placing of whole farms in a cropland adjustment reserve. Opposition to the sale or lease of acreage allotments.

5. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 26. p. 8086

BILLS INTRODUCED

6. PATENTS. S. 1809 by Sen. McClellan, to establish a uniform national policy concerning property rights in inventions made through the expenditure of public funds; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author p. 8052

S. 1810 by Sen. McClellan, to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to define the word "owner"; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author pp. 8052-3

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

Apr. 26: CCC resale prices, H. Agriculture (National Grange to testify).
USDA appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec) and S. Appropriations.
Interior appropriation bill, S. Appropriations (exec).
Federal aid for economically distressed areas, S. Public Works (Secretary Connor to testify).

Apr. 27: CCC resale prices, H. Agriculture (Jaenke, ASCS, to testify).

Apr. 28: Exemption of industrial users from wheat certificates, H. Agriculture (Underhill to testify).

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Appendix

The Armenian Massacres in Turkey in 1915

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 5, 1965

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of Armenians in Turkey in 1915 marks the saddest event in the long and turbulent history of the Armenian people. That event, unprecedented in the annals of modern history, in one fell swoop did away in a most cruel manner with nearly all of the 2 million Armenians in Turkey, and it remains the blackest page in Armenian history.

For centuries Armenians had suffered under alien yokes in their historic homeland, and since the early 16th century endured the heavy yoke of Ottoman sultans. While making the best of a very bad situation, under almost unbearable conditions, they had hopes of improving their second-class citizen status through some reforms. In the latter part of the last century, and especially in the years after the turn of the 20th, they did their best to have such reforms instituted in areas where they constituted a large part of the population, especially in the old Armenian provinces in eastern Asia Minor. They naturally hoped that through such reform measures their life, liberty, and property would be guaranteed against the brigandage of wild Kurds and unscrupulous government officials. But the Turkish authorities did not welcome and would not institute such reforms; and the more the Armenians petitioned, insisted, and pressed for such reforms, the more the Turks opposed any such measures. In 1913, however, the Turks agreed, upon the insistence of certain European governments, to make certain improvements. But they felt that this was imposed upon them at the instigation of Armenian leaders, and therefore they felt they had to teach the Armenians a lesson. The First World War gave them the opportunity to do this.

Soon after the outbreak of that war, the Turkish authorities proceeded to carry out their hideous plan of exterminating the Armenian population of Turkey through deportation, starvation, and wholesale massacres. In less than a year they succeeded in their ghastly task while European friends of the Armenian people were involved in the war and therefore unable to help. It is the 50th anniversary of that tragedy that is being observed this year, with sadness and solemnity, in all Armenian communities throughout the world, commemorating the martyrdom of more than 1 million Armenians.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided,* That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the RECORD.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond F. Noyes in charge, is located in room H–112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from the RECORD should be processed through this office.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate committee approved second supplemental appropriations.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 8045–8074

Bills Introduced: Four bills were introduced, as follows: S. 1808–1811. Page 8047

Senator Sworn In: Senator Donald Russell, of South Carolina, was sworn in to fill the vacancy created by death of Senator Johnston (until special election to fill such vacancy in term ending January 3, 1969). Page 8045

World Health Organization: Vice President appointed Senator Williams of New Jersey to the 18th Assembly of the World Health Organization to be held May 4–21 at Geneva. Page 8046

Flood Aid: Senate passed with committee amendments (motion to reconsider tabled) S. 327, providing assistance to Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods. Pages 8057–8060

Voting Rights: Senate continued to debate S. 1564, to enforce the 15th amendment of the Constitution of the U.S. (right to vote). Pages 8074–8086

Nominations: Senate received the following nominations: One judicial, two Navy in the rank of admiral, numerous Air Force, and numerous Coast Guard. Pages 8086–8088

Program for Monday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 2:42 p.m. until noon Monday, April 26, when it will continue consideration of S. 1564, voting rights. Pages 8045, 8086

Committee Meetings

(*Committees not listed did not meet*)

APPROPRIATIONS—SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL 1965

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments H.R. 7091, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1965. As approved by the committee, the bill would provide a total of $2,257,869,415, an increase of $139,536,332 over the House-passed figure of $2,118,333,083.

RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

Committee on Commerce: Committee continues hearings on S. 457 and S. 1459, to prohibit the Federal Power Commission from taking jurisdiction over any nonprofit cooperative, with testimony from Alex Radin, American Public Power Association; Charles A. Robinson, Jr., National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; Harry Nelson, Minnkota Power Cooperative, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Floyd Wheeler, Dairyland Power Cooperative, LaCrosse, Wis.; Henry Templeton, Harmon Electric Association, Hollis, Okla.; A. D. Mueller, Indiana Statewide Rural Electric Cooperative; E. A. Geesen, Colorado Rural Electric Association, Denver; Harry H. Nuttle, representing Choptank Rural Electric Co-op and Delmarva Generating Cooperative, Denton, Md.; and William C. Wise, Midwest Electric Consumers Association.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

WILD RIVERS, AND ST. CROIX WATERWAY

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Committee continued its hearings on S. 1446, to reserve certain public lands for the creation of a National Wild Rivers System, with testimony from Eugene W. Weber, Deputy Director of Civil Works for Policy, Corps of Army Engineers; William Prime, member of 1963 U.S. Kayak Team, New York; Tom Kimball, National Wildlife Federation; Donald Brightman, Adirondack-Hudson River Association; B. L. Orell, Forest Industries Council; Robert G. Field, American Whitewater Affiliation; Stewart Brandborg, the Wilderness Society; Spencer Smith, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources; Dr. Jackson M. Anderson, American Association for Health, Physical Education & Recreation; Larry Hobart, American Public Power Association; Anthony W. Smith, National Parks Association; and W. P. Simons, of Yellow Spring, W. Va.

Committee also held hearings on S. 897, providing for the establishment of the St. Croix National Scenic Waterway in Minnesota and Wisconsin, with testimony from Senators Mondale and Nelson; Lt. Gov. Patrick Lucey, who was accompanied by other officials of the State of Wisconsin; Paul Thuet and Mrs. Geraldine Thomssen, both representing "Save the St. Croix Committee, Inc.," and Robert Collins, all of South St. Paul; John A. Beale, State Forester of Minnesota; Lester Brower, City Administrator, Stillwater, Minn.; Lyle Eckberg, Oak Park Heights, Minn.; J. W. Hoffmann, Northern States Power Co., Minneapolis; and Edward C. Crafts, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and fees paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

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89th-1st; No. 73

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported (on Apr. 23) second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate subcommittee approved Interior appropriation bill. Senate received President's message on extension of International Wheat Agreement. House received from President amendments to USDA budget.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Apr. 23, during adjournment) with amendments this bill, H.R. 7091 (S. Rept. 167)(p. 8110), which includes funds for this Department as shown in the table attached to this Digest.

2. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration this bill, H.R. 6767. The "Daily Digest" states that the full committee will consider the bill in executive session on Thurs., Apr. 29. p. D317

3. WHEAT. Received the President's message transmitting a copy of the Protocol for the Extension of the International Wheat Agreement for one year, until July 31, 1966. p. 8122

4. DISASTER RELIEF. Both Houses received the President's report on disaster relief activities under Public Law 875, 81st Congress (H. Doc. 153). pp. 8093, 8129

5. USER CHARGES; SOIL CONSERVATION. Both Houses received a Hawaii Legislature resolution opposing the proposed user charge on SCS technical assistance and urging continuation of "present levels of Federal support for soil and water conservation districts." pp. 8109, 8111

6. FARM LABOR. Sen. Tower stated that the Labor Department was permitting the admission of foreign workers to harvest crops in Fla. and Calif., and urged the admission of Mexican farm laborers to harvest crops in Tex. pp. 8218-9

Both Houses received a Hawaii Legislature resolution urging amendment of the Sugar Act and "all Federal laws granting subsidies to any industry or agricultural pursuit" so as to establish minimum wages for workers under these laws. pp. 8109, 8111

7. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Agreed to a resolution (S. Res. 100) assigning Sens. Mondale and Russell (S. C.) to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and assigning Sen. Russell (S. C.) to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 8191

8. WATER RESOURCES. Received a Vermont General Assembly resolution endorsing the aims and purposes of S. 493, to provide Federal aid in the development of adequate rural water systems. pp. 8129-30

Sen. McGovern urged the Bureau of Reclamation to undertake a feasibility survey of water resource development possibilities on the James River in the Mitchell, S. Dak., area. pp. 8137-8

HOUSE

9. 1966 BUDGET. Received from the President amendments to the 1966 budget (H. Doc. 154) which include proposals for this Department as follows:

Agricultural Research Service:	
Transfer of meat inspection to Consumer and Marketing Service	-$35,705,000
Consumer and Marketing Service:	
Transfer of meat inspection from Agricultural Research Service and savings due to reorganization	+35,205,000
Statistical Reporting Service:	
Reduction due primarily to lower estimates involved in the acquisition of a large-scale computer	-771,000
Total	-$ 1,271,000

In addition, the document included a proposal for the Farmers Home Administration for language to make the appropriation, "Rural housing for domestic farm labor" available until expended. p. 8108

30. LANDS. S. 1816 by Sen. Metcalf, to amend the Migratory Bird Conservation Act with respect to the disposal of land and interests in land acquired pursuant to such act; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of author pp. 8115-9

31. DISASTER LOANS. S. 1822 by Sen. Bennett, to provide for a temporary suspension in the payment of principal and interest charges on certain disaster loans made by the Small Business Administration; to Banking and Currency Committee.

32. PARKWAY. S. 1818 by Sen. Pearson, to provide for the establishment and administration of the Great Prairie Parkway in the State of Kansas; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

33. MANPOWER. S. 974, to extend the Manpower Development and Training Act until June 30, 1969, and to transfer the training provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act to this Act. Approved April 26, 1965 (Public Law 89-15).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

Apr. 27: CCC resale prices, H. Agriculture (Jaenke, ASCS, to testify).
USDA appropriations, S. Appropriations and H. Appropriations (exec).
Federal aid for economically distressed areas, S. Public Works.
President's manpower report, H. and S. Labor
Economic impact of Federal procurement, Jt. Economic Committee.
Foreign aid bill, H. Foreign Affairs (exec).
Cigarette labeling bills, S. Commerce (exec).
May 4: Temporary suspension of FHA loan payment by disaster victims, S. Agriculture (Bertsch, FHA, to testify).

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Senate Committee Action on Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1965

Item	Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Committee Bill	Senate Committee Bill compared with House Bill
Appalachian Regional Development Program:				
Agricultural Research Service.	$520,000	$100,000	$200,000	+$100,000
Cooperative State Research Service	1,000,000	100,000	500,000	+400,000
Extension Service	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	+1,000,000
Soil Conservation Service	12,770,000	9,900,000	12,470,000	+2,570,000
Economic Research Service	400,000	200,000	400,000	+200,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	8,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	- -
Rural Community Development Service	65,000	35,000	65,000	+30,000
Farmers Home Administration ..	9,100,000	6,250,000	7,500,000	+1,250,000
Forest Service	8,485,000	6,475,000	7,175,000	+700,000
Total, Appalachia Program ..	42,840,000	30,560,000	36,810,000	+6,250,000
Pay Act costs	24,515,000	a/24,035,000	24,515,000	+480,000
Screwworm program Agricultural Research Service	550,000	550,000	b/ 650,000	+100,000
Sugar Act program, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	- -
Emergency conservation measures, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	- -
Fighting forest fires, Forest Service	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	- -
Flood damage, Forest Service ...	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,200,000	- -
Total, United States Department of Agriculture	104,105,000	c/91,345,000	c/98,175,000	+6,830,000

a/ Decrease of $480,000 was made in ARS pay cost request.
b/ Senate added $100,000 to establish a screwworm eradication program in Arizona and California on a matching basis.
c/ In addition, a provision was added to extend from January 31, 1965 to June 30, 1965, the period during which the Secretary of Agriculture may make indemnity payments to dairy farmers.

Calendar No. 154

89TH CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 167

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

APRIL 23, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of January 12, 1965

Mr. PASTORE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accomapny H.R. 7091]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7091) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	$2,118,333,083
Amount of increase by Senate committee	139,536,332
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	2,257,869,415
Total estimates considered by the Senate	2,280,251,327
Under budget estimates	22,381,912

35-010—65——1

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I					
I	Agriculture	$22, 563, 000	$22, 083, 000	$22, 663, 000	+$100, 000	+$580, 000
II	District of Columbia	(*1, 563, 600*)	(*1, 563, 600*)	(*1, 563, 600*)		
III	Foreign operations	250, 000, 000	250, 000, 000	250, 000, 000		
IV	Independent offices	268, 972, 500	188, 925, 400	276, 038, 400	+7, 065, 900	+87, 113, 000
V	Interior	72, 527, 000	69, 602, 000	72, 412, 000	−115, 000	+2, 810, 000
VI	Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare	527, 900, 000	496, 900, 000	521, 900, 000	−6, 000, 000	+25, 000, 000
VII	Legislative	130, 000	130, 000	168, 000	+38, 000	+38, 000
VIII	Public works	14, 229, 000	13, 369, 000	13, 604, 000	−625, 000	+235, 000
IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary	141, 769, 000	129, 390, 000	133, 983, 938	−7, 785, 062	+4, 593, 938
X	Treasury	271, 000	271, 000	271, 000		
	Total, title I	1, 298, 361, 500	1, 170, 670, 400	1, 291, 040, 338	−7, 321, 162	+120, 369, 938
	TITLE II APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Agriculture	42, 840, 000	30, 560, 000	36, 610, 000	−6, 030, 000	+6, 250, 000
	Commerce	248, 000, 000	247, 500, 000	247, 500, 000	−500, 000	

	Defense—Civil	17, 271, 000	15, 778, 000	16, 700, 000	−571, 000	+922, 000
	Health, Education, and Welfare	34, 775, 000	32, 000, 000	32, 000, 000	−2, 775, 000	
	Interior	19, 250, 000	18, 000, 000	18, 800, 000	−450, 000	+800, 000
	Appalachian Regional Commission	500, 000	490, 000	490, 000	−10, 000	
	Total, title II	362, 636, 000	344, 328, 000	352, 300, 000	−10, 336, 000	+7, 972, 000
	TITLE III					
	Increased pay costs	587, 842, 383	579, 691, 188	583, 117, 633	−4, 724, 750	+3, 426, 445
	TITLE IV					
	Claims and judgments	31, 411, 444	23, 643, 495	31, 411, 444		+7, 767, 949
	Grand total:					
	Direct appropriations	2, 261, 836, 327	2, 099, 918, 083	2, 239, 454, 415	−22, 381, 912	+139, 536, 332
	Appropriation of receipts	16, 012, 000	16, 012, 000	16, 012, 000		
	Special accounts	1, 435, 000	1, 435, 000	1, 435, 000		
	Indefinite appropriations	968, 000	968, 000	968, 000		
	Total	2, 280, 251, 327	2, 118, 333, 083	2, 257, 869, 415	−22, 381, 912	+139, 536, 332

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

RESEARCH

1965 appropriations to date	$119, 639, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	3, 109, 000
House allowance	2, 860, 000
Committee recommendation	3, 109, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of $3,109,000 for increased pay costs for the Agricultural Research Service under the appropriation item of "Research." The amount recommended is the amount requested in the supplemental estimate transmitted in House Document 80, and is an increase of $249,000 over the amount recommended by the House.

PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

1965 appropriations to date	$68, 793, 200
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	2, 317, 000
House allowance	2, 170, 000
Committee recommendation	2, 417, 000

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $2,417,000 under the heading of "Plant and animal disease and pest control." Within the amount recommended there is $1,767,000 for pay act costs, as requested in House Document 80, an increase of $141,000 over the amount carried in the House bill for this purpose.

The committee has recommended the inclusion of $650,000 additional appropriation for screw-worm eradication expenses.

The committee has approved the supplemental estimate of $550,000 for screw-worm eradication costs in the Southwest. This is the amount transmitted in House Document 80 to cover "overmatching costs" from cooperative sources which were incurred in the earlier phases of the program initiated with funds provided in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1962 (Public Law 87–545, approved July 25, 1962).

The committee expects that the additional funds will not be used to reimburse cooperative sources for any administrative costs of cooperators which would establish a precedent for Federal payment of such expenses in conjunction with any of the other several cooperative control programs administered with funds appropriated under this head.

The committee has also included an additional appropriation of $100,000 to extend the cooperative screw-worm eradication program

to Arizona and California for the balance of this fiscal year. These funds are provided with the understanding that cooperative sources will bear at least 50 percent of the expense for the production, irradiation, and release of screw-worm flies in the extended barrier zone to be established.

MEAT INSPECTION

1965 appropriations to date	$32,128,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	1,137,000
House allowance	1,047,000
Committee recommendation	1,137,000

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $1,137,000 for operation under the appropriation heading of "Meat inspection." The amount recommended is the same amount requested in House Document 80, the supplemental estimate for 1965, and an increase of $90,000 over the amount carried in the House bill. The amount recommended is for increased costs arising from pay increases approved during the last session of Congress.

THE ALTERATION OF FEDERALLY OWNED RESEARCH FACILITIES

The committee concurs in the statement in the House committee report in regard to the application of the limitation on amounts which may be used on the alteration of federally owned research buildings. The committee agrees that these limitations can be applied to structural or physical changes in a research facility, but need not be applied to the cost of the humidity-control and air-conditioning equipment necessary, or the installation thereof, to fully achieve the research objective for which the research facility was constructed. The committee believes that this interpretation of the limitation on alterations will enable the Department to proceed promptly with the necessary alteration and the installation of air conditioning, humidity control, and related equipment urgently needed at the Metabolism and Radiation Laboratory recently constructed at Fargo, N. Dak.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

1965 appropriations to date	
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	$6,000,000
House allowance	6,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $6 million for payments pursuant to provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. The amount recommended is the same as the supplemental estimate transmitted in House Document 80 and provided in the House bill. The supplemental amount provided will enable payments to be made to eligible producers on the 1964 crop for the balance of fiscal year 1965.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

1965 appropriations to date	$4,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	10,000,000
House allowance	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The committee concurs in the House action approving the supplemental estimate for emergency conservation measures, transmitted in House Document 80 in the amount of $10 million. The supplemental funds are required to enable the Department to carry out approved emergency conservation measures to repair excessive damage to farmland caused by floods and other natural disasters in counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as being eligible to receive such emergency conservation assistance. Emergency conservation assistance provided under this appropriation must be in accordance with the criteria set forth in Public Law 85–58.

The committee is advised that the heavy rains which occurred in the States of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington in 1964, together with other complications of snow and flooding conditions, occasioned the need for supplemental funds during this fiscal year. The committee directs that the funds made available in this bill, together with those made available in the regular Appropriation Act for 1965 be used to meet the urgent needs in other eligible areas throughout the United States.

Since the committee conducted the hearings in connection with the supplemental appropriation of $10 million there have been other disasters in various sections of the country which have undoubtedly resulted in damages requiring land treatment measures to be financed under this appropriation.

The committee vigorously protests the failure of the Department of not providing adequately in its regular budget request for this activity. Farmers ought not be required to wait for several months after a disaster to find out whether they can receive some cost-sharing assistance from the Government in restoring lands damaged by floods and other natural disasters. The Department is urged to review this matter at an early date and based upon its findings to request additional estimates for fiscal 1966 and thus preclude, if possible, further handling of this appropriation in supplemental appropriation bills, together with the attendant delays which occur as a result of not having adequate funds available to deal with land restoration measures promptly following a disaster.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For the District of Columbia, the committee concurs in the House allowance of $1,563,000, the additional sum requested in House Documents 80 and 114.

Distribution of the allowance, payable from District of Columbia revenues, follows:

General operating expenses, $585,800.—This sum will provide $478,100 for pay cost increases, $27,700 for wage board increases, and $80,000 for unemployment compensation payments, authorized by existing legislation.

Settlement of claims and suits, $6,800.—The sum is allowed to pay claims in excess of $250 each that have been approved by the Commissioners under existing legislation.

Capital outlay, $971,000.—The amount will enable the purchase of additional land—22,000 square feet—necessary for adequate parking facilities at the proposed site, ninth and G Streets NW., of the new Central Library. The regular 1965 appropriation bill included $2,351,000 for a site to be selected by the Commissioners, but due to rising land costs in the area only 54,000 of the 76,000 square feet planned to be acquired could be purchased. The additional sum is accordingly recommended to carry out the original proposed acquisition.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Funds Appropriated to the President

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The committee concurs in the House action and recommends the full budget estimate of $250 million, the first increment of a 3-year program to increase the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank. This Fund makes loans to the 19 Latin American countries for economic and social development purposes on easy repayment terms. Public Law 89–6, approved March 24, 1965, authorized a total additional appropriation of $750 million for this Fund. The committee was advised that the balance of the authorization, $500 million, will be requested in equal installments of $250 million in fiscal year 1966 and fiscal year 1967. The 19 Latin American countries will contribute $50 million annually in their own currencies during the same 3 fiscal years.

Peace Corps

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAM SUPPORT COSTS

1965 appropriation	$20,850,000
Supplemental request	1,858,000
House committee allowance	1,858,000
House floor allowance	----------
Committee recommendation	1,858,000

The committee has approved the budget language which will authorize the transfer of $1,858,000 of the 1965 Peace Corps appropriation to finance increased administrative and program support costs. This increase is required because of the increased Federal Employees' Salaries Act, increased travel within foreign countries for Peace Corps physicians, and for other purposes.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Aeronautics Board

PAYMENT TO AIR CARRIERS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriations, 1965, regular bill (including $3,358,000 for helicopter operations)	$82, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80) (including $942,000 for helicopter operations)	2, 874, 000
House allowance (excluding funds for helicopter operations)	1, 932, 000
Committee recommendation (including $942,000 for helicopter operations)	2, 874, 000

A supplemental appropriation of $2,874,000 was requested for payments to air carriers, to permit liquidation of contractual obligations coming due and payable during fiscal year 1965, with the statement that such obligations are exceeding the amount originally estimated.

The committee agrees with the House allowance of $1,932,000 for the payment of subsidy obligations other than helicopter operations, mainly for local service carriers.

For helicopter operations, the committee believes that funds should be provided for payment of such subsidy obligations so long as the existing certification has not been discontinued by administrative or legislative action. Accordingly, the committee recommends restoration of $942,000 for helicopter operations to provide a total amount of $2,874,000 for payments to air carriers, as requested.

Civil Service Commission

GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

1965 appropriations to date	$10, 650, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	1, 560, 000
House allowance	1, 560, 000
Amendment or restoration requested	None
Committee recommendation	1, 560, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of $1,560,000 additional to cover the cost of an increased Government payment for annuitants to the employees health benefits fund, as requested.

Funds Appropriated to the President

DISASTER RELIEF

1965 appropriations to date	$20, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	25, 000, 000
House allowance	25, 000, 000
Amendment or restoration requested	None
Committee recommendation	35, 000, 000

The committee recommends increasing by $10 million the appropriation to replenish the President's fund for disaster relief for use in

major disasters to assist States and local governments, to provide a total additional amount of $35 million. The supplemental request, made in February, stated additional funds would be required to meet the emergency assistance needed due to the extreme severity of the flood damage in the western coastal States earlier in the year. The committee believes that the more recent extended flood and tornado damage in the Midwest will require at least the additional amount recommended.

Federal National Mortgage Association

ALASKA MORTGAGE INDEMNITY GRANTS

Appropriations, 1965	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	$5,500,000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	0

A request for $5,500,000 for a new matching grant program was considered by the committee, in order to retire or adjust individual mortgages on homes destroyed or severely damaged in the earthquake in March of last year in Alaska, as authorized by amendments to the Alaska Omnibus Act. This matter is being disallowed by the committee without prejudice, with the recommendation that it be considered with the regular budget estimates for 1966.

General Services Administration

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

Appropriations, 1965, regular bill	$153,167,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80) (funds for IRS building at Ogden, Utah)	4,506,000
House allowance:	
For building at Ogden, Utah	4,055,000
For restoration of reduction made in regular bill	7,245,900
Committee recommendation:	
For building at Ogden, Utah	4,506,000
For restoration of reduction made in regular bill	7,245,900

Restoration of $351,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of $4,506,000 for construction of a building for the Internal Revenue Service at Ogden, Utah. The committee is advised that it is essential that this building be promptly constructed, and that any delay occasioned by the need to later restore these funds because of an unfavorable bid would cost more than the 10-percent reduction proposed. The Committee is assured by General Services Administration that they will not lessen their efforts to secure adequate competition before the contract is awarded.

The committee agrees with the restoration of the reductions made in the regular bill, in the amount of $7,245,900.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

Appropriation, 1965, in regular bill	$50,670,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	4,166,500
House allowance	1,331,500
Committee recommendation	4,166,500

Restoration of $2,835,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the total amount of $4,166,500 additional requested for operating expenses of the Federal Supply Service. The committee is advised that the amount restored is needed to provide for additional staff and other expenses required because of increases in sales of supplies, primarily to the Department of Defense, as well as for the development of automotive safety standards under the authorization enacted last year.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Office of the Administrator

Rehabilitation loan fund

1965 appropriations to date	
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	$10, 180, 000
House allowance	10, 180, 000
Amendment or restoration requested	None
Committee recommendation	10, 180, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of $10,180,000, as requested, to initiate a program of rehabilitation loans authorized by section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964, to provide loans to owners or tenants of residential or business property in urban renewal areas at low rates of interest to finance rehabilitation of such properties.

Federal-state training programs

Appropriations, 1965	None
Supplemental estimate (H.Doc. 80)	$5, 050, 000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	5, 050, 000

The committee recommends inserting an item in the bill to appropriate $5,050,000 for matching grants to States for authorized training and related activities, and for expenses of providing technical assistance to State and local governmental or public bodies, as authorized by title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964, of which $50,000 is available for administrative expenses. The authorization is for $10 million.

Fellowships for city planning and urban studies

Appropriations, 1965	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	$515, 000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	515, 000

The committee recommends inserting an item in the bill to appropriate $515,000 for fellowships for city planning and urban studies as authorized by section 810 of the Housing Act of 1964, of which $15,000 is for administrative expenses. Such fellowships were authorized to be awarded to qualified graduate students preparing for careers in the urban public service, and the recommended appropriation would allow fellowship commitments to be make this spring to students beginning programs of study in the fall of 1965. The committee is advised that this program authorized by title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 is intended to attract students into graduate studies in urban affairs in order to increase the supply of trained personnel and help alleviate the growing shortage of skilled urban public servants.

URBAN RENEWAL FUND

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriations, 1965, in regular bill	$200,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 119)	30,000,000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The committee recommends inserting an item in the bill to appropriate $30 million additional to the urban renewal fund for the liquidation of contract authorizations. The committee is advised that currently available appropriations are not sufficient to meet the estimated grant disbursements of $280 million, and that if payments cannot be make to communities for the grant amounts due under existing statutes and regulations, they will be forced to borrow funds to meet their immediate needs for working capital.

Public Housing Administration

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

1965 appropriations to date	$200,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	13,000,000
House allowance	13,000,000
Amendment or restoration requested	None
Committee recommendation	8,320,000

A reduction of $4,680,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide a total additional amount of $8,320,000 for annual contributions of the Public Housing Administration. The committee believes that there is no certainty that the amount recommended for reduction will be required this fiscal year and any additional annual contributions requirements can be carried forward into 1966 if necessary.

Veterans' Administration

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

1965 appropriations to date	$155,125,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	7,745,000
House allowance	7,745,000
Amendment or restoration requested	None
Committee recommendation	7,745,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of $7,745,000, the full amount requested for general operating expenses, including $4,936,000 to cover costs of pay increases and $2,809,000 to administer new laws passed last year relating to insurance, educational assistance, and pension programs.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

Appropriations, 1965, in regular bill	$3,963,000,000
Supplemental estimate:	
H. Doc. 80	108,000,000
S. Doc. 18	42,000,000
House allowance	108,000,000
Committee recommendation	150,000,000

An increase of $42 million is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of $150 million for compensation and pensions, in compliance with the request contained in Senate Document 18 to

meet the additional cost in compensation and pensions programs of increases in the number of cases and in the average cost per case over the amounts previously anticipated. The committee is advised that $25 million of the increase is required by the increase in pensions rates and liberalized eligibility authorized last year, and the balance is from unanticipated increases in benefit programs, burial claims, and vocational rehabilitation cases.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

1965 appropriations to date	$37,100,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	8,800,000
House allowance	8,800,000
Amendment or restoration requested	None
Committee recommendation	8,800,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of $8,800,000, as requested, due to the passage of legislation extending educational benefits to children of permanently and totally disabled veterans having a service-connected disability, and an increase in average cost per trainee since the beginning of the fiscal year.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

1965 appropriations to date	$310,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	76,000
House allowance	76,000
Amendment or restoration requested	None
Committee recommendation	76,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of $76,000, as requested, for grants to the Republic of the Philippines for the medical care and treatment of eligible Philippine Commonwealth Army veterans. The new rate for the patient per diem rate is $1.30 higher than the rate used for the original budget estimate.

Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund

Appropriations, 1965	None.
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	Transfer language.
House allowance (out of bill on point of order)	None.
Committee recommendation	Transfer language.

The committee recommends inserting in the bill language as proposed in the budget estimate to implement Public Law 88-664, approved October 13, 1964, which reopened the national service life insurance program for certain disabled veterans, and established the veterans reopened insurance fund. Initial capital, estimated at $1,650,000 in 1965 and $4 million in 1966, will be made available by borrowing from the veterans special term insurance fund, and will be repaid to the Treasury with interest. Payments and all administrative costs are to be financed from premium receipts and interest income from investments.

CLOSING OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES

An amendment to House Joint Resolution 234, enacted February 11, 1965, prohibited the use of funds by the Veterans' Administration prior to May 1, 1965, for the purpose of closing or relocating any

hospital or facility, or the withdrawing, transferring, or reducing of services to veterans.

The committee was requested to extend this prohibition on the present bill, in view of the appointment of a Presidential Commission to study the proposal for these closings and report to the President by June 1, 1965.

The committee believes that such extension of the prohibition by an amendment is unnecessary, in view of the specific assurance given by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs at a special hearing on the subject held by the Independent Offices Subcommittee on April 9, 1965, as follows:

PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE

Senator MUNDT. I think I have the correct understanding but I want it cleared up. I have been in touch with the White House, and I would like to direct a question or two to Mr. Driver in that connection.

We have three elements in this closing procedure: the hospitals, the domiciliaries, and their regional service offices. And it is not implicit and entirely clear from the President's statement that this new hold order which goes to June 1 and provides this Presidential Committee adequate opportunity to make its review—and I want it so that there is no question about it—but I understand that hospitals, domiciliaries, and regional service offices are included.

Now, could you make a positive statement that would clear up any confusion about that?

Mr. DRIVER. The Senator is right, it does include all three. And we have informed hospitals, domiciliaries, and regional offices that it does.

Senator MUNDT. One other question. The old order, as a result of my amendment to the Senate bill, which was approved by the conference and the full committee, provided that there would be no closure of any of these three, no transfers or substantial reductions until May 1. Now, the President's statement prolongs this until June 1, as I understand it. But there is some ambiguity as to whether or not during the 30-day interval from May 1 to June 1 there might be actions taken to reduce or move or stop some of these services. Could you give us assurance that nothing will be done now until the June 1 date?

CLOSINGS IN STATE OF SUSPENSION

Mr. DRIVER. Yes, sir, I can. We have put everything in a state of suspension until after the committee reports to the President and he has the opportunity to act.

Senator MAGNUSON. I think instead of saying a date that you should have put on the record that it is your present intention, as I understand it, not to proceed now until this Presidential Commission reports.

Mr. DRIVER. That is right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MAGNUSON. Now, that may be June 3 or—I think we are all in agreement here that we would like for no action

to be taken until the Commission not only reports, but we can analyze it.

Senator MUNDT. That is correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. And take a look at it.

You want to analyze it.

Mr. DRIVER. Yes, sir.

Senator MAGNUSON. You want to analyze these memorandums.

And if we can have that on the record, we could proceed with a little more clarity.

Senator MUNDT. As the chairman has said, we don't like to anticipate another situation in which the President makes a finding and it becomes a fait d'accompli, and we read about it in the paper, without our having a chance in this committee to look at it.

Senator MAGNUSON. You assure us we will have reasonable time?

Mr. DRIVER. Yes, sir;

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

1965 appropriations to date	$46, 372, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	3, 950, 000
House allowance	3, 950, 000
Committee recommendation	3, 950, 000

The committee concurs with the House in approving the amount of $3,950,000, which includes $3,200,000 to cover emergency fire suppression expenses and $750,000 to cover the cost of pay increases under Public Law 88–426.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT, ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

1965 appropriations to date	$2, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	500, 000
House allowance	500, 000
Committee recommendation	500, 000

The committee recommends the amount of the request, $500,000, for liquidation of contract authority made available in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1964 for repair and construction of roads on the public lands in California, eastern Oregon, and Idaho, which were heavily damaged by the floods which struck the Pacific Northwest during December 1964, and January and February of 1965.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

1965 appropriations to date	$10, 125, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	8, 500, 000
House allowance	8, 500, 000
Committee recommendation	8, 500, 000

The committee approves the $8,500,000 requested in the supplemental estimate, for completion of emergency repair and reconstruction of roads administered by the Bureau of Land Management in western Oregon, which were damaged by the floods in December 1964, and in January and February of 1965.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

1965 appropriations to date	$95, 868, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	600, 000
House allowance	600, 000
Committee recommendation	600, 000

The committee concurs in the action of the House in approving $600,000 to provide additional general assistance payments and to

purchase hay for Indian livestock made necessary by the severe winter blizzards in the States of Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1965 appropriations to date	$40, 390, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	1, 031, 000
House allowance	1, 031, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 031, 000

The committee recommends the $1,031,000 requested, which includes $307,000 for fire supression costs and $724,000 to cover the costs of pay increases under Public Law 88–426.

CONSTRUCTION

1965 appropriations to date	$52, 009, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	1, 910, 000
House allowance	1, 910, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 910, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of $1,910,000 to finance the replacing or repairing of Indian homes, irrigation, and other facilities in Western and Northwestern United States which were damaged or destroyed by heavy floods during December 1964.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

1965 appropriations to date	$17, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	1, 115, 000
House allowance	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the $1 million approved by the House for the reconstruction of Indian reservation roads and bridges in the States of California and Oregon which were damaged or destroyed by severe floods in December 1964. The amount recommended is $115,000 below the budget request.

National Park Service

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

1965 appropriations to date	$29, 230, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	897, 000
House allowance	897, 000
Committee recommendation	897, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $897,000, the same amount as the House allowance and the budget estimate. This will provide $265,000 for firefighting and fire presuppression costs. The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount to be available for travel and transportation of persons be increased by $15,000. Firefighting activities already undertaken have caused much of the proposed limitation increase to be used. Failure to authorize the addition will result in the inability to perform travel necessary to the regularly budgeted program of the National Park Service.

CONSTRUCTION

1965 appropriations to date	$42,406,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	1,300,000
House allowance	580,000
Committee recommendation	1,300,000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, $1,300,000, for repairing damage to National Park Service facilities caused by storms, floods, and hurricanes. The increase of $720,000 over the House allowance is to permit repair of damaged roads and trails. Testimony before the committee was to the effect that this amount cannot be charged to remaining contract authorization provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, because that remainder is already planned for use in connection with necessary repairs to the Arlington Memorial Bridge.

The committee has also recommended an increase of $8,000 in the travel limitation to be applicable to repair of damage other than roads.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

1965 appropriations to date	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	$16,000,000
House allowance	16,000,000
Committee recommendation	16,000,000

The committee recommends appropriation of the full amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, $16 million. However, the committee would amend the House action to provide $10,285,000 in grants-in-aid to the States (instead of $10,375,000), and $2,685,750 for acquisition of in-holdings in park areas (instead of $2,595,750).

The committee's action makes it possible for the Department to negotiate for a scenic easement on Scott's Bluff National Monument, Nebr. It is the committee's desire that not to exceed $90,000 be utilized for this purpose. The committee also recommends that there be included in the land and water conservation fund item the same language regarding condemnation of land in the Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., as has been a part of the National Park Service land acquisition appropriation provision for some years.

Office of Territories

CLAIMS OF INHABITANTS OF RONGELAP ATOLL

1965 appropriations to date	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	$950,000
House allowance	950,000
Committee recommendation	950,000

The committee recommends the full amount requested in the supplemental estimate, $950,000, for settlement of all claims by residents of Rongelap Atoll, which was authorized by Public Law 88–485, approved August 22, 1964. These claims resulted from radiation exposure by the residents due to fallout from a thermonuclear test conducted at Bikini Atoll on March 1, 1954.

The Alaska Railroad

PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

1965 appropriations to date	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	$1,300,000
House allowance	1,300,000
Committee recommendation	1,300,000

The committee recommends the budget estimate of $1,300,000 to rebuild and rehabilitate the Seward dock facilities of the Alaska Railroad, which were destroyed or damaged by the severe earthquake which struck Alaska March 27, 1964.

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

1965 appropriations to date	$67,255,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	800,000
House allowance	550,000
Committee recommendation	800,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $800,000, the amount of the budget estimate and $250,000 more than the House allowance. This amount is for the repair and replacement of stream-gaging installations destroyed or damaged by floods in the Pacific Northwest late last year and for obtaining data necessary to future planning of waterway structures in the region. The full amount allowed by the House will be required for replacement and repairs. The full amount of the budget request is necessary if desired flood data is to be obtained.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

CONSTRUCTION

1965 appropriations to date	$4,788,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	1,125,000
House allowance	1,125,000
Committee recommendation	1,125,000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of $1,125,000 for this item, which will provide for the rehabilitation or repairing of facilities and equipment damaged or destroyed by the heavy floods that occured in the Pacific Northwest during June and December 1964.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

CONSTRUCTION

1965 appropriations to date	$8,057,800
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	1,200,000
House allowance	1,200,000
Committee recommendation	1,200,000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget request, $1,200,000, for the rehabilitation of facilities damaged by: The Alaska earthquake of March 27, 1964, $100,000; Hurricanes Cleo, Dora, Isabell, and Hilda in the fall of 1964, $583,000; and the severe floods in the Pacific Northwest in December 1964, and January 1965, $517,000.

Office of Saline Water

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1965 appropriations to date	$10,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	3,900,000
House allowance	3,900,000
Committee recommendation	3,900,000

The committee concurs in the $3,900,000 allowed by the House, for initiation of preliminary studies necessary to develop short- and long-range plans, and to reduce to actual practice existing technical knowledge now available for the engineering design of intermediate and large-scale water conversion facilities.

Office of Water Resources Research

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1965 appropriations to date	$1,465,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	2,825,000
House allowance	985,000
Committee recommendation	2,825,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $2,825,000 for grants to support the 37 State water resources research institutes, which were not funded by the initial appropriation last October. This amount will provide $75,000 for each of the institutes as authorized by the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, and for administration of the program. The committee's recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and is $1,840,000 greater than the House allowance.

Restoration is recommended because the 37 institutes would be significantly retarded in the accomplishment of their planned programs of water resources research and training if the supplemental appropriation is limited to the $985,000 approved by the House of Representatives. Such a reduction would result in postponing the procurement of scientific and technical research equipment essential to the initiation of planned research and training. Acquisition of that equipment could be accomplished only by use of fiscal year 1966 funds, and as a consequence there would be corresponding reduction in the amount available to the universities for salaries of the professional staff and student assistants who will be engaged in the research work planned the fiscal year 1966. Because of the planning that has already been done by the universities in preparation of their fiscal year 1965 programs, the institutes are in a position to obligate $75,000 each by June 30, 1965. In view of these conditions, an appropriation of $75,000 should be provided for each of the institutes not previously funded in fiscal year 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

1965 appropriations to date	$150, 744, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	[1] 17, 162, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	[1] 4, 200, 000
House allowance	21, 362, 000

[1] Additional request of $2,500,000 (H. Doc. 110) in title II.

The committee concurs with the House in approving the total budget request (H. Docs. 80 and 111) in the amount of $21,362,000. The amount recommended includes $14 million for emergency firefighting costs (H. Doc. 80); $3,162,000 for additional pay costs (H. Doc. 80); and $4,200,000 for repair, replacement, or restoration of Federal facilities and improvements lost or damaged as a result of the west coast floods (H. Doc. 111).

FOREST RESEARCH

1965 appropriations to date	$33, 585, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	[1] 704, 000
House allowance	704, 000
Committee recommendation	704, 000

[1] Additional request of $1,785,000 (H. Doc. 110) in title II.

The committee concurs with the House in recommending approval of the budget estimate of $704,000 for increased pay costs (H. Doc. 80).

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

1965 appropriations to date	$16, 955, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	[1] 58, 000
House allowance	58, 000
Committee recommendation	58, 000

[1] Additional request of $350,000 (H. Doc. 110) in title II.

The budget request of $58,000 for increased pay costs, as approved by the House, is recommended by the committee (H. Doc. 80).

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

1965 appropriations to date	$70, 300, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	[1] 2, 000, 000
House allowance	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	2, 000, 000

[1] Additional request for $2,500,000 (H. Doc. 110) in title II.

The committee concurs with the House in recommending the appropriation of $2 milllon for liquidation of obligations to repair, replace, and restore national forest roads, trails, bridges, and culverts destroyed or damaged by floods which struck large areas of California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington during December 1964 and January 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

1965 appropriations to date	$8,335,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	500,000
House allowance	500,000
Committee recommendation	500,000

The committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate of $500,000 for construction of Indian sanitation facilities which were damaged by the heavy floods and resultant mud and rock slides which occurred during the months of December 1964 and January 1965 in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, and Nevada.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

1965 appropriation	$307, 906, 000
Supplemental estimate	103, 000, 000
House allowance	78, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	103, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the budget estimate in its entirety, an increase of $28 million over the House allowance.

The Congress last year in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1965, made a substantial reduction from the budget estimate for this program, from $411 million to $307,906,000, or $103,094,000. This allowance was made on the basis of the existing law, which contemplated effective July 1, 1965, State matching, with the Federal share limited to two-thirds of costs of training and allowance benefits. The approved appropriation would have been adequate had the authorizing statute remained unamended, as the committee was advised that $20 million of the 1965 appropriation already made has been programed for use in fiscal year 1966. Under the recent amendments no State matching is required through fiscal year 1966.

The committee was further advised that the Department contemplated training costs and allowance payments of $13.4 million for the current fiscal year out of the pending estimate. The total project cost will, however, be obligated upon the final approval of project applications by the Department, and the full amount recommended by the committee will be obligated for training programs for an estimated 36,000 persons.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1965 appropriation	$455, 076, 000
Supplemental estimate	560, 000
House allowance	560, 000
Committee recommendation	560, 000

The committee has approved the full budget estimate, and 318 positions, to establish an expanded program for recruitment and better utilization of domestic farm labor, a program made necessary by the expiration of the Mexican farm labor program on December 31, 1964.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

1965 appropriation	$126, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate	17, 000, 000
House allowance	14, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	11, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $11 million, a reduction of $3 million from the House allowance, and $6 million from the budget estimate.

The Department advised the committee that more recent experience indicated a lowering workload in this program, with successive weekly reductions in benefits paid, and that an allowance of $11 million should be adequate to fully meet the Federal obligation in this program.

The committee has added a clause "together with such amount as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of benefits for any period subsequent to May 31 of the year." Such a clause has appeared for several years in the appropriation for "Employees compensation claims and expenses," a somewhat similar program in that the obligations are mandatory and cannot be accurately predicted at times. Should requirements exceed the funds here recommended, an advance would be made from next year's appropriation for the purpose, without delay in making payments to beneficiaries and without the necessity of returning to the Congress with another supplemental request.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

1965 appropriation	$13,325,000
Supplemental estimate	627,500
House allowance	627,500
Committee recommendation	627,500

The committee recommends appropriation of the full budget estimate, as did the House; $449,500 is for mandatory pay costs, and the remainder, $178,000, and 65 positions, for expanding and strengthening the farm placement activities of the U.S. Employment Service.

The intensified recruitment program contemplates the hiring of 90,000 more domestic workers during the remainder of this fiscal year to replace the 60,000 Mexican and other foreign workers similarly employed in the corresponding period of 1964. It is expected that the 65 positions will be filled to a large extent by the staff engaged in the Mexican farm labor program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

1965 appropriation	$35,009,000
Supplemental estimate	1,800,000
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	Language

A supplemental estimate for $1,800,000 was submitted as part of the Appalachian regional development program. The House disallowed the item in its entirety with the comment that there is no specific authorization for this program in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. The Department did not ask for restoration of the House cut.

The supplemental estimate contemplated in addition to the appropriation of $1,800,000 the continued availability of the unused portion of $820,000 contained in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, for construction of control measures

for the abatement of acid mine drainage in West Virginia. Unforeseen delays in getting certain easements from landowners make it impossible to let a contract for the work this fiscal year and the Department requests that provision be made for continuing the availability of unobligate funds for the purpose. The committee has approved the Department request.

Welfare Administration

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1965 appropriation	$2,780,000,000
Supplemental estimate	407,900,000
House allowance	407,900,000
Committee recommendation	407,900,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate to provide the additional funds required to meet the Federal obligation under the public welfare programs in which the Federal Government participates. The authorizing legislation definitely fixes the Federal share of payments, services, and administrative expenses and it is incumbent upon the Congress to appropriate whatever sums are required.

ADJUSTMENTS IN LIMITATIONS

There was included in the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, a general provision, section 906, which reads in part as follows:

> nor shall any funds contained in this Act be obligated for any activity in excess of the amount set forth for the activity in the schedules contained in the President's budget for 1965, except in those instances where a greater amount was specified by the Congress.

The Departments and related agencies have encountered difficulty in abiding by this limitation and the bill as passed by the House made adjustments for four accounts—defense educational activities, Office of Education; the National Labor Relations Board; the National Mediation Board; and the Railroad Retirement Board.

The committee has made provision for two additional accounts—salaries and expenses, Office of Education; and limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration. The passage and impending passage of new legislation under these two units require relief from the cited limitation in order to proceed during the balance of the current fiscal year in preparing for and carrying out activities identified with such legislation.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate

PAYMENT TO BENEFICIARY OF DECEASED SENATOR

The sum of $30,000 has been included in the bill to make a payment to the widow of the late Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FOLDING DOCUMENTS

1965 appropriation	$36, 700
1965 supplemental budget estimate	8, 000
Committee recommendation	8, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of $8,000 for folding documents. The appropriation of $36,700 for this purpose in the regular 1965 Appropriation Act has been exhausted. Because of indeterminable factors, among which is the number of months the Senate will be in session, it is extremely difficult to estimate full-year requirements under this head.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Memorial Division

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

1964 appropriation	$10,800,000
1965 appropriation (regular act)	13,295,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	1,869,000
House allowance	1,869,000
Committee recommendation	1,869,000

The committee has approved the budget estimate of $1,869,000, of which $99,000 will be required to cover the cost of pay increases authorized by Public Law 88–426 approved August 14, 1964, for the civilian personnel of the Memorial Division. The amount of $1,770,000 is to finance the Federal portion of the cost of design and construction of facilities to handle the visitors to the site of the grave of the late President Kennedy. The committee has been informed that in excess of 8 million people have visited the late President's grave and that on some occasions the number of visitors reached 50,000 in a single day. The work proposed at Federal expense includes only those facilities necessary to handle the visiting public without despoilment of other portions of the Arlington National Cemetery.

Corps of Engineers—Civil

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

1964 appropriation	$19,115,000
1965 appropriation (regular act)	22,194,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	[1] 25,000
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	Report Language

[1] In addition $2,271,000 was recommended for Appalachia, see title II, p. 441.

WEST COAST FLOOD DAMAGE

The committee concurs in the action of the House in approving within available funds the initiation of three new flood control studies found necessary as a result of disastrous floods occurring last December and January on the west coast, as follows: Smith River, Calif., $10,000; Klamath River, Calif., $10,000; and the John Day River, Oreg., $5,000.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1964 appropriation	$827,146,500
1965 appropriation (regular aet)	942,803,200
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	[1] 600,000
House allowanec	None
Committee reeommendation	Report Language

[1] In addition $15,000,000 was recommended for Appalachia, see title II.

The committee has approved the initiation of construction of the Lower Granite project, Washington, within available funds. The committee was informed that as a result of the ratification of the treaty with Canada the firm energy requirements of the Bonneville Power Administration are considerably different than they were when the committee considered the 1965 public works appropriation bill. The committee has been advised that an immediate start on the Lower Granite project is necessary to meet the power requirements of the Bonneville Power Administration by 1971. The committee notes, however, that at the present Bonneville power rate the costs allocated to power cannot be returned within a period of 50 years. The committee expects that the Bonneville Power Administration will immediately take the necessary steps to raise their rates sufficiently to insure repayment of all costs chargeable to power. Since projects in this area were individually approved and authorized by the Congress on the basis that the costs allocated to power would be repaid with interest over a period of 50 years, the committee expects them to be repaid on that basis.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1964 appropriation	$155, 700, 000
1965 appropriation (regular aet)	158, 676, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doe. 111)	1, 735, 000
House allowanee	1, 500, 000
Committee reeommendation	1, 735, 000

The committee has approved $1,735,000, the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of $235,000 over the amount allowed by the House. The budget estimate was submitted on the basis of the additional operation and maintenance costs incurred on facilities maintained by the Corps of Engineers as a result of the west coast floods of December 1964 and January 1965. In view of the recent disastrous floods now raging in the Midwest, it is obvious that the corps will be faced with additional maintenance requirements. The committee, therefore, recommends restoration of the funds cut by the House prior to the current Midwest floods.

FLOOD CONTROL, HURRICANE AND SHORE PROTECTION, EMERGENCIES

1964 appropriation	$5, 700, 000
1965 appropriation (regular act)	4, 150, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 111)	10, 000, 000
House allowanee	10, 000, 000
Committee reeommendation	10, 000, 000

The committee recommends $10 million, the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House.

The budget estimate of $10 million was based on an estimated expenditure of $23 million during the current fiscal year, of which only $13 million is available. The justification showed that the estimate

included the emergency costs of $16 million for the recent west coast floods; $4 million for emergency requirements which have developed in other areas; and $2,500,000 for additional requirements anticipated during the latter part of the current fiscal year.

In view of the severity of the current floods in the Midwest it is quite obvious that the $2,500,000 included in the estimate for anticipated emergencies will be totally inadequate. Since the requirements for additional funds to meet the current emergencies in the Midwest are not known at this time the committee feels that the fiscal requirements of this fund should be reviewed in connection with the public works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1966.

Under existing law the Corps of Engineers can utilize any funds available to them to meet these emergencies as they develop; in this connection, the committee notes that part of the current request of $10 million is to meet a deficit in this fund resulting from the west coast floods.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses

1965 appropriation	$164, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	[1] 6, 755, 000
House allowance	[1] 6, 255, 000
Committee recommendation	[1] 6, 255, 000

[1] Plus $890,000 to be derived by transfer.

The committee approves the additional appropriation of $6,255,000, plus the transfer of $890,000 from other funds to provide a total of $7,145,000. This sum will provide $6,745,000 for pay act costs and $400,000 for necessary improvements in the Department's security program.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

1965 appropriation	$1, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	500, 000
House allowance	500, 000
Committee recommendation	500, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of $500,000, requested by the Department to finance additional unanticipated expenses arising this fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal Activities and General Administration

fees and expenses of witnesses

1965 appropriation limitation	$300, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 119)	75, 000
House allowance	65, 000
Committee recommendation	65, 000

The committee approves the House provision to increase by $65,000 the limitation on the total sum that may be payable to expert witnesses. The present limitation of $300,000 is reported inadequate to meet additional costs this fiscal year.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

salaries and expenses

1965 appropriation	$150, 445, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	10, 635, 000
House allowance	10, 635, 000
Committee recommendation	10, 635, 000

The committee has approved the additional request of $10,635,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This sum will provide $5,605,000 for pay act increases, and $5,030,000 to cover the costs of workload increases resulting from enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, to permit the extension of name check procedures and to provide for an increased number of personnel security investigations this fiscal year.

Federal Prison System

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1965 appropriation allotment	$15, 810, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	4, 300, 000
House allowance	3, 750, 000
Committee recommendation	4, 300, 000

The committee has approved the budget request of $4,300,000, an increase of $550,000 above the House allowance, in order to provide the additional funds considered essential to complete construction of the psychiatric hospital at Butner, N.C.

Testimony presented to the committee indicated that present cost estimtes for the originally planned project would require the supplemental appropriation of $4,300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	$7, 500, 000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	293, 000

The committee has approved $293,000 of the budget estimate of $7,500,000 for expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The committee was advised that the sum was sufficient to meet obligations anticipated by the Bureau of the Census in the current fiscal year.

Bureau of Public Roads

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

1965 appropriation	$3, 648, 250, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	250, 000, 000
House allowance	250, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	250, 000, 000

The committee approves the supplemental appropriation and House allowance of $250 million from the highway trust fund to the Federal-aid highway (trust fund). The additional sum is needed to provide liquidating cash to meet promptly State claims for reimbursement for work in place.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

1965 appropriation	$5,500,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	300,000
House allowance	250,000
Committee recommendation	250,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of an additional $250,000 for payment of fees to jurors and commissioners this fiscal year.

Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 80)	$79,000
House allowance	0
Committee recommendation	50,938

The committee recommends the appropriation of $50,938 to cover the expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure in the period from January 1, 1964, to May 1, 1965, instead of June 30, 1965, as requested in the budget estimate.

The committee directs that the Commission not incur any obligations payable with appropriated funds on and after May 1, 1965.

The Commission is presently operating under authority of Public Law 88–522, approved August 30, 1964.

Small Business Administration

REVOLVING FUND

1965 appropriation	$45,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	100,000,000
House allowance	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

The committee agrees to the budget estimate and House allowance of $100 million, for additional capital for the revolving fund as authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended. The additional sum will enable the administration to resume normal levels of lending activity and to meet disaster loan requirements.

U.S. Information Agency

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

1965 appropriation allotment	$300,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 80)	11,700,000
House allowance	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	11,700,000

The committee recommends the appropriation of the budget request, $11,700,000, to cover the cost of U.S. participation in the Montreal World's Fair in 1967. Also approved is language to permit the use of not to exceed $25,000 for representation and entertainment purposes.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U.S. Secret Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1965 appropriations to date	$7,500,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 119)	[1] 271,000
House allowance	[1] 271,000
Committee recommendation	[1] 271,000

[1] And $539,000 by transfer.

The committee concurs with the House in recommending an appropriation of $271,000 and the transfer of $539,000 from the appropriation for "Retired pay, Coast Guard," for a total of $810,000 as requested in the budget estimate. This request was originally contained in House Document 80, which was canceled and replaced by the estimate contained in House Document 119.

The amount recommended will provide $215,000 to cover increased pay costs under Public Law 88–426 and $595,000 to expand the protective capabilities of the Secret Service.

TITLE II

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The House included language in the bill which might indicate that all of the sums recommended in title II are appropriated to carry out the programs and activities of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89–4. There are specifically authorized projects which the committee feels should not be charged against this authorization, and the committee believes such type of project should be excluded from the authorization in section 401 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

Department of Agriculture

The committee considered supplemental estimates transmitted in House Document 110 for various agencies of the Department participating in the Appalachian regional development program which was authorized by Public Law 89–4, approved March 9, 1965.

Exclusive of the Forest Service, the supplemental estimates totaled $34,355,000 and the committee has recommended the appropriation of $29,635,000 which is an increase of $5,550,000 over the amount included in the House bill for these activities and programs and is $4,720,000 under the budget estimates.

There appears below a description of the amounts considered and recommended for each of the several items in connection with the Appalachian regional development program.

Agricultural Research Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

RESEARCH

1965 appropriations to date	$122, 748, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	520, 000
House allowance	100, 000
Committee recommendation	200, 000

The committee concurs in the statement in the House report directing the Department to make certain that the research knowledge applicable to the Appalachian region should be fully utilized prior to undertaking additional research investigations of a similar nature.

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of $200,000. This is an increase of $100,000 over the House bill and is $320,000 under the supplemental estimate. The committee was advised by the Department of Agriculture that the fruit industry in the northeastern Appalachian fruit belt has serious production and economic problems to solve if it is to continue as a profitable enterprise for the region. There is particular promise for an expanded berry industry with the development of new and better varieties for the region. Included in the amount appropriated for the Agricultural

Research Service is $80,000 for planning for a fruit and berry laboratory in Appalachia. The Department is directed not to proceed with this laboratory until assurances have been furnished by State or local authorities that the necessary lands for the laboratory and experimental purposes will be furnished to the Federal Government without charge.

Cooperative State Research Service

PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

1965 appropriations to date	$45,113,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	1,000,000
House allowance	100,000
Committee recommendation	500,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $500,000 to be administered by the Cooperative State Research Service. The amount recommended is $500,000 under the estimate and $400,000 over the amount approved by the House.

The State experiment stations in the 11-State area covered by the Appalachian regional program now receive $14.2 million under the regular appropriation for research payments under the Hatch Act formula, and almost $5 million is spent in Appalachia.

The committee believes that the funds recommended under this program should be carefully utilized on a selective basis in order to obtain as promptly as possible the answers to the most urgent problems that retard agricultural development of the region.

Extension Service

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

1965 appropriations to date	$85,174,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	2,000,000
House allowance	500,000
Committee recommendation	1,500,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $1,500,000 for cooperative extension work in the Appalachian regional program. This is an increase of $1 million over the House bill, and is $500,000 under the budget estimate. The committee has provided the increased funds to intensify cooperative extension work in the Appalachian region.

Soil Conservation Service

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

1965 appropriations to date	$100,183,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	1,950,000
House allowance	1,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,650,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $1,650,000 for this item to accelerate the conservation planning and technical assistance necessary in developing conservation plans for the Appalachian regional conservation program which was authorized under section 203 of Public Law 89–4. The amount recommended is $300,000 under the estimate and $150,000 over the amount recommended in the House bill.

The increased amount will provide a better balance between the technical development of conservation plans which are needed prior to the approval of long-term agreements under the land stabilization program, which is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Within this amount there is provided $140,000 for the establishment of a plant materials center to cost $140,000 and to be located on a site to be donated.

WATERSHED PLANNING

1965 appropriations to date	$5,721,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	600,000
House allowance	400,000
Committee recommendation	600,000

The committee recommends $600,000 for accelerating the development of the small watershed program in the Appalachian region. The recommended amount is $200,000 over the House bill and the full amount requested in House Document 110.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

1965 appropriations to date	$61,020,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	10,220,000
House allowance	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,220,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $10,220,000 for watershed protection in the Appalachian region. This is the amount of the supplemental estimate and an increase of $2,220,000 over the amount in the House bill. The funds provided will permit the acceleration of construction on 40 projects already authorized, as well as to initiate 10 construction starts in fiscal year 1966.

The committee has also restored the limitation for loans and related expense to $3,100,000 as requested in the estimate, which is an increase of $600,000 over the limitation for this purpose in the House-passed bill. The departmental officials state that there is a backlog of 26 unfunded applications for loans for small watersheds in the Appalachian region totaling $6 million. Acceleration of the program financed under this appropriation will stimulate employment as well as to improve opportunities for agriculture and for other purposes.

Economic Research Service

1965 appropriations to date	$10,992,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	400,000
House allowance	200,000
Committee recommendation	400,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $400,000 for the conduct of an economic survey and analysis by the Economic Research Service. The amount recommended is an increase of $200,000 over the House bill and the amount of the budget request.

The committee believes that a timely and comprehensive economic survey and analysis of the rural areas to obtain current information on the potential development is important for land, water, and recreation development. The committee expects that most of the expense of the economic survey can be financed by the use of contracts and

thereby facilitate the prompt completion of survey and the publication of findings useful to development of Appalachia.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

APPALACHIAN REGION CONSERVATION PROGRAM

1965 appropriations to date	$225,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	8,500,000
House allowance	7,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The committee recommends $7 million for the Appalachian region conservation program. This is the same amount approved by the House and $1,500,000 under the supplemental estimate of $8,500,000 submitted in House Document 110.

The cost-sharing assistance program is designed to initiate and carry out a program for land stabilization, conservation, and erosion control in the Appalachian region. It is designed for landowners, operators, or occupiers who mutually agree with the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out needed conservation treatment and to make changes in land use. Individual agreements between the Government and operators are limited to a maximum of 10 years.

Farmers Home Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1965 appropriations to date	$41,233,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	500,000
House allowance	250,000
Committee recommendation	400,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $400,000 for salaries and expenses to meet the additional staff requirements to process loans expected to be made by the Farmers Home Administration in connection with the Appalachian regional program. The amount recommended is $150,000 over the House bill, and $100,000 under the supplemental estimate.

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

1965 appropriations to date	$360,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	8,600,000
House allowance	6,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,100,000

The Committee recommends the approval of an additional $7,100,000 for the direct loan account, which is an increase of $1,100,000 over the House bill and is $1,500,000 under the budget estimate. The additional funds will be used to provide loans to assist farmers in the Appalachian region to establish and carry out land stabilization and erosion control practices.

Rural Community Development Service

1965 appropriations to date	$132,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	65,000
House allowance	35,000
Committee recommendation	65,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $65,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Rural Community Development Service in connection with the Appalachian regional program. This is an increase of $30,000 over the House bill and the amount requested in the budget estimate.

This agency has been assigned the responsibility for providing leadership, liaison, and overall coordination to the Department's program responsibilities in the Appalachian region. The recommended funds will provide for adequate staff to carry out the responsibilities assigned to this office.

Forest Service

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

1965 appropriations to date	$150, 744, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	2, 500, 000
House allowance	1, 500, 000
Committee recommendation	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $2 million for Forest Land Management. This is $500,000 more than the House allowance and $500,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee proposal would permit the proposed purchase of lands in the Monongahela and Cumberland National Forests in West Virginia and Kentucky, which are in a depleted condition and for which money will not be available from the land and water conservation fund appropriation as presented to the Congress.

FOREST RESEARCH

1965 appropriations to date	$33, 585, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	1, 785, 000
House allowance	1, 125, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 325, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $1,325,000 for forest research. This is $200,000 more than the House allowance and $460,000 less than the budget estimate. The increase recommended by the committee is for forest engineering research which has been supported at $400,000 by the Forest Service to the committee with respect to both this bill and the regular fiscal year 1966 appropriations bill.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

1965 appropriations to date	$16, 955, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	[1] 350, 000
House allowance	350, 000
Committee recommendation	350, 000

[1] Additional $58,000 (H. Doc. 80) in title I.

The committee concurs with the House in recommending $350,000, the amount of the budget estimate, to improve the present and future growth and quality of the timber resources through technical assistance to woodland owners.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

1965 appropriations to date	$70, 300, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	[1] 2, 500, 000
House allowanee	2, 500, 000
Committee reeommendation	2, 500, 000

[1] Additional request for $2,000,000 (H. Doe. 111) in title I.

The committee concurs with the House in recommending the budget estimate of $2,500,000 to provide for liquidation of contract authorization for timber access road construction in the Appalachian region.

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1965 appropriations to date	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	$1, 350, 000
House allowanee	1, 000, 000
Committee reeommendation	1, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending $1 million, a reduction of $350,000 from the budget request to provide technical assistance and loans to timber development organizations to improve development and utilization of timber stands in the Appalachian region. In the absence of agency testimony to the contrary, the committee agrees with the House that the recommended amount will be sufficient to finance operations of the program for the next 14 months.

Department of Commerce

GRANTS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS AND FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

Supplemental estimate (H. Doe. 110)	$3, 000, 000
House allowanee	2, 500, 000
Committee reeommendation	2, 500, 000

The committee agrees with the House in the allowance of $2,500,000 for grants for administrative expenses of local development districts and for research and demonstration projects, as well as related administrative expenses as authorized by section 302 of the Appalachian Development Act of 1965.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS-IN-AID

Supplemental estimate (H. Doe. 110)	$45, 000, 000
House allowanee	45, 000, 000
Committee reeommendation	45, 000, 000

The committee approves the budget request and House allowance of $45 million to supplement grants-in-aid for the Appalachian region and for related administrative expenses as authorized by section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

Bureau of Public Roads

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 110)	$200, 000, 000
House allowance	200, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	200, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House in the appropriation of $200 million, the budget estimate for necessary expenses for construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System, including local access roads, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

Department of the Army

Corps of Engineers—Civil

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

1964 appropriation	$19, 115, 000
1965 appropriation (regular act)	22, 194, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	[1] 2, 271, 000
House allowance	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	2, 000, 000

[1] In addition $25,000 recommended in H. Doc. 111, see title I.

The committee recommends an appropriation of $2 million, the amount allowed by the House and a reduction of $271,000 below the budget request. The committee has concurred in the action of the House in approving the entire study program presented, consisting of: $1,700,000 to initiate the special water resource survey of the Appalachian region for which $5 million is authorized in section 206 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; $209,000 to initiate eight new studies; and $362,000 to accelerate nine studies currently underway.

The committee believes that the House cut of $271,000 can be absorbed by the Corps of Engineers without any serious curtailment of the proposed survey program.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1964 appropriation	$827, 146, 500
1965 appropriation (regular act)	942, 803, 200
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 110)	[1] 15, 000, 000
House allowance	13, 778, 000
Committee recommendation	14, 700, 000

[1] In addition $600,000 recommended in H. Doc. 111, see title I.

The committee recommends $14,700,000, an increase of $922,000 over the amount allowed by the House, and $300,000 below the budget estimate.

The budget estimate provided $4,300,000 for acceleration of seven projects. The Corps of Engineers has informed the committee that in view of a recent favorable bid opening on the Carters Dam in Georgia, they need only $4 million out of the $4,300,000 requested for the acceleration of these seven projects. The committee's recommendation, therefore, provides $4 million for this purpose and the budget estimate for the remaining items.

The committee has recommended the full amount of the revised request of the Corps of Engineers for construction in the Appalachian area in spite of the fact that the remaining basin authorizations in the Ohio River Basin and in the West Branch of the Susquehanna River Basin are inadequate to meet the continuing contract commitments and other requirements during fiscal year 1966. In this connection, the committee has been informed by the Corps of Engineers that it will not be possible to award any new contracts in those basins in fiscal year 1966 if additional monetary authorization is not provided. The committee, however, has approved the funds requested so that the work on the projects in the Appalachian area that are dependent on basin authorization can proceed as soon as the additional basin authorization is provided.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Office of Education

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1965 appropriation	$158,296,000
Supplemental estimate	8,000,000
House allowance	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, $8 million.

Section 211(a) of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorizes the appropriation of $16 million for grants for construction of school facilities needed for the provision of vocational education in areas in which such education is not now adequately available. The grants will be made under provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, but without regard to authorization ceilings or allotments.

Public Health Service

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

1965 appropriation	$245,846,000
Supplemental estimate	21,000,000
House allowance	21,000,000
Committee recommendation	21,000,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, $21 million, for construction and operation of demonstration health facilities.

Section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act authorizes $41 million for construction, not to exceed 80 percent of the project cost, of multicounty demonstration health facilities, including hospitals, regional health diagnostic and treatment centers, and other facilities necessary to health; and $28 million for operating grants in connection with such projects. Of the estimate $20,875,000 is for construction purposes, and $125,000 for operations and technical services.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

1965 appropriation	$90,000,000
Supplemental estimate	3,000,000
House allowance	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, $3 million, for grants for construction of sewage treatment works.

Section 212 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act authorizes the appropriation of $6 million for grants for construction of sewage treatment works in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, in order to provide facilities to assist in the prevention of pollution of the region's streams and to protect the health and welfare of its citizens. It is anticipated that this allowance will support about 30 projects estimated to cost $10 million.

Department of the Interior

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

1965 appropriations to date	$67,255,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	750,000
House allowance	500,000
Committee recommendation	500,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of $500,000 for conducting geologic and minerals resources investigations and topographic surveys in the Appalachian area. This is $250,000 less than the budget estimate.

Bureau of Mines

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

1965 appropriations to date	$30,100,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	500,000
House allowance	300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of $300,000 for conduct of studies on the feasibility of starting selected mining and mineral processing industries in the Appalachian region. This is $200,000 less than the budget estimate.

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING AREA RESTORATION

1965 appropriations to date	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	$16,250,000
House allowance	15,850,000
Committee recommendation	16,250,000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, $16,250,000. This is $400,000 more than the House allowance. It is the view of the committee that the full amount requested for the evaluation study of strip and surfacing mining operations, and their effects throughout the United States, should be appropriated inasmuch as failure to develop the study fully will result in loss of available economic benefits to some regions of the country. The amounts requested for subsidence, caving, and mine fire control and for strip and surface mining restoration are allowed.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

1965 appropriations to date	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	$1, 750, 000
House allowance	1, 350, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 750, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of $1,750,000, the amount of the budget estimate and $400,000 more than the House allowance. The strip mining problem in the Appalachian region is so serious that no opportunity to correct it should be overlooked.

Appalachian Regional Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1965 appropriations to date	[1] $800, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 110)	500, 000
House allowance	490, 000
Committee recommendation	490, 000

[1] Became available Mar. 9, 1965.

The committee concurs with the House in recommending $490,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission and the Federal Cochairman. This amount, together with the continued availability of funds previously provided, will provide $1,290,000 for administrative expenses through fiscal year 1966.

The Commission's responsibility is to develop comprehensive plans and programs for the economic development of the region and make recommendations for actions to be undertaken by the Federal, State, and local governments.

TITLE III

INCREASED PAY COSTS

The committee recommends an appropriation of $583,117,633 for increased pay costs in title III of the bill. This amount represents an increase of $3,426,445 over the House bill and this increase is exclusively for Senate items, including $50,000 for Senate office buildings, customarily omitted from the bill in the House. The budget estimate for Senate items was reduced by the committee by $600,000.

This absorption of increased pay cost is made possible in the current year by a less than full use of senatorial clerk hire allowances, permitting a reduction of $500,000 in the request for salaries, officers, and employees, in the administrative and clerical assistance to Senators area. The committee reaffirms the policy of absorbing related salary costs (agency contribution for employee benefits and longevity compensation) in this appropriation. In addition, the sum of $138,000 in these costs attributable to the Salary Reform Act of 1964 were absorbed and were not included in the estimates. The committee notes that the total annual absorption of these costs is now approximately $1,250,000.

A further reduction of $100,000 is recommended in the estimate submitted of $501,630 for the appropriation, "Inquiries and investigations," since this appropriation is based on the rate of expenditure of authorizations and the 9-month review of this item indicates the current year need to be less than that estimated.

Title III of the bill deals exclusively with additional funds required to meet increased pay costs, both military and civilian, authorized by or pursuant to law in all three branches of the Government. Some additional but comparatively minor amounts for these purposes are also included with funds under the same appropriation head in title I of this act.

In title I, the House effected a reduction of $480,000 in Department of Agriculture increased pay costs items. This sum has been restored by the committee.

The estimated pay increase costs, the proposed absorptions, the budget estimates, and the House and Senate committee figures are shown in the following table:

[In millions of dollars rounded]

	Total estimated costs	Absorptions proposed	Budget requests for added funds	Passed House	Senate committee	Senate increase over House
Military pay (Public Law 88-422)	173.5	73.3 (42%)	100.2	100.2	100.2	----------
Civilian pay (Public Laws 88-426; 88-575; 88-631; wage board employees and otber administrative actions pursuant to law)	796.3	[1] 278.6 (35%)	[2] 517.7	509.1	513.0	[5] +3.9
Total	969.8	351.9 (36%)	[2] 617.9	[3] 609.3	[4] 613.2	[5] +3.9

[1] Roughly $30,000,000 depends on congressional approval of various language provisions recharacterizing or relocating funds heretofore appropriated.
[2] $30,100,000 in H. Doc. 80, dealt with in title I; remainder in H. Doc. 98, dealt with in title III.
[3] Includes $29,604,500 in title I compared with a budget estimate of $30,084,500.
[4] Includes $30,084,500 in title I of bill.
[5] Senate items of $3,400,000 customarily omitted by House plus $480,000 in title I for Department of Agriculture pay cost items reduced by House.

TITLE IV

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends an appropriation of $31,411,444, the amount of the estimate, for claims and judgments rendered against the United States. This allowance is $7,767,949 more than the amount appropriated by the House because claims and judgments aggregating this sum were not considered by the House since they were submitted to the Congress subsequent to House action on the bill. An enumeration of the items comprising the amount of the increase by the Senate may be found in Senate Document 19.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I					
	CHAPTER I					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE					
80	Salaries and expenses:					
	Research (increased pay costs)	$3,109,000	$2,860,000	$3,109,000		+$249,000
	Plant and animal disease and pest control:					
	Increased pay costs	1,767,000	1,626,000	1,767,000		+141,000
	Screw-worm eradication	550,000	550,000	650,000	+$100,000	+100,000
		2,317,000	2,176,000	2,417,000	+100,000	+241,000
	Meat inspection (increased pay costs)	1,137,000	1,047,000	1,137,000		+90,000
	Total, Agricultural Research Service	6,563,000	6,083,000	6,663.000	+100,000	+580,000
	AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE					
80	Sugar Act program	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000		
80	Emergency conservation measures	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000		
	Total, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000		
	Total, chapter I	22,563,000	22,083,000	22,663,000	+100,000	+580,000

	CHAPTER II					
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	(DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS)					
	Operating expenses:					
80	General operating expenses	(585,800)	(585,800)	(585,800)		
80	Settlement of claims and suits	(6,800)	(6,800)	(6,800)		
	Total, operating expenses	(592,600)	(592,600)	(592,600)		
114	Capital outlay	(971,000)	(971,000)	(971,000)		
	Total, chapter II	(1,563,600)	(1,563,600)	(1,563,600)		
	CHAPTER III					
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
112	Investment in Inter-American Development Bank	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000		
80	Peace Corps (*Limitation on administrative expenses*)	(1,858,000)		(1,858,000)		(+1,858,000)
	Total, chapter IV	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000		
	CHAPTER IV—INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
80	Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)	2,874,000	1,932,000	2,874,000		+942,000
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION					
80	Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund	1,560,000	1,560,000	1,560,000		
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
80	Disaster relief	25,000,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
80	Alaska mortgage indemnity grants	5,500,000			−5,500,000	
	Total, funds appropriated to the President	30,500,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	+4,500,000	+10,000,000
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
80	Construction, public buildings projects	4,506,000	11,300,900	11,751,900	+7,245,900	+451,000
80	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service	4,166,500	1,331,500	4,166,500		+2,835,000
	Total, General Services Administration	8,672,500	12,632,400	15,918,400	+7,245,900	+3,286,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	CHAPTER IV—INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
	OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR					
80	Rehabilitation loan fund	$10,180,000	$10,180,000	$10,180,000		
80	Federal-State training programs	5,050,000		5,050,000		+$5,050,000
80	Fellowships for city planning and urban studies	515,000		515,000		+515,000
119	Urban renewal fund (liquidation of contract authorization)	30,000,000		30,000,000		+30,000,000
	PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION					
119	Annual contributions	13,000,000	13,000,000	8,320,000	−$4,680,000	−4,680,000
	Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency	58,745,000	23,180,000	54,065,000	−4,680,000	+30,885,000
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
80	General operating expenses	7,745,000	7,745,000	7,745,000		
80 and S. 18	Compensation and pensions	150,000,000	108,000,000	150,000,000		+42,000,000
80	Readjustment benefits	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000		
80	Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	76,000	76,000	76,000		
80	Veterans reopened insurance fund	Language		Language		
	Total, Veterans' Administration	166,621,000	124,621,000	166,621,000		+42,000,000
	Total, chapter IV	268,972,500	188,925,400	276,038,400	+7,065,900	+87,113,000

	CHAPTER V					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
80	Management of lands and resources	3,950,000	3,950,000	3,950,000		
111	Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	500,000	500,000	500,000		
111	Oregon and California grant lands (*indefinite appropriation of receipts*)	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000		
	Total, Bureau of Land Management	12,950,000	12,950,000	12,950,000		
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
111	Education and welfare services	600,000	600,000	600,000		
80	Resources management	1,031,000	1,031,000	1,031,000		
111	Construction	1,910,000	1,910,000	1,910,000		
111	Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)	1,115,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	−115,000	
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds	4,656,000	4,541,000	4,541,000	−115,000	
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
80	Management and protection	897,000	897,000	897,000		
111	Construction	1,300,000	580,000	1,300,000		+720,000
	Total, National Park Service	2,197,000	1,477,000	2,197,000		+720,000
	BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
80	*Land and water conservation (indefinite appropriation of receipts)*	*(16,000,000)*	*(16,000,000)*	*(16,000,000)*		
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
80	Claims of inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll	950,000	950,000	950,000		
	THE ALASKA RAILROAD					
111	Payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000		
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
111	Surveys, investigations, and research	800,000	550,000	800.000		+250,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	CHAPTER V—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
	BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
111	Construction	$1,125,000	$1,125,000	$1,125,000		
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
111	Construction	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000		
	Total, Fish and Wildlife Service	2,325,000	2,325,000	2,325,000		
	OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
80	Salaries and expeuses	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000		
	OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH					
80	Salaries and expenses	2,825,000	985,000	2,825,000		+$1,840,000
	Total, direct appropriations	31,903,000	28,978,000	31,788,000	−$115,000	+2,810,000
	Total, appropriation of receipts	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000		
	Total, Department of the Interior	47,903,000	44,978,000	47,788,000	−115,000	+2,810,000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	FOREST SERVICE					
	Forest protection and utilization:					
80, 111	Forest land management	21,362,000	21,362,000	21,362,000		
80	Forest research	704,000	704,000	704,000		
80	State and private forestry cooperation	58,000	58,000	58,000		
	Total, forest protection and utilization	22,124,000	22,124,000	22,124,000		

111	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		
	Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	24,124,000	24,124,000	24,124,000		
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
111	Construction of Indian health activities	500,000	500,000	500,000		
	Total, chapter V	72,527,000	69,602,000	72,412,000	−115,000	+2,810,000
	Consisting of—					
	Direct appropriations	56,527,000	53,602,000	56,412,000	−115,000	+2,810,000
	Appropriation of receipts	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000		
	CHAPTER VI					
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
	MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION					
80	Manpower development and training activities	103,000,000	75,000,000	103,000,000		+28,000,000
80	Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	*(560,000)*	*(560,000)*	*(560,000)*		
80	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen	17,000,000	14,000,000	11,000,000	−$6,000,000	−$3,000,000
80	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security	*(627,500)*	*(627,500)*	*(627,500)*		
	Total, Department of Labor	120,000,000	89,000,000	114,000,000	−6,000,000	+25,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
80	Defense educational activities	Language	Language	Language		
	Salaries and expenses (limitation)			Language		
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
	Limitation on salaries and expenses			Language		
	WELFARE ADMINISTRATION					
80	Grants to States for public assistance	407,900,000	407,900,000	407,900,000		
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	407,900,000	407,900,000	407,900,000		

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	CHAPTER VI—Continued					
	NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD					
80	Salaries and expenses	Language	Language	Language		
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
80	Salaries and expenses	Language	Language	Language		
	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD					
80	Salaries and expenses	Language	Language	Language		
	Total, chapter VI	$527,900,000	$496,900,000	$521,900,000	−$6,000,000	+$25,000,000
	CHAPTER VII					
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	Payment to the widow of Senator Johnston			30,000	+30,000	+30,000
	Contingent expenses of the Senate: Folding documents			8,000	+8,000	+8,000
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
	CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS					
80	Capitol buildings	130,000	130,000	130,000		
	Total, chapter VII	130,000	130,000	168,000	+38,000	+38,000
	CHAPTER VIII					
	PUBLIC WORKS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
	CEMETERIAL EXPENSES					
80	Salaries and expenses	1,869,000	[illegible]69,000	1,869,000		

	CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL					
80	Construction, general	600,000			−600,000	
111	General investigations	25,000			−25,000	
111	Operation and maintenance, general	1,735,000	1,500,000	1,735,000		+235,000
111	Flood control, hurricane, and shore protection emergencies	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000		
	Total, chapter VIII	14,229,000	13,369,000	13,604,000	−625,000	+235,000
	CHAPTER IX					
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
80	Salaries and expenses	6,755,000	6,255,000	6,255,000	−500,000	
	By transfer	*(890,000)*	*(890,000)*	*(890,000)*		
80	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	500,000	500,000	500,000		
	Total, Department of State	7,255,000	6,755,000	6,755,000	−500,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
119	Fees and expenses of witnesses (limitation increase)	*(75,000)*	*(65,000)*	*(65,000)*	*(−10,000)*	
	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
80	Salaries and expenses	10,635,000	10,635,000	10,635,000		
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
80	Buildings and facilities	4,300,000	3,750,000	4,300,000		+550,000
	Total, Department of Justice	14,935,000	14,385,000	14,935,000		+550,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS					
80	Registration and voting statistics	7,500,000		293,000	−7,207,000	+293,000
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
80	Federal-aid highways (trust fund)	*(250,000,000)*	*(250,000,000)*	*(250,000,000)*		
	Total, Department of Commerce	7,500,000		293,000	−7,207,000	+293,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE I—Continued					
	CHAPTER IX—Continued					
	THE JUDICIARY					
80	Fees of jurors and commissioners	$300,000	$250,000	$250,000	−$50,000	
	RELATED AGENCIES					
	COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE					
80	Salaries and expenses	79,000		50,938	−28,062	+$50,938
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
80	Revolving fund	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000		
	U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY					
80	Special international exhibitions	11,700,000	8,000,000	11,700,000		+3,700,000
	Total, related agencies	111,779,000	108,000,000	111,750,938	−28,062	+3,750,938
	Total, chapter IX	141,769,000	129,390,000	133,983,938	−7,785,062	+4,593,938
	CHAPTER X					
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	U.S. SECRET SERVICE					
80, 119	Salaries and expenses	271,000	271,000	271,000		
	(By transfer)	(*539,000*)	(*539,000*)	(*539,000*)		
	Total, chapter X	271,000	271,000	271,000		
	Total, all chapters, Title I	1,298,361,500	1,170,670,400	1,291,040,338	−7,321,162	+120,369,938

	TITLE II					
	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
110	Agricultural Research Service:					
	Salaries and expenses	520,000	100,000	200,000	−320,000	+100,000
110	Cooperative State Research Service:					
	Payments and expenses	1,000,000	100,000	500,000	−500,000	+400,000
110	Extension Service:					
	Cooperative extension work	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	−500,000	+1,000,000
110	Soil Conservation Service:					
	Conservation operations	1,950,000	1,500,000	1,650,000	−300,000	+150,000
	Watershed planning	600,000	400,000	600,000		+200,000
	Watershed protection	10,220,000	8,000,000	10,220,000		+2,220,000
	Total, Soil Conservation Service	12,770,000	9,900,000	12,470,000	−300,000	+2,570,000
110	Economic Research Service:					
	Salaries and expenses	400,000	200,000	400,000		+200,000
110	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:					
	Appalachian region conservation program	8,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	−1,500,000	
110	Farmers Home Administration:					
	Salaries and expenses	500,000	250,000	400,000	−100,000	+150,000
	Direct loan account	8,600,000	6,000,000	7,100,000	−1,500,000	+1,100,000
	Total, Farmers Home Administration	9,100,000	6,250,000	7,500,000	−1,600,000	+1,250,000
110	Rural Community Development Service:					
	Salaries and expenses	65,000	35,000	65,000		+30,000
	Subtotal, Department of Agriculture (exclusive of Forest Service)	34,355,000	24,085,000	29,635,000	−4,720,000	+5,550,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE II—Continued					
	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued					
	FOREST SERVICE					
110	Forest protection and utilization:					
	Forest land management	$2,500,000	$1,500,000	$2,000,000	−$500,000	+$500,000
	Forest research	1,785,000	1,125,000	1,325,000	−460,000	+200,000
	State and private forestry cooperation	350,000	350,000	350,000		
	Total, forest protection and utilization	4,635,000	2,975,000	3,675,000	−960,000	+700,000
110	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000		
	Timber development:					
110	Organization loans and technical assistance	1,350,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	−350,000	
	Total, Forest Service	8,485,000	6,475,000	7,175,000	−1,310,000	+700,000
	Grand total, Department of Agriculture	42,840,000	30,560,000	36,810,000	−6,030,000	+6,250,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
110	Grants for local development districts and for research and demonstration	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	−500,000	
110	Supplemental grants-in-aid	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000		
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
110	Appalachian development highway system	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000		
	Total, Department of Commerce	248,000,000	247,500,000	247,500,000	−500,000	

	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
	Corps of Engineers—Civil					
110	General investigations	2,271,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	−271,000	
110	Construction, general	15,000,000	13,778,000	14,700,000	−300,000	+922,000
	Total, Corps of Engineers—Civil	17,271,000	15,778,000	16,700,000	−571,000	+922,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
110	Office of Education: Expansion and improvement of vocational education	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000		
110	Public Health Service:					
	Hospital construction activities	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000		
	Air pollution	975,000			−975,000	
	Water supply and water pollution control	1,800,000		Language	−1,800,000	
	Grants for waste treatment works construction	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000		
	Total, Public Health Service	26,775,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	−2,775,000	
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	34,775,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	−2,775,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
110	Surveys, investigations, and research	750,000	500,000	500,000	−250,000	
	BUREAU OF MINES					
110	Conservation and development of mineral resources	500,000	300,000	300,000	−200,000	
110	Appalachian region mining restoration	16,250,000	15,850,000	16,250,000		+400,000
	Total, Bureau of Mines	16,750,000	16,150,000	16,550,000	−200,000	+400,000
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
110	Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects	1,750,000	1,350,000	1,750,000		+400,000
	Total, Department of the Interior	19,250,000	18,000,000	18,800,000	−450,000	+800,000
	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION					
110	Salaries and expenses	500,000	490,000	490,000	−10,000	
	Grand total, title II, Appalachian regional development	362,636,000	344,328,000	352,300,000	−10,336,000	+7,972,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	TITLE III					
	INCREASED PAY COSTS					
98, 119	Various departments and agencies	$587, 842, 383	$579, 691, 188	$583, 117, 633	−$4, 724, 750	+$3, 426, 445
	Consisting of—					
	Direct appropriations	585, 427, 383	577, 276, 188	580, 702, 633	−4, 724, 750	+3, 426, 445
	Special accounts	1, 435, 000	1, 435, 000	1, 435, 000		
	Appropriation of receipts	12, 000	12, 000	12, 000		
	Indefinite appropriations	968, 000	968, 000	968, 000		
	TITLE IV					
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS					
113 and S. 19	Claims and judgments	31, 411, 444	23, 643, 495	31, 411, 444		+7, 767, 949
	Grand total	2, 280, 251, 327	2, 118, 333, 083	2, 257, 869, 415	−22, 381, 912	+139, 536, 332

( )

Calendar No. 154

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7091

[Report No. 167]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 7, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 23, 1965

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of January 12, 1965, by Mr. PASTORE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For additional amounts for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:

"Research", ~~$2,860,000~~ *$3,109,000*;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", ~~$2,176,000~~ *$2,417,000*, including $550,000 for screwworm eradication, *and including $100,000 for the purpose of extending the screwworm barrier zone to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation and release of the screwworm flies*; and

"Meat inspection", ~~$1,047,000~~ *$1,137,000.*

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Sugar Act Program", $6,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures", to be used for the same purposes and subject to

the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended, $10,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for "Emergency conservation measures".

Chapter II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(District of Columbia Funds)

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $585,800, of which $6,000 shall be payable from the highway fund (including $2,100 from the motor vehicle parking account), $1,000 from the water fund, and $300 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of $250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), $6,800.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", $971,000, to remain available until expended.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For an additional amount for "Investment in Inter-American Development Bank", for the first installment of the United States share in the increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Bank, $250,000,000, to remain available until expended.

PEACE CORPS

During the current fiscal year an additional amount of $1,858,000 shall be available in the appropriation for "Peace Corps" for administrative and program support costs.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, ~~$1,932,000~~ *$2,874,000, of which not to exceed $942,000 shall be for helicopter operations during the current fiscal year.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

For an additional amount for "Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund", $1,560,000, to remain available until expended.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", ~~$25,000,000~~ *$35,000,000*, to remain available until expended;

Provided, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for the construction of a building for the Internal Revenue Service at Ogden, Utah, ~~$4,055,000~~ *$4,506,000,* to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the foregoing limit of cost may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum: *Provided further,* That the maximum construction cost for construction of the Post Office and Federal Office Building, Clovis, New Mexico, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1964, is hereby increased by $212,100 and the maximum construction improvement cost for construction of the Border Station, Del Rio, Texas, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963, is hereby increased by $66,000, and an additional amount of $7,245,900 is hereby appropriated for the purposes of construction of public buildings projects for which appropriations were made under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1965, to remain available until expended, and such amount may be expended for such projects without regard to the limits on maximum improve-

ment construction costs established in such Act for such projects.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", ~~$1,331,500~~ *$4,166,500.*

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Office of the Administrator

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 1452b), $10,180,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

FEDERAL-STATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

For matching grants to States for authorized training and related activities, and for expenses of providing technical assistance to State and local governmental or public bodies (including studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 801–805), $5,050,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR CITY PLANNING AND URBAN STUDIES

For fellowships for city planning and urban studies as authorized by section 810 of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 811), $515,000: Provided, That not to exceed $15,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses.

URBAN RENEWAL FUND (LIQUIDATION ON CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Urban renewal fund (liquidation of contract authorization)", $30,000,000.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", ~~$13,000,000~~ *$8,320,000*.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $7,745,000.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", ~~$108,000,000~~ *$150,000,000*, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", $8,800,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", $76,000.

VETERANS REOPENED INSURANCE FUND

All premiums and collections on insurance issued pursuant to section 725 of title 38, United States Code, shall be credited to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund", established pursuant to that section, and all payments on such insurance and on any total disability provisions attached thereto shall be made from that fund, notwithstanding any provisions of that section: Provided, That for actuarial and accounting purposes, the assets and liabilities (including liability for repayment of advances hereinafter authorized and adjustment of premiums) attributable to each insured group established under said section 725 shall be separately determined: Provided further, That such amounts of the "Veterans special term insurance fund" as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including contingency reserves, shall be available for transfer to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund" as needed to provide initial capital: Provided further, That any amounts so transferred shall be repaid to the Treasury and shall bear interest payable to the

Treasury at rates established in accordance with section 725 (d)(1) of title 38, United States Code.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", $3,950,000.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Public lands development roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For an additional amount for "Oregon and California grant lands", for emergency repair and reconstruction of flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, $8,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this amount shall be nonreimbursable to the general fund of the Treasury.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", $600,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", $1,031,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,910,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed $30,000 shall be available for purchase of land in the State of California outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Road construction (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", *including not to exceed $15,000 for travel and transportation of persons,* $897,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", *including not to exceed $8,000 for travel and and transportation of persons,* ~~$580,000~~ *$1,300,000,* to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), including $70,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed $16,000,000, of which (1) not to exceed ~~$10,375,000~~ *$10,285,000* shall be available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed ~~$4,805,000~~ *$4,895,000* shall be available to the National Park Service; and (3) not to exceed $750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service: *Provided,* That in the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1) through (3) shall be reduced proportionately: *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming.*

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

CLAIMS OF INHABITANTS OF RONGELAP ATOLL

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 598), providing for the settlement of claims of certain residents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, $950,000, to remain available until expended.

THE ALASKA RAILROAD

PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska earthquake, to remain available until expended, $1,300,000, which may be made available to the Corps of Engineers for reconstruction of the Seward dock facilities.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", ~~$550,000~~ *$800,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,125,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed $90,000 for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year, $3,900,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~$985,000~~ *$2,825,000*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", $21,362,000 of which $4,200,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1966;

"Forest research", $704,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", $58,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

Chapter VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower development and training activities", ~~$75,000,000~~ *$103,000,000*.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", $560,000, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", ~~$14,000,000~~ *$11,000,000, together with such amount as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for benefit payments for any period subsequent to May 31 of the year.*

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security", $627,500, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Not to exceed $516,810 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for payments to institutions for cancellation of student loans.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for ahy other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for and carrying out the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Not to exceed $820,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966, for construction projects to demonstrate control and abatement of acid mine drainage.

Social Security Administration

limitation on salaries and expenses

Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for and carrying out the Social Security Amendments of 1965.

Welfare Administration

grants to states for public assistance

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", $407,900,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and Expenses

Not to exceed $2,460,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for trial examiner hearings.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $845,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and the Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the adjustment of railroad grievances.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $343,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the maintenance of earnings accounts.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Gladys A. Johnston, widow of Olin D. Johnston, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, $30,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FOLDING DOCUMENTS

For an additional amount for "Folding Documents", $8,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year may be transferred between applicable current appropriations of the House to the extent made necessary by actions of the Committee on House Administration pursuant to the House Employees Position Classification Act, Public Law 88–652.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", $130,000.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including design, preparation of plans and specifications, construction, and all related expenses of a permanent gravesite for the late President Kennedy, together with appurtenant walks, $1,869,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the non-federally financed portion of

the work may be performed under Government contract on a reimbursable basis.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", ~~$1,500,000~~ *$1,735,000*, to remain available until expended.

Flood Control, Hurricane, and Shore Protection Emergencies

For an additional amount for "Flood control, hurricane, and shore protection emergencies", $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Chapter IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses necessary to provide maximum physical security in Government-owned and leased properties abroad, $6,255,000, and in addition $740,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965, and $150,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "International tariff negotiations", fiscal year 1965.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", $500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available in the appropriation under this head for the current fiscal year for compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (50 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of Title 18, United States Code, not to exceed $65,000 shall be available in such appropriation for such compensation and expenses.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including purchase of not to exceed one hundred passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $10,635,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", ~~$3,750,000~~ *$4,300,000.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266), $293,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways (trust fund)", to remain available until expended, $250,000,000, or so much thereof as may be available in and derived from the "Highway trust fund", which sum is part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1964.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", $250,000.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, $50,938, to be available from January 1, 1964, and to remain available until May 1, 1965.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, $100,000,000.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

For an additional amount for "Special international exhibitions" for United States participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada, in 1967, as authorized by the Mutual Educa-

tional and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), ~~$8,000,000~~ *including not to exceed $25,000 for representation and entertainment, $11,700,000,* to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $271,000, and in addition $539,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Retired pay", Coast Guard, fiscal year 1965.

TITLE II

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The following sums are hereby appropriated to carry out the programs and activities of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–4):

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Research", ~~$100,000~~ *$200,000,* to remain available until June 30, 1966;

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, *for contracts and grants for basic and applied research,* ~~$100,000~~ *$500,000*;

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension work, Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: For "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", ~~$475,000~~ *$1,425,000*; for "Retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents", ~~$25,000~~ *$75,000*;

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Conservation operations", for technical services and related expenses, not otherwise provided, in connection with section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and to establish a plant materials center in the Appalachian region without regard to the construction limitations in such appropriation, ~~$1,500,000~~ *$1,650,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

WATERSHED PLANNING

For an additional amount for "Watershed planning", ~~$400,000~~ *$600,000*, to remain available until expended;

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", ~~$8,000,000~~ *$10,220,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~$2,500,000~~ *$3,100,000* of this amount shall be available for loans and related expenses;

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~$200,000~~ *$400,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

APPALACHIAN REGION CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses, to carry into effect section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $7,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~$250,000~~ *$400,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Direct loan account", for loans and advances in the Appalachian Region under subtitles A and B and section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, ~~$6,000,000~~ *$7,100,000*, to remain available until expended;

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~$35,000~~ *$65,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: "Forest land management", including not more than ~~$500,000~~ *$1,000,000* for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519), ~~$1,500,000~~ *$2,000,000;* "Forest research", ~~$1,125,000~~ *$1,325,000*; and "State and private forestry cooperation", $350,000;

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For loans under the applicable provisions of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1926 et seq.) and for related expenses and technical forestry assistance, as authorized by section 204 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GRANTS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS AND FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

For grants for administrative expenses of local development districts and for research and demonstration projects, as authorized by section 302 of the Appalachian Regional De-

velopment Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS-IN-AID

For supplementing grants-in-aid for the Appalachian Region, as authorized by section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $45,000,000, to remain available until expended;

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System, including local access roads, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", ~~$13,778,000~~ *$14,700,000*, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Expansion and improvement of vocational education," for grants for construction for vocational education school facilities, as authorized by section 211 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $8,000,000 to remain available until expended;

Public Health Service

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", including grants for construction and operation of demonstration health facilities under section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $21,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such

amounts as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may determine to be necessary for grants for construction of community mental health centers for the purposes of such Act may be transferred to the appropriation for grants for "Construction of community mental health centers" for the appropriate fiscal year;

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", for grants for construction of sewage treatment works, as authorized by section 212 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Bureau of Mines

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", including not to exceed $20,000 for travel and transportation of persons, $300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING AREA RESTORATION

For expenses necessary in carrying out a nationwide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), *and purchase (not to exceed ten)* and hire of passenger motor vehicles; ~~$15,850,000~~ *$16,250,000,* to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interests therein;

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in carrying out a fish and wildlife restoration program, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles; ~~$1,350,000~~ *$1,750,000,* to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interest therein;

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Federal cochairman and his alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission and for payment of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $490,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966: *Provided*, That the appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966.

TITLE III

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1965, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

Legislative Branch

Senate:

"Compensation of the Vice President and Senators", $406,120;

"Salaries, officers and employees", $2,357,110;

"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", $40,845;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Senate policy committees", $42,880;

"Automobiles and maintenance", $2,700;

"Inquiries and investigations", $401,630, including $12,000 for the Committee on Appropriations;

"Folding documents", $2,275;

"Miscellaneous items", $122,885, including $36,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87–82, approved July 6, 1961;

Joint Items:

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures", $4,915, to remain available until expended;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Joint Economic Committee", $30,080;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", $36,510;

"Joint Committee on Printing", $19,845;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", $45,560;

"Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy", $4,100;

"Joint Committee on Defense Production", $15,000;

Other joint items:

"Capitol Police Board", $130,566;

"Education of Pages", $5,787;

House:

"Compensation of Members", $1,759,000;

"Office of the Speaker", $20,225;

"Office of the Parliamentarian", $26,495;

"Office of the Chaplain", $3,070;

"Office of the Clerk", $100,000;

"Committee employees", $575,000;

"Doorkeeper", $80,000;

"Six minority employees", $17,635;

"Majority floor leader", $7,240;

"Minority floor leader", $8,000;

"Majority whip", $5,815;

"Minority whip", $5,815;

"Printing clerks", $1,385;

"Technical assistant to attending physician", $1,790;

"Postmaster", $66,000;

"Official reporters of debates", $37,650;

"Official reporters to committees", $37,605;

"Legislative counsel", $32,000;

"Member's clerk hire", $3,200,000;

"Special and select committees", $575,000;

"Coordinator of information", $18,400;

"Folding documents", $25,000;

"Revision of the laws", $4,100;

"Speaker's auto", $1,100;

"Majority leader's auto", $1,100;

"Minority leader's auto", $1,100;

Such additional amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year for increased pay costs authorized by law may be transferred between appropriations under the House of Representatives for the current fiscal year;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol:

"Salaries", $40,000;

"Capitol buildings", $10,000;

Capitol buildings and grounds: "Legislative garage", $800;

Senate Office Buildings, $50,000

Library of Congress:

"Salaries and expenses", $375,800;

Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", $86,200;

Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", $167,800;

Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", $106,300;

Books for the Blind: "Salaries and expenses", $12,600;

Government Printing Office:

Office of the Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses": Not to exceed $125,000 of the $200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs authorized by law;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

"Salaries", $79,000;

"Automobile for the Chief Justice", $400;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses", $43,000;

Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", $91,000;

Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", $132,000;

Court of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:

"Salaries of judges", $3,400,000;

"Salaries of supporting personnel", $1,105,000;

"Administrative Office of the United States Courts", $81,500;

"Salaries of referees", $1,230,000 to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

"Expenses of referees", $205,000, to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office:

"Salaries and expenses", $125,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special projects", fiscal year 1965;

Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", $453,800;

Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses, $52,000;

National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses", $62,900;

Office of Emergency Planning:

"Salaries and expenses", $241,000;

Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", $174,900;

Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and expenses", $76,500;

Special Representative for Trade Negotiations: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Economic Assistance:

"Administrative expenses, Agency for International

Development", $2,400,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

"Administrative and other expenses, Department of State", $129,100, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative State Research Service: "Payments and expenses" for Federal administration, $67,000, to be derived by transfer from the subappropriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico, Extension Service", fiscal year 1965;

Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses": Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $114,000 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Federal Extension Service";

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", $39,000;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", $4,050,000;

"Watershed planning", $200,000;

"Watershed protection", $735,000, to remain available until expended;

"Great Plains conservation program", $120,000, to remain available until expended;

"Resource conservation and development", $43,000, to remain available until expended;

Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Statistical Reporting Service: "Salaries and expenses", $406,000;

Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing services", $1,000,000;

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", $305,000;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", $50,000;

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: "Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service", $2,950,000, and in addition, not to exceed $1,756,100 may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation from the Commodity Credit Corporation fund;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Administrative and operating expenses", $291,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,700,000;

Rural Community Development Service: "Salaries and expenses", $9,000;

Office of the Inspector General: "Salaries and expenses", $250,000;

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", $186,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", $41,000;

National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Office of Management Services: "Salaries and expenses", $20,000;

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $239,000;

Forest Service: "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,172,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $270,000;

Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", $101,000;

Bureau of Census:

"Salaries and expenses", $509,000;

"1964 Census of Agriculture", $150,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967;

"Preparation for the Nineteenth Decennial Census", $13,000, to remain available until December 31, 1972;

Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $209,000;

International activities:

"Salaries and expenses", $247,000;

"Export control", $160,000, of which $58,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;

Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", $131,000;

Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", $205,000;

Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", $995,000;

National Bureau of Standards:

"Research and technical services", $843,000;

Office of Technical Services: "Salaries and expenses", $37,000;

Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", $1,841,000;

Maritime Administration:

"Research and development" (increase of $25,000 in the limitation on the amount of transfers to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative expenses);

"Salaries and expenses", $311,000, of which $282,000 is for administrative expenses, and $29,000 is for reserve fleet expenses;

"Maritime training", $33,000;

Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of $1,350,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administration and research).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Military personnel:

"Military personnel, Navy", $29,000,000;

"Military personnel, Marine Corps", $9,500,000;

"Military personnel, Air Force", $59,500,000;

Operation and maintenance:

"Operation and maintenance, Army", $43,910,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Navy", $34,122,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", $1,621,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Air Force", $47,716,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", $3,424,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", $1,552,000;

"Court of military appeals, Defense", $49,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil:

"Operation and maintenance, general", $2,012,000;

"General expenses", $588,000;

United States Soldiers Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of $130,000 in the amount available for maintenance and operation to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund);

The Panama Canal:

Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", $872,000;

Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general and administrative expenses" (increase of $185,000 in the limitation on the amount available for general and administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,170,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", $308,500, and in addition $120,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $92,000;

Public Health Service:

"Accident prevention", $63,000;

"Chronic diseases and health of the aged", $186,000;

"Communicable disease activities", $146,000;

"Community health practice and research", $55,000;

"Control of tuberculosis", $18,000;

"Control of venereal disease", $75,000;

"Dental services and resources", $57,000;

"Nursing services and resources", $29,000;

"Hospital construction activities", $61,000;

"Environmental health sciences", $30,000;

"Air pollution", $65,000;

"Environmental engineering and sanitation", $53,000;

"Occupational health", $31,000;

"Radiological health", $122,000;

"Water supply and water pollution control", $117,000;

"Hospital and medical care", $427,000, and in addition $1,299,000 to be derived by transfer from the

appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

"Foreign quarantine activities", $158,000;

"Indian health activities", $1,320,000;

"National Institute of Mental Health", $341,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Heart Institute", $347,000, of which $275,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965; and $72,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Dental Research", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases", $294,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases", $253,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness", $268,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National health statistics", $152,000;

"National Library of Medicine", $66,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General", $208,000;

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", the total amount available for "Salaries and expenses", in the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965", is hereby increased from "$28,330,000" to "$29,369,000";

Social Security Administration: "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration" (increase of $5,216,000 in the amount to be expended from either or both the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund);

Welfare Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services", $155,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", $103,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Aging", $21,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", $42,000;

Special institutions:

"Freedmen's Hospital", $165,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Howard University", $183,000;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", $211,000;

"Office of Field Administration", $155,000, together with not to exceed $52,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Surplus property utilization", $31,000;

"Office of the General Counsel", $100,500;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Education and welfare services", $1,497,000;

"General administrative expenses", $189,000;

National Park Service:

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", $550,000;

"General administrative expenses", $97,000;

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: "Salaries and expenses", $80,000;

Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", $45,000;

Mineral resources:

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", $2,079,000;

Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", $798,000;

"Health and Safety", $237,000;

"General administrative expenses", $59,000;

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", $44,000;

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", $19,000;

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"Management and investigations of resources", $288,000;

"General administrative expenses", $37,000;

"Administration of Pribilof Islands", $12,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund;

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

"Management and investigations of resources", $470,000;

"General administrative expenses", $59,000;

Bureau of Reclamation: "General administrative ex-

penses", $374,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance", fiscal year 1965;

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", $280,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $170,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $254,500;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", $200,000;

"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", $150,000;

"Salaries and expenses, antitrust division", $218,000;

"Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", $1,600,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", $2,064,000;

Federal Prison System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,250,000;

Federal Prisons Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on vocational training expenses (increase of $30,000 in the amount available for vocational training expenses)";

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", $617,000;

Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and expenses", $25,500;

Manpower Administration: "Bureau of apprenticeship and training", $181,000;

Labor-management relations:

"Labor-Management Services Administration", $241,300;

"Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", $29,700;

Wage and labor standards:

"Bureau of Labor Standards", $118,600;

"Women's Bureau", $27,200;

"Wage and Hour Division", $574,000;

Employees' compensation: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees Compensation", $166,200, together with not to exceed $2,100 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 944);

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $42,000, and in addition $148,000 to be derived from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", and, in addition, not to exceed $4,000 may be derived

from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $1,000, to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal fund)

"Administration and regional operation", $1,941,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

"Operations", $200,000,000, and in addition $4,059,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", $180,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses", $30,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"Operation and maintenance", $24,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"American sections, international commissions", $12,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

Educational exchange: "Mutual educational and cultural exchange" (decrease of $375,000 in the limitation on the amount which shall be used for payments in foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury);

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $357,000;

Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses", $2,304,000;

Bureau of the Mint: "Salaries and expenses", $179,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", $667,000;

Coast Guard:

"Operating expenses", $2,652,000;

"Reserve training", $239,000;

Internal Revenue Service:

"Salaries and expenses", $595,000;

"Revenue accounting and processing", $3,300,000;

"Compliance", $11,500,000;

Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses", $175,000;

United States Secret Service:

"Salaries and expenses, White House Police", $129,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

"Salaries and expenses, Guard Force", $16,000;

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

"Operations", $9,300,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport", $58,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport", $60,000;

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", $4,055,000;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", $542,000;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", $225,000;

"Strategic and critical materials", $118,500;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", $110,000;

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", $660,000;

"Urban studies and housing research", $10,000;

"Open space land grants" (increase of $11,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses and technical assistance);

"Low-income housing demonstration program" (increase of $2,300 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of $75,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of $50,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of $4,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities", $12,500;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly" (increase of $35,000 in the limitation for administrative and nonadministrative expenses);

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration" (increases of $397,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses and of $1,775,000 in the limitation for nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", $568,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Public Housing Administration" (increase of $568,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", $696,000;

"Medical and prosthetic research", $783,000;

"Medical care", $38,474,000;

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: "Salaries and expenses", $15,000;

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $16,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", $488,000;

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $700,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $134,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $55,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: "Salaries and expenses", $3,000;

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (in-

crease of $81,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of $7,800 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses) ;

Federal Maritime Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $183,000;

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", $234,000;

Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses". $535,000;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $64,000;

Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $25,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $1,230,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", $1,157,500;

National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Participation in Interstate-Federal Commissions: Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $5,000;

Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of $200,000 in the limitation on "Salaries and expenses" to be derived from the railroad retirement account);

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of $20,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $612,000;

Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,353,000;

Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $336,000;

Smithsonian Institution:

"Salaries and expenses", $540,000;

"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", $80,000;

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $95,000;

Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", $223,300;

United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses", $2,454,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia Funds)

Operating expenses:

"Public safety", $4,499,800, of which $266,300 shall be available from the highway fund;

"Education", $3,522,500;

"Parks and recreation", $244,200;

"Health and welfare", $1,294,500;

"Highways and traffic", $50,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund (including $3,000 from the motor vehicle parking account);

"Sanitary engineering", $255,900, of which $91,400 shall be payable from the water fund and $26,900 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1965.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1965, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

SEC. 303. Section 331 (c) of Public Law 88–452 is hereby amended by striking out "January 31, 1965" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1965".

TITLE IV

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 19, Eighty-ninth Congress and* House Document Numbered 113, Eighty-ninth Congress, ~~$23,643,495~~ *$31,411,444*, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law)

and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided,* That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further,* That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

Passed the House of Representatives April 6, 1965.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 154

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7091

[Report No. 167]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

APRIL 7, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 23, 1965

Reported with amendments

H. R. 7091

AN ACT

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and Fees Paid
U. S Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued April 28, 1965
For actions of April 27, 1965
89th-1st; No. 74

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 6

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 7091 (pp. 8236-58). Senate conferees were appointed (House conferees have not yet been appointed)(p. 8258). Sen. Holland reviewed the situation with regard to the proposed closing of certain research stations and lines of research, stated that agreement has been reached with the Department regarding the closings, and inserted a table reflecting the agreements reached with regard to the various research stations and lines of research (pp. 8254-8). See Digest 73 for a summary of items for this Department in the bill. Also, the bill includes: $35 million for the President's disaster relief fund; $16 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund; $45 million for the Department of Commerce for supplemental grants-in-aid for Federal programs in the

Appalachian Region; $16,250,000 for the Department of the Interior for carrying out a nation-wide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act; and various amounts for claims and judgments.

2. FOOD MARKETING. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5702, to extend the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make a final report to the President and to the Congress. p. D321

3. TOBACCO. The "Daily Digest" states that the Commerce Committee "defeated, by a vote of 11 to 2, a motion to offer the bill S. 547, proposed Cigarette Advertising and Labeling Act, as an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill S. 559, proposed Federal Cigarette Labeling Act. The committee announced that it will further consider S. 559 in executive session on Tuesday, May 4." p. D321

4. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sens. Mansfield, Carlson, Hayden, Talmadge, Ellender, and Randolph reviewed and commended the work of the Soil Conservation Service on its 30th anniversary. pp. 8222-4, 8261-2

5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. McGee inserted a speech by Chester Bowles, Ambassador to India, explaining and commending the foreign aid program. pp. 8267-8

HOUSE

6. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND. Passed by a vote of 301 to 88, without amendment H. R. 6497, to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act so as to authorize an an increase in the International Monetary Fund quota of the U. S. pp. 8275, 8278-98.

7. GRAZING. Rep. Aspinall commended and inserted the text of a speech made by Under Secretary of the Interior Carver before the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association "touching upon many fields of public land management with particular emphasis on the advisory board system utilized in the administration of grazing districts established under the Taylor Grazing Act." pp. 8298-8300

8. RAISINS. Rep. Hagen, Calif., paid tribute to the 100,000 growers, packers and employees of America's raisin industry and announced this week is National Raisin Week. pp. 8300-1

9. BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS. Rep. Erlenborn spoke of the "critical problem" of the U. S. balance-of-payment deficit and commended a recommendation made in a GAO report to broaden "the program for an increased use of foreign currencies in all countries where the United States holds a significant amount of the foreign currency." p. 8302

10. FLOOD CONTROL. A subcommittee of the Public Works Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 6755, authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control (p. D325), Rep. Edmondson urged prompt action on this bill (p. 8306).

Senator's Senator." (One popular definition: "A man who, if he can't help you win, helps you look good losing.") Majority Leader MIKE MANSFIELD, of Montana, declares, "'MAGGIE' doesn't have an enemy on either side of the aisle." Adds liberal Democrat PHIL HART, of Michigan: "He's just one of the really nice guys in this place."

A psychiatrist might contend the 60-year-old Senator's desire for friendship reflects a childhood insecurity. Orphaned at the age of 3 weeks, he was adopted by a Swedish family in Minnesota. But at the age of 17, he worked his way West—riding freight trains and doing farm labor—until he reached Seattle. Seven years later, he had worked his way through the University of Washington and its law school and in 1933 won his first election, to the State legislature. Since then he has been in 23 more and won them all, although he received the scare of his life in 1962 when an unknown minister came within 45,000 votes of turning him out of his Senate seat.

Like many of those in the Senate, Senator MAGNUSON seems to find most of his pleasure in the company of his fellow olub members. He plays poker with a congressional group almost every Thursday night, attends football and baseball games with Senator RICHARD RUSSELL, of Georgia. A good companion, he is fond of telling funny stories about his fellow Scandinavians. Before his marriage, he was one of the Capital's gayer bachelors; now he spends most evenings reading and works at painting on the weekends. He is an unabashed sentimentalist, a quality that endears him to his frequently thick-skinned Senate mates.

But popularity on Capitol Hill is more than a matter of being pleasant, amusing nice guy. To get along, goes the proverb, go along. And Senator MAGNUSON tries hard to help his colleagues wherever possible. Some outside critics suggest he is a bit too accommodating and even something of a wheeler-dealer. But the most sternly moralistic among his fellow Senators deny there is anything sinister about his horse trading.

"'MAGGIE' wouldn't compromise with principle," one realistic Senate veteran says, "but he's not one of those fellows who looks for a moral issue in every little political proposal. He's not dogmatic or doctrinaire He can give a little on most things. Some of these birds around here are everything in such categorical terms, they never have any room to maneuver."

Placing Senator MAGNUSON within the ideological spectrum is not easy. Both the Americans for Constitutional Action and the Americans for Democratic Action rate him, on his voting record, as a solid liberal. He wears that badge proudly, but adds that he is a conservative in fiscal matters. "I helped cut $6 billion off the Federal budget in the last 10 years," he declares. Some of his friends describe him as an instinctive conservative whose natural bent is tempered by political realism and a soft heart.

Even when he is shepherding an administration proposal or one of his own through his committee, moreover, Senator MAGNUSON is always seeking the sort of consensus so dear to his friend in the White House. And if he finds it impossible to get, he's quite content to let the matter rest until a better day. "We seldom pass a bill in the Commerce Committee that isn't pretty well agreed on," he remarks.

NO ARMTWISTER

Nor is such agreement the grudging result sult of any armtwisting on his part. The chairman of a Senate committee enjoys broad power, and more than one has been known to use it tyranically at times. But not the senior Senator from Washington. His permissiveness makes the public hearings of the Commerce Committee the most relaxed in town. It encourages many members to indulge their penchant for comedy, and occasionally reduces the time schedule to a shambles. Once the doors are closed on executive sessions, committee members say, their chairman is brisker, but never domineering.

So adroitly has Senator MAGNUSON steered clear of controversy that he has really only been embroiled in a couple of bitter, knock-down battles. One was the dispute over construction of a multipurpose dam in Idaho's Hells Canyon in 1956 and the other was the 1959 wrangle over Senate confirmation of Adm. Lewis Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. (Senator MAGNUSON suffered one of his infrequent defeats when the big dam was rejected in favor of two low-level dams, but he was on the winning side as Admiral Strauss was retired to private life.)

When he is forced into the line of fire, Senator MAGNUSON usually emerges magically unscathed. He pushed the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill and the communications satellite bill through his committee without alienating either the southerners, violently opposed to the first, or the liberals, adamantly against the second. Second-ranking committee Democrat, JOHN O. PASTORE, of Rhode Island, on the other hand, was raked from both sides and lost the election for assistant majority leader partly as a result.

But his fellow Senators don't just like Senator MAGNUSON; they trust him. "Everybody knows 'MAGGIE'S' not out to do anybody in," explains a colleague of years' standing. "He has no further political ambitions, so he's not trying to take anything away from somebody else. All he wants is to be liked." This attitude, plus his acceptability to L.B.J. and the Senate's elders, was responsible for Senator MAGNUSON'S selection (over then Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY) as head of the senatorial campaign committee.

As they trust his good faith, moreover, Senator MAGNUSON'S colleagues also trust his instincts and judgment. "I doubt," asserts a strong liberal, "that 'MAGGIE' ever read the civil rights bill clear through. He doesn't have a mind that focuses on detail and niceties. But he came down hard on the right side." And if he is no deep thinker, he is also far from ill informed where his own legislative specialties are concerned.

RELIANCE ON STAFFS

He relies heavily on personal and committee staffs whose abilities are acknowledged by Democratic and Republican members alike. (So many persons work for Senator MAGNUSON directly or indirectly that one long corridor of the Senate Office Building is known as "MAGGIE'S alley.") And unlike many in Congress, he does not spread himself thin. He specializes in his committee's concerns, with particular interest in fisheries, merchant marine, and the like which mean bread and butter to his home State.

It's a rare Senator, therefore, who can bring himself to turn Senator MAGNUSON down when he entreats support. "He'll go to a fellow like JOHN STENNIS, for example, and tell him how desperately the Pacific fishing industry needs help," says an admiring associate. "STENNIS won't give a damn one way or another, but 'MAGGIE' will be so earnest and so determined that he'll figure if 'MAGGIE' feels that strongly about it he must be right. Anyway, the demand is never outrageous and it never involves taking somethnig away from somebody else. If 'MAGGIE' usually gets what he wants, it's because he usually wants what he can get."

Nonetheless, his modest goals have resulted in such legislative plums as a $10 million Federal grant for the 1962 Seattle World's Fair; a chain of dams along the Columbia and Snake Rivers; and an amendment to the food-for-peace program adding fish to the surplus foods which can be sold to foreign countries under special, easy terms. (The only fish currently in surplus in the United States just happens to be pink salmon, most of which is caught and canned in the Pacific Northwest.) And Washington, 23d State in population, collects one of every six Federal public works dollars.

Many of his contributions, his admirers say, go unnoticed because Senator MAGNUSON avoids attracting attention. In fact, his manner of operating may have been best described by President Kennedy when he spoke at a 1961 dinner honoring Senator MAGNUSON'S 25th anniversary in Congress.

"Most Members of the Senate," President Kennedy said, "have developed the art of speaking with precision and clarity and force. The secret of Senator MAGNUSON'S meteoric career has been the reverse. He may make clear speeches to you on great public occasions, but in Washington he speaks in the Senate so quietly that few can hear him. He looks down at his desk—he comes into the Senate late in the afternoon—he is very hesitant about interrupting other Members of the Senate—when he rises to speak, most Members of the Senate have left—he sends his messages up to the Senate and everyone says, 'What is it' and Senator MAGNUSON says, 'It's nothing important.' And Grand Coulee Dam is built."

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FIREARMS CONTROL

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, in recent months there has been an increasing hue and cry in the land for stricter controls on the sale and possession of firearms. I do not think that anyone quarrels with the proposition that, in some sound and sensible manner, this Nation—or more properly the several States—must devise means of keeping lethal instruments, especially guns, out of the hands of criminals, incompetents and the mentally ill.

The question is not one of ends but of means. The second amendment to the Constitution of the United States, one of the clauses in our precious Bill of Rights, states, in full:

> A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

In the minds and hearts of many patriotic and law-abiding citizens, this freedom guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, the freedom to possess a weapon for defense of home and State, is no less important, no less sacred than the freedoms of speech, press, religion, assembly and petition guaranteed by the first amendment. And, whatever one's personal ranking of the values of these several freedoms, no one can gainsay that they are alike guaranteed by our Constitution.

It is widely recognized that the freedoms of speech and press, though couched in absolute terms in the first amendment, are not in fact absolute. I think that few if any citizens disagree with Justice Holmes' famous dictum that the constitutional guarantee of free speech gives no one the right to raise a false cry of "Fire" in a crowded theater. Similarly, some limitations on the right to buy and keep arms will be approved by all sensible men. Reasonable limitations are supported, indeed, by the National Rifle Association of America, Inc., and by the thousands of sportsmen's and gun clubs throughout this broad land.

But, Mr. President, just as there are some citizens who would go beyond the

bounds of reason, necessity, and the Constitution in curbing freedom of speech, on the ground that the freedom is occasionally abused, so there are some citizens who would transgress reason, necessity, and the Constitution in the imposition of controls on the right to keep and bear arms.

Mr. President, I am concerned, deeply concerned, that some in this Nation and perhaps some of us in this body may be in danger, through overzealousness, of burning down the barn to get rid of the rats.

No one has given more sincere and prolonged study to the problems involved in firearms control than the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the distinguished chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency. In the last Congress, following long investigation and hearings by the subcommittee, the Senator sponsored a bill on firearms control that won the support of the National Rifle Association and of many sportsmen, gun dealers and gun collectors. That bill, S. 1975, 88th Congress, was the subject of hearings by the Senate Commerce Committee but was not acted upon. Senator DODD reintroduced it as S. 14 in the early days of the present Congress; and I think it likely that it would have again won the support of the NRA and of millions of law-abiding citizens who cherish their right to sell, own and sensibly use small firearms.

However, for reasons not entirely clear to me, the administration advanced another and far more stringent bill, which the Senator has now introduced with the apparent intention that it supersede S. 14, his earlier bill.

I have received a veritable storm of protest against this new bill, S. 1592, from my constituents in Alabama. In response to their wishes, and in evidence of my own concern, I have written a letter to Senator DODD on the subject. In my letter, I quoted in part a circular letter sent on April 9 by the National Rifle Association of America to its members. In pertinent part, the circular letter stated:

> S. 1592, the latest bill, prohibits all mail-order sales to individuals and permits such sales only between licensed importers, manufacturers and dealers. Thus it places harsh and unreasonable restrictions upon law-abiding citizens who wish to order sporting firearms (rifles and shotguns) by mail, especially those citizens who do not have convenient access to licensed dealers for over-the-counter sales.
>
> This bill, if enacted, would give the Secretary of the Treasury, or his delegate, unlimited power to surround all sales of guns by dealers with arbitrary and burdensome regulations and restrictions.
>
> Anyone engaged in the manufacture of ammunition would be required to have a $1,000 manufacturer's license. Apparently this would apply to a club engaged in reloading for its members. Anyone selling any rifle ammunition, even .22 caliber, would be compelled to have a $100 dealer's license. This would eliminate the usual hardware and other small store sales.
>
> If you transported your rifle or shotgun to another State for a lawful purpose, such as hunting, you would have to comply with such burdensome restrictions and red tape as might be required by the regulations.
>
> A dealer could not sell to a nonresident of his State. This provision, and the restrictions on transporting guns from one State to another, could be unduly restrictive on a great many people who live near State boundaries or those who must go into another State to shop.
>
> A gun shipped for service repairs could only be shipped under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury and then only for "authorized" service. Again, burdensome restrictions are threatened.
>
> A dealer's license could be refused to an applicant if the Treasury believes that by reason of business experience, financial standing, or trade connections, he is not likely to operate in compliance with the act. What does this mean?
>
> An importer could not bring in any new firearms unless the Secretary deems that such importation "would not be contrary to the public interest." What does this mean?
>
> This bill conceivably could lead to administrative decisions imposing such a burden on the sale, possession and use of firearms for legitimate purposes as to totally discourage, and thus to eliminate, the private ownership of all guns.

I expressed to Senator DODD my own concern about the bill and I urged him to hold exhaustive hearings on it. I am confident, Mr. President that if all contending points of view can be fully aired in this matter, reason will prevail.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 154, H.R. 7091.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 7091) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I support the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1965, and I am especially interested in title II, which provides moneys for the financing of the Appalachian regional development program. I am not one who believes that poverty will ever be completely eliminated from our midst. Speeches often glibly refer to a future time when there will be a job for every individual in the United States and when no family will be poverty stricken. Although such a utopia would be wonderful if we could ever achieve it, I am afraid that such statements run counter to the admonition of Jesus, who said:

> For ye have the poor always with you.

Regardless of how much effort and money the Federal Government puts into so-called poverty programs, there will always be some poverty and some unemployment in every State. No amount of Federal largess will cure all of the country's problems. Nevertheless, the fact remains that people, generally, have a desire to help themselves, and because of circumstances beyond their immediate control, they and their communities are sometimes unable to find the resources needed to lift themselves into a viable economic state. These are the areas and these are the people for whom the Appalachian Regional Development Act is designed to render assistance.

The area of Appalachia covers 165,000 square miles. About 15 million people live in Appalachia. Hence, 8 percent of the population of America is in the Appalachian region. It is a region rich in mineral resources, a region originally blessed with great soil, forest, and water resources, and a region populated by a sturdy, patriotic, and loyal citizenry. Much of the mineral resources have been exploited by outside interests and, admittedly, some of the present misery, unemployment, and poverty, where it does exist, is there perhaps because of opportunities that have been passed by and the lack of proper vision and planning in an earlier day.

Parenthetically, in making reference to poverty, I wish to emphasize that all people in Appalachia do not live in hovels, and one does not come face to face with poverty at every bend of the road. Unfortunately, some outsiders, and certain national publications, have sought to create the impression that Appalachia is a land where people are shoeless, hungry, homeless, and living from hand to mouth. Of course, such exceptions occur, but they can be found in every State of the Union. Many areas of Appalachia are prosperous, and others not so prosperous are showing great economic improvement, and, I believe that, in general, the overall economy has shown a remarkable upward movement within the last 2 or 3 years.

This is not to gainsay the fact, however, that the region as a whole lags behind the Nation as a whole from the standpoint of having a viable and progressive and strong economy. If the per capita income of people living in the Appalachian region were to be brought up to the national average, the gross national product would be increased by several billion dollars annually. Retail sales would climb nationally. Food production would go up. Automobile sales would be stimulated. Higher Federal, State, and local tax receipts would result. And just as a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, the Nation is just as strong as its weakest region. Economic strength is one of the bases of our military strength, and the development of economic strength in Appalachia will redound to a stronger national military potential.

Importantly, it should not be overlooked that if the Appalachian region can be brought up to the national norm from the standpoint of its economy, savings obviously can be realized through a reduction, percentagewise, of public assistance dollars which are being spent in

the region. I call attention to the fact that while 8 percent of the Nation's people live in Appalachia, that area is the recipient of 12 percent of Federal welfare assistance moneys. I, as a U.S. Senator from the Appalachian region, do not wish to see that region living on the dole. Of course, there are some people who, because of mental or physical incapabilities, can never move beyond the welfare status, and in regard to such cases—and they, too, exist in every State of the Union—I recognize the necessity of assistance being provided. But, I believe that when 8 percent of the population receives 12 percent of the Federal public assistance moneys, this is a very significant fact and one which should be the basis for concern. For this reason, as much as for any other, I was an enthusiastic supporter of the accelerated public works program—which was highly beneficial to communities in my State of West Virginia—and I have supported the Appalachian Regional Development Act. I do see in the Appalachian Regional Development Act an effective instrument which, if properly used, can assist communities and people who are willing to put forth the effort to bring the region's economy up to the level of the national economy. Of course, the act must be ably and efficiently administered, and this axiom must apply to the State and local levels as well as to the Federal level, because no matter how fine a tool may be given to the carpenter, if it is permitted to become dull and rusty, and if it is improperly utilized, it will not do the job when the moment of trial comes.

In this regard, I think we must face up to the fact that the act will not work miracles, that it will not do everything and that, moreover, it will not achieve the purposes for which it was designed unless it is properly funded. Proper funding involves immediate funding. A shot in the arm is needed now. There must be an acceleration and intensification of research, road, land reclamation, and other programs in Appalachia, if that part of the country is to catch up with the rest of the Nation.

For this reason, the President's budget calls for an appropriation, in the supplemental appropriation bill before us, of $362,636,000 for the Appalachian program. The House allowed $344,328,000, a reduction of $18,308,000. The Appropriations Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals, of which I am a member, held hearings on the items which were appealed, and which amounted to $10,432,000, and, under the able leadership of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] chairman of the subcommittee, the full committee acted on Friday of last week to restore $7,972,000, to bring the total appropriation up to $352,300,000. This amount is still $10,336,000 under the budget estimate.

From the standpoint of a breakdown of title II, the Appalachian package in the supplemental appropriation bill before us, I shall offer a brief explanation of each item and the action taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee. I feel that such an explanation will be helpful to the people of my State and Appalachia.

For the Agricultural Research Service, the budget estimate was $520,000, the House allowed $100,000, and the Senate Appropriations Committee restored $100,000, making a total of $200,000. The agricultural research programs currently under way in the Department are not specifically related to problems of the Appalachian area. A considerable amount of research and information derived from existing programs needs adaptation to meet specific problems in that area. The agricultural research of the Department is concerned generally with national problems. But the problems of Appalachia are unique. The adaptation of grasses and legumes must be done for Appalachia. The study of rainfall, the types of soil, the type of terrain, must be done in Appalachia where the results are to be applied. So, this item is indeed important for Appalachia if there is to be, for example, the development of special seeding to provide adequate ground cover and control of runoff and soil erosion, thus bringing about a more effective use of agricultural resources and a more effective conservation of our soil and water resources.

The next item is Cooperative State Research Service, for which the budget estimate was $1 million, the House allowance $100,000, and the Senate Appropriations Committee restoration $400,000, making the total appropriation before us $500,000. The 1965 appropriation for this item was approximately $50 million nationwide, and the 1966 appropriation will perhaps approximate $52.7 million. As to Appalachia, this amounts to a little over $1 million per State on the average. It is important to remember that 97 percent of the Cooperative Research Service money normally goes to State experiment stations, and only about 3 percent to the administrative agency. The State experiment stations, working with the county agents, constitute an organization which is about the closest organization to the problems of rural Appalachia. It is in a position to do well with less money than virtually any other activity. Experiment stations have been working with rural people and rural problems a long time. We cannot build up Appalachia if we ignore agricultural problems.

While agriculture is not likely to be the main base of Appalachia's development, yet the whole economy cannot move forward if the agricultural factor is permitted to lag. All sectors of the economy must move forward together. The funds requested will provide an expanded program of research by the State agricultural experiment stations. There are projects now which need doing and await funding. A case in point is the possibility of growing tomatoes under plastic using natural gas available in the area, and one going experiment station project on such an item might encourage a dozen people to go into the work. This cannot be done with the $100,000 allowed by the House and the $1 million which would normally go to a particular State in 1966. The latter would have to be used on existing projects. There are shelf items which are good and which could be put into operation, but they cannot be taken off the shelf and put into operation with the regular appropriation. Most of the regular programs consume the regular appropriation. The work of the Cooperative State Research Service is purely research grant and contract.

The next item is the Cooperative Extension Service. The budget estimate for cooperative extension work was $2 million; the House allowed $500,000, the Senate Appropriations Committee restored $1 million, and the total before the Senate for consideration is $1.5 million. The 1965 appropriation for the Extension Service, nationwide, was about $85.1 million, and the 1966 appropriation will probably be about $86.3 million. Consequently, the increase in the 1966 budget, nationwide, would make only a very small contribution in Appalachia. The Appalachian area is not heavily staffed in comparison with the rest of the country.

The average number of extension agents per county in Appalachia is 3.3, whereas nationwide, including Appalachia, the average is 3.7. The acceleration of work in Appalachia requires specialization. There must be personnel with competency in recreation development, competency in forest industries, etc. An additional 75 to 125 professional staff with specialized skills will be employed, together with some 100 to 150 extension aids with the funds requested. The extension aids will be required to have a high school education and must have demonstrated their ability to work with people. The extension service is an educational program conducted cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges. The job of the extension agents is a varied one. They help farmers to improve farm production and farm business. They work with rural youth out of school and with homemakers and families to help them learn to live a little better with what they have. Community groups are assisted in analyzing problems in the area, whether those problems be economic, educational, or social. The land-grant university system in Appalachia has probably the weakest tax base support of any land-grant institutions in the country. These land-grant institutions are limited by inadequate funds. The necessary program, which requires professional staff with specialized skills, cannot be financed out of the normal appropriation.

For the Soil Conservation Service, conservation operations, the budget estimate was $1,950,000. The House allowed $1.5 million, and the Senate committee restored $150,000, making a total of $1,650,000. I call attention to the fact that the Appalachian region conservation program was cut from $8.5 million, in the budget estimate, to $7 million by the other body, and there was no appeal to the Senate for restoration. This represented a reduction of about 18 per-

cent. The conservation operations item is tied directly to the Appalachian region conservation program, inasmuch as the farmer cannot get a contract for the cost sharing under section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act unless he has a conservation plan on the unit. This is a prerequisite. The landowner must have help in preparing his plans, and based on these conservation and development plans, the farmer is able to enter into the long-term agreement envisioned by section 203. Moreover, the Soil Conservation Service will not be planning for just the acreage eligible for cost sharing, which is limited to 50 acres under the act, but will be preparing plans for the entire unit, in view of the fact that what happens on the rest of the farm will influence what is done on the 50 acres. One does not make plans for just 40 or 50 acres on a 150-acre farm, if the full conservation benefits are to be achieved. In order for the intensified conservation job to go forward as provided in section 203, the two basic components are technical service and cost sharing. Technical services, as I have already said, must precede the cost-sharing agreement. The farmer must have the plan before he moves forward. Hence, the $150,000 restored by the Senate committee represented the amount necessary to bring the conservation operations item, which had been reduced by about 23 percent, into balance with the Appalachian region conservation program appropriation allowed by the House. If the money had not been restored, the agency would be permitted to utilize 20 fewer men to work in Appalachia, and, on the basis of 50 plans per man, this would have meant that approximately 1,000 plans would be delayed. Additionally, I should like to point out that the appropriation for conservation operations, nationwide, was $104.2 million in fiscal year 1965, and this amount may suffer a slight reduction, to about $104.1 million for fiscal year 1966.

The next item is watershed planning, for which the budget estimate was $600,000, the House allowance $400,000, and the Senate committee's restoration $200,000, making a total of $600,000 in the bill before us. Nothing will have a more demonstrable effect on the revival of Appalachia than watersheds. They will provide water for industry, water for local municipal use, and water for recreation. Water is the basis for most recreational pursuits. Flood control is, of course, a basic purpose, but watersheds will provide recreational areas where people will want to go and spend money. They are not approved, of course, unless the benefits outweigh the costs.

The fiscal year 1965 appropriation for watershed planning, nationwide, was $5.7 million, and the fiscal year 1966 allotment will be about the same. About 10 percent of the $5.7 million budgeted for watershed planning, nationwide, would normally go into Appalachia, and this is insufficient if the program there is to be accelerated. As of April 22, 1965, there were 70 unserviced applications for watershed planning in Appalachia. This had increased from 54 at the beginning of the fiscal year. With the full amount requested under the second supplemental appropriation bill, 8 additional watersheds can be planned, over and above the normal 12, thus making 20 in 1966, which still leaves a 3-year backlog just considering the 70 applications on hand as of April 22.

The Senate committee restored $2,220,000 for watershed protection, thus making a total of $10,220,000, which represents the full budget estimate. Of this amount, $3.1 million is to accelerate the rate of improvement loans currently pending. As of June 30, 1965, it is estimated that the watershed protection backlog, Federal share, for Appalachia, will amount to $56.1 million, which is more than the entire 1966 budget for watershed protection nationwide. This estimate was given to me on April 22. As of April 22, $5.5 million had been obligated and programed for watershed protection in Appalachia, of which something like $500,000 is unfunded. So, there is work in Appalachia which is programed but for which there are no funds in 1965, and there is a tremendous backlog of work which has not even been programed.

The full supplemental amount will allow 10 new starts and will permit the acceleration of 40 projects in Appalachia. This is a program of special acceleration of investment in order to enable the region to catch up with the rest of the country economically. The more that is put in for watershed protection, the faster the region will catch up.

Interestingly enough, the nationwide fiscal year 1965 appropriation for watershed works of improvement was only $53 million, whereas fiscal year 1966 the appropriation, nationwide, will be about $54.5 million. Ergo, I repeat that the watershed protection backlog for Appalachia alone amounts to more than the total appropriation nationwide.

It is important, too, to keep in mind that, as of February 28, 1965, there were 140 applications for loans, nationwide, amounting to approximately $29.8 million. Twenty-six applications for loans from Appalachia were on hand, amounting to approximately $6 million. These figures do not take into consideration applications for loans received during the remainder of fiscal year 1965 following March 1. In other words, there was a backlog of applications from Appalachia for loans, as of February 28, amounting to $2 million more than the entire $4 million which was appropriated for fiscal year 1965, nationwide. The Senate committee felt that it was important to restore the full amount for loan limitations inasmuch as there are project sponsors in Appalachia right now who are actually waiting and hoping for this bill to be passed because all loan funds have already been obligated.

For the Economic Research Service, the budget estimate was $400,000, and the Senate committee restored the $200,000 disallowed by the House to bring the amount up to the estimate. The purpose here is to develop the facts and information necessary to help guide these programs in Appalachia for the rural population. The rural people make up over 50 percent of the total population in the area. The information now possessed by the Department is for 1960 and it needs to be brought up to date. It is the kind of information into which one should go deeper. In other words, the agency seeks to know the characteristics of the people involved, their employment potentials, the land and water resources available, the recreational possibilities, and so forth. This is important information if programs for the rural population are to be developed.

Under the Farmers Home Administration, the Senate committee restored $1.1 million of the $2.6 million cut by the other body from the $8.6 million budget estimate for the direct loan account. The amount now in the bill, therefore, is $7.1 million. This brings the direct loan account more into balance with the amount allowed by the House for the Appalachian region conservation program, inasmuch as both items are somewhat directly related. This money is to finance the farmer's share, through loans, for conservation practices for which the ASC and SCS agencies would do the planning and the cost sharing under section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act. If 80 percent of the cost of sodding a waterway, for example, were going to be financed by a grant, and 20 percent paid by the farmer, the FHA, under this provision, would be enabled to lend the farmer the 20 percent which he had to put up. It is anticipated that about 8,900 farmers in Appalachia would be in need of help of this kind. This program will help the farmers of low income. In 1959, there were 117,000 low-income commercial farms in Appalachia—farms with value of sales less than $5,000—or 63.6 percent of all commercial farms in Appalachia. The farm operator's level-of-living index in the Appalachian region was 72 in 1959—U.S. county average in 1959 equals 100. These low-income farms operated approximately 15 million acres of land.

As I have already indicated, the loan funds are related to the conservation program. There is a 50-acre limit on the cost sharing, but the agency can lend up to 100 percent after the 50-acre limit. The maximum grant is 80 percent on the 50 acres, which would leave a 20-percent loan, but on the 51st acre there is no grant and the loan can be as much as 100 percent. The loan money, of course, comes back with interest, and the experience in collecting these loans is extremely good. The $1.1 million restored by the Senate committee brings the direct loan account more into balance with the appropriation allowed for the Appalachian region conservation program grant moneys. Moreover, if the direct loan account moneys had not been increased by the Senate committee, it is quite likely that the full amount of the grants could not be utilized, because the farmer in question would not have the 20 percent to supplement his Federal grant. Actually, the biggest part of the loan moneys will be used to enable farmers to improve their entire farms beyond the 50-acre limitation.

The Senate committee also restored $150,000 for salaries and expenses, FHA,

thus bringing the House allowance of $250,000 up to $400,000. This amount is still short of the $500,000 in the budget estimate, but it is in line with the restoration made in the direct loan account. Inasmuch as the loan moneys were restored in part, the additional administrative money is needed with which to lend the loan funds.

For the Rural Community Development Service, the committee restored $30,000 so as to bring the House allowance of $35,000 up to the full budget estimate of $65,000. This is a high-priority item. The Service is fairly new and it is concentrating on liaison work with the rest of the Government, including the Appalachian Regional Commission. The Service has been getting along with four people for the past 2 years, and it is living right now off ARA money. The request in the budget is for the purposes of getting the organization staffed so that the Service can get on its feet now instead of waiting for moneys which will be forthcoming in the regular 1966 budget. I am informed that the regular budget figure of $650,000 is actually too low.

For forest land management, the committee restored $500,000 to acquire depleted lands in Appalachia for the Forest Service. Moneys under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act would not be available for this purpose in view of the fact that that act requires that unit purchases must be within the national forests as they existed on January 1, 1965, and must be capable of utility for recreational purposes. The lands which the Forest Service wishes to purchase in this instance are not within the national forests and are not immediately capable of rendering recreational benefits. The $500,000 added by the Senate committee will make a total of $1 million in this appropriation for the acquisition of lands, and $900,000 of the total amount will be used to purchase lands in Kentucky, while $100,000 will be used for lands in Webster, Randolph, and Pocahontas Counties, W. Va.

The part of Kentucky in question, is steep, mountainous country. It has been burned over many times. Watershed conditions are very poor, and the land is eroding badly. A lot of pollution has been created by coal seams being left open and exposed to air, thus creating sulphuric acid. In order to clean up the pollution of streams and protect from floods, it is desirable to do some rehabilitation work now.

The Forest Service testified that it could get started a full year earlier if the Senate committee restored the $500,000. The House allowance of $500,000 would buy only half the acreage desired, and there is no money in the fiscal year 1966 bill with which to purchase the other half. Only $680,000 is in the 1966 bill for the whole country, $220,000 of which is for Appalachia. So, if the Senate committee had not restored the $500,000, the Forest Service would have had to wait until fiscal year 1967. The Kentucky unit is referred to as the Red Bird unit, and it is some distance from the Cumberland Forest. A separate administrative unit would be required, such as a ranger station, office, clerk, small warehouse, fire protection, and so forth. The minimum size for utmost efficiency is around 40,000 to 50,000 acres. Therefore, the Forest Service was of the opinion that, if the Senate did not restore the $500,000. the agency would be able to purchase only half of the land, the full administrative unit would still be required, thus cutting down on the efficiency factor, and the cost of the remaining unbought lands might go up before fiscal year 1967. The Senate committee felt it was important for the Forest Service to purchase the Kentucky bloc, which is available from one owner, now inasmuch as the tract would likely cost more later. I believe that this is a very important item, and I think that the Forest Service made an extremely good case for the money.

As I have already indicated, the land is presently only polluting the streams. The timber cover has been stripped off the top of the mountains. It is not worthwhile for a private organization to restore these abandoned lands, and the Forest Service can eventually reclaim and rehabilitate them, thus reducing the stream pollution and helping to remove a source of soil erosion and floods.

For forest research the Senate committee restored $200,000 of the $660,000 that had been cut by the other body from the budget estimate of $1,785,000. The total in the bill now is $1,325,000. The $200,000 restored by the Senate committee is for forest engineering research. This money comes back manifold, and the Forest Service has many detailed plans which are ready to go. These research moneys can be used to get programs started immediately. The late President John F. Kennedy envisioned the importance of moneys spent in forest research. The March 12, 1960, edition of the Madison, Wis., Capital Times, stated that the then Senator John F. Kennedy said the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison "has returned $70 to the Government in taxes for every dollar it has spent in research." Incidentally, there is only about $32 million in forest research moneys in the fiscal year 1966 budget for the whole country, and this would represent an increase of about $942,000 over 1965. So, if we are going to accelerate forest research in the Appalachian region, the money which is included in the second supplemental appropriation bill is vitally important. Appalachia used to turn out wood products with a prestige name many years ago, but the quality has declined to some extent. These research moneys will help to bring the prestige name back, and, in the long run, this will mean additional payrolls and additional employment for the region.

For State and private forestry cooperation, the full $350,000 has been allowed by the other body. For forest roads and trails, $2.5 million has been allowed by the other body, and this represents the full budget estimate. For timber development organizations, loans and technical assistance, under section 204 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act, the budget estimate was $1,350,000 and the other body allowed $1 million. However, there was no appeal made for restoration of the $350,000, and the Senate committee did not act to restore the money.

For the Department of Commerce, the other body allowed $2.5 million in grants for local development districts and for research and demonstration, under section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act. The budget estimate was $3 million, but the Department did not appeal, and the Senate committee allowed the amount to remain as it was passed by the House.

For supplemental grants-in-aid, under section 214, the other body allowed the full budget estimate of $45 million and this is the amount before us.

For the Bureau of Public Roads, the other body allowed $200 million for implementation of section 201, and this represented the full budget estimate.

For the Corps of Engineers, the other body allowed $2 million out of the budget request for $2,271,000 for general investigations. The agency withdrew its appeal and the Senate committee allowed this figure to stand.

As the House committee report stated, the $2 million is to accelerate the investigations work of the Corps of Engineers in the Appalachian region. The House committee approved the total study program presented, but expressed the belief that the reduction could be absorbed within available funds. The approved program included moneys to initiate the special water resources survey of the Appalachian region as envisioned in section 206 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act. Among those new studies approved are Mill Creek at Ripley, W. Va., and West Fork River and tributaries at Clarksburg, W. Va. Among the studies to be accelerated is the Middle Island Creek Basin study in West Virginia.

For construction, general, the budget estimate was $15 million, the House allowed $13,778,000, a reduction of $1,222,000. Of the reduction, the engineers appealed $922,000, which was allowed by the Senate committee, thus bringing the total before us to $14,700,000. This money will permit the acceleration of planning and construction on navigation and flood control projects in the Appalachian region. Among the new starts, preconstruction planning can be initiated on the Burnsville Reservoir, W. Va., for which $200,000 is allowed. Among the new starts for which planning is to be accelerated is the Bloomington Reservoir, Md., and W. Va., for which $400,000 is allowed. Among the new construction starts is Willow Island locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia, for which $1.5 million is allowed. Among several items on which construction will be accelerated are the Hannibal locks and dam and Racine locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia, and the Opekiska locks and dam, West Virginia. Among the West Virginia projects for which money is provided for recreation facilities is the Sutton Reservoir, to which $790,000 will be applied.

For the Office of Education, the budget estimate of $8 million was allowed by the House for expansion and improvement of vocational education under section

211 for the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Under the Public Health Service, the $21 million requested by the President for hospital construction activities under section 202 of the act was allowed in full by the House.

The House also allowed the full budget estimate of $3 million for grants for waste treatment works construction under section 212 of the act.

For the Geological Survey, the budget request was in the amount of $750,000, the House allowed $500,000, and the Senate committee elected not to restore the reduction.

As to the Bureau of Mines, the House allowed $300,000 of the $500,000 in the budget estimate for conservation and development of mineral resources. The Senate committee elected not to restore the $200,000.

The Senate committee restored the $400,000 cut by the House from the budget estimate of $16,250,000 for Appalachian region mining area restoration. The $400,000 reduction made by the House was to have been applied against the study, under section 205(c) of the Appalachian Regional Development Act, of a comprehensive, long-range program for the purpose of reclaiming and rehabilitating strip and surface mining areas in the United States. The committee took cognizance of the fact that the Secretary of the Interior is directed by the Appalachian Regional Development Act to make an interim report to the Appalachian Regional Commission by July 1, 1966, summarizing his findings to that date, and he is directed to submit to the President his recommendations for a long-range, comprehensive program for reclamation and rehabilitation of strip and surface mining areas in the United States in time for the President to submit these to the Congress, together with his own recommendations, not later than July 1, 1967. This is truly a major undertaking, in view of the fact that it does not just involve coal in the Appalachian region, but it involves all strip and surface mining operations throughout the United States.

The Bureau is up against two congressional deadlines to obtain once and for all a report on strip and surface mining throughout the entire country. This is a crash program, and additional personnel will be required. It is anticipated that in the Bureau of Mines alone 17 people will be required for the study. The cooperation of many other agencies will also be required and additional personnel will be necessary to do the job in those agencies. The committee felt that, in view of the tremendous undertaking that is required by the law and the date deadlines which are set forth in the law, any curtailment of the requested $750,000 for the study would result in a curtailment of the extent of the study. The result would be that the final reports would not be as comprehensive and as thorough as the act requires.

For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the House allowed $1,350,000 of the budget estimate which was in the amount of $1,750,000. The Senate restored the $400,000. These moneys are to be spent on Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects. What is proposed here is a modest demonstration program of actual strip mine restoration. Fishing lakes will be provided for recreation as a part of the demonstration program. There are about 200,000 acres of abandoned strip mine areas in Appalachia. The States are to bear one-fourth of the costs. It is expected that the work to be done will help to reduce acid mine drainage, will assist in revegetating the strip mined areas, and will inure to the enhancement of Appalachia's recreation potential. The States will conduct the actual work of restoration of the stripped areas where the land has been exhausted of its mineral resources and mining operations have been abandoned. Strip mine scars are to be obliterated, acid formation will be diminished, fish and wildlife habitats will be restored, and the landscape will be beautified.

The final item in the Appalachian package is that of $490,000 allowed by the House for salaries and expenses of the Appalachian Regional Commission. The budget estimate was $500,000, but there was no appeal and the Senate committee did not restore the $10,000 cut. Last fall, I was instrumental in moving to add $800,000 to a supplemental appropriation bill, the moneys to be used in the establishment of the Appalachian Regional Commission and to remain available until passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act. Those moneys, together with the moneys included in this bill, should be ample for the time being.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McINTYRE in the chair.) Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island will state it.

Mr. PASTORE. What is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is H.R. 7091, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1965.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1965, H.R. 7091, was reported to the House on Friday, April 2, and passed the House on Tuesday, April 6. The subcommittee in the Senate commenced hearings on Wednesday, April 7, and concluded its hearings on Wednesday, April 14.

The bill as passed by the House totaled $2,118,333,083; the committee recommendations total $2,257,869,415. I should like to describe briefly the bill as reported with appropriate references to the changes to the House bill recommended by the committee.

The reported bill includes:

The sum of $613.2 million, or 27 percent, is for increased pay costs for the military and civilian employees. The details of the amounts will be found in title III and, except for the addition of Senate items, the committee recommendations are identical with the House bill.

The sum of $407.9 million, or 18 percent, is for grants to States for public assistance. The committee recommendations and the House bill provide the full amount of the supplemental funds requested.

The sum of $352.3 million, or 16 percent, is for financing the Appalachian regional development program through fiscal year 1966. The House bill proposed a total of $344.3 million. The details are to be found in title II of the bill.

The sum of $250 million, or 11 percent, is for the first installment of the U.S. share in the investment in the Inter-American Development Bank. The House bill and the committee recommendations provide the full amount of the request.

The sum of $150 million, or 7 percent, is for veterans' compensations and pensions. The House bill includes $108 million. An additional supplemental request for $42 million was transmitted to the Senate after the House had approved the original supplemental request.

The sum of $103 million, or 5 percent, is for the manpower development and training activities of the Department of Labor. The House bill provides $75 million of a requested $103 million. The committee recommendations would restore the $28 million reduction proposed by the House.

The sum of $100 million, or 4 percent, is to provide additional capital for the revolving fund of the Small Business Administration. The committee recommendations and the House bill include the full amount of the supplemental request.

The sum of $36.7 million, or 1 percent, is for repair, replacement, and so forth, of Federal facilities damaged in the west coast floods and other disasters. The amounts recommended herein and provided also in the House bill are substantially the same as the budget requests.

The sum of $35 million, or 1 percent, is to replenish the President's disaster relief fund. The committee has increased the $25 million allowed in the House bill by $10 million in view of recent disasters in the Midwest.

The items just referred to total $2,048.1 million, approximately 90 percent of the $2,258 million recommended by the committee. These items, as well as those comprising the remaining 10 percent, are described in detail in the committee report accompanying the bill.

In addition to amounts referred to above, the bill, as passed by the House and reported by the committee, includes $250 million for Federal-aid highways, to be derived from the highway trust fund.

Mr. President, that in substance is the bill. I shall be happy to answer any questions. However, before I do so, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be re-

garded for the purpose of amendment as original text; provided, however, that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 8, after the word "Research", to strike out "$2,860,000" and insert "3,109,000"; in line 9, after the word "control", to strike out "$2,176,000" and insert "$2,417,000"; in line 11, after the word "eradication", to insert "and including $100,000 for the purpose of extending the screw-worm barrier zone to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation and release of the screw-worm flies"; and in line 16, after the word "inspection", to strike out "$1,047,000" and insert "$1,137,000".

On page 4, after line 15, to insert:

"PEACE CORPS

"During the current fiscal year an additional amount of $1,858,000 shall be available in the appropriation for 'Peace Corps' for administrative and program support costs."

On page 5, line 8, after the word "expended", to strike out "$1,932,000" and insert "$2,874,000, of which not to exceed $942,000 shall be for helicopter operations during the current fiscal year".

On page 5, line 19, after the word "relief", to strike out "$25,000,000" and insert "$35,000,000".

On page 6, line 7, after the word "Utah", to strike out "$4,055,000" and insert "$4,506,000".

On page 7, line 5, after the word "Service", to strike out "$1,331,500" and insert "$4,166,500".

On page 7, after line 13, to insert:

"FEDERAL-STATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

"For matching grants to States for authorized training and related activities, and for expenses of providing technical assistance to State and local governmental or public bodies (including studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 801–805), $5,050,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses."

At the top of page 8, to insert:

"FELLOWSHIP FOR CITY PLANNING AND URBAN STUDIES

"For fellowships for city planning and urban studies as authorized by section 810 of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 811), $515,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $15,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses."

On page 8, after line 6, to insert:

"URBAN RENEWAL FUND (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

"For an additional amount for 'Urban renewel fund (liquidation of contract authorization)', $30,000,000."

On page 8, line 14, to strike out "$13,000,000" and insert "$8,320,000".

On page 8, line 21, after the word "pensions", to strike out "$108,000,000" and insert "$150,000,000".

On page 9, after line 3, to insert:

"VETERANS REOPENED INSURANCE FUND

"All premiums and collections on insurance issued pursuant to section 725 of title 38, United States Code, shall be credited to the 'Veterans reopened insurance fund', established pursuant to that section, and all payments on such insurance and on any total disability provisions attached thereto shall be made from that fund, notwithstanding any provisions of that section: *Provided*, That for actuarial and accounting purposes, the assets and liabilities (including liability for repayment of advances hereinafter authorized and adjustment of premiums) attributable to each insured group established under said section 725 shall be separately determined: *Provided further*, That such amounts of the 'Veterans special term insurance fund' as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including contingency reserves, shall be available for transfer to the 'Veterans reopened insurance fund' as needed to provide initial capital: *Provided further*, That any amounts so transferred shall be repaid to the Treasury and shall bear interest payable to the Treasury at rates established in accordance with section 725(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code."

On page 11, line 18, after the word "protection", to insert a comma and "including not to exceed $15,000 for travel and transportation of persons,".

On page 11, line 21, after the word "Construction", to insert a comma and "including not to exceed $8,000 for travel and transportation of persons,", and in line 23, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "$580,000" and insert "$1,300,000".

On page 12, line 12, after the word "exceed", where it appears the second time, to strike out "$10,375,000" and insert "$10,285,000"; in line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$4,805,000" and insert "$4,895,000"; and in line 21, after the word "proportionately", to insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming."

On page 13, line 19, after the word "research", to strike out "$550,000" and insert "$800,000".

On page 14, line 14, to strike out "$985,000" and insert "$2,825,000".

On page 15, line 20, after the word "activities", to strike out "$75,000,000" and insert "$103,000,000".

On page 16, line 12, after the word "exservicemen", to strike out "$14,000,000" and insert "$11,000,000, together with such amount as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for benefit payments for any period subsequent to May 31 of the year."

On page 17, after line 9, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for and carrying out the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965."

On page 17, after line 16, to insert:

"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

"Water supply and water pollution control

"Not to exceed $820,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966, for construction projects to demonstrate control and abatement of acid mine drainage."

On page 18, after line 4, to insert:

"SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

"Limitation on salaries and expenses

"Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for and carrying out the Social Security Amendments of 1965."

On page 19, after line 14, to insert:

"SENATE"

On page 19, after line 15, to insert:

"For payment to Gladys A. Johnston, widow of Olin D. Johnston, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, $30,000."

On page 19, after line 18, to insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Folding documents

"For an additional amount for 'Folding Documents' $8,000."

On page 21, line 6, after the word "general", to strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$1,735,000".

On page 23, line 4, to strike out "3,750,000" and insert "$4,300,000".

On page 23, after line 5, to insert:

"BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

"Registration and voting statistics

"For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266), $293,000."

On page 24, after line 6, to insert:

"COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, $50,938, to be available from January 1, 1964, and to remain available until May 1, 1965."

On page 25, line 2, after "(22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.)" to strike out "$8,000,000" and insert "including not to exceed $25,000 for representation and entertainment, $11,700,000."

On page 25, line 22, after the word "Research", to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$200,000".

On page 26, line 4, after the numerals "1966", to insert "for contracts and grants for basic and applied research", and in line 5, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$500,000".

On page 26, line 12, after "Puerto Rico", to strike out "$475,000" and insert "$1,425,000", and in line 14, to strike out "$25,000" and insert "$75,000".

On page 26, line 22, after the word "appropriation", to strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$1,650,000".

On page 27, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "$400,000" and insert "$600,000".

On page 27, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "$8,000,000" and insert "$10,220,000", and in line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$2,500,000" and insert "$3,100,000".

On page 27, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "$200,000" and insert "$400,000".

On page 27, at the beginning of line 23, to strike out "$250,000" and insert "$400,000".

On page 28, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "$6,000,000" and insert "$7,100,000".

On page 28, at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "$35,000" and insert "$65,000".

On page 28, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "$500,000" and insert "$1,000,000"; at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "$1,500,000" and insert "$2,000,000;"; and in the same line, after the word "research", to strike out "$1,125,000" and insert "$1,325,000".

On page 31, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "$13,778,000" and insert "$14,700,000".

On page 33, line 7, after "(5 U.S.C. 55a)", to insert "and purchase (not to exceed ten)", and at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "$15,850,000" and insert "$16,250,000".

On page 33, at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "$1,350,000" and insert "$1,750,000".

On page 34, after line 17, to insert:
"Senate:
" 'Compensation of the Vice President and Senators', $406,120;
" 'Salaries, officers and employees', $2,357,-110;
" 'Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate', $40,845;
"Contingent expenses of the Senate:
" 'Senate policy committee', $42,880;
" 'Automobiles and maintenance', $2,700;
" 'Inquiries and investigations', $401,630, including $12,000 for the Committee on Appropriations;
" 'Folding documents', $2,275;
" 'Miscellaneous items', $122,885, including $36,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87–82, approved July 6, 1961;"
On page 37, after line 15, to insert:
"Senate Office Buildings, $50,000;"
On page 62, line 21, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 19, Eighty-ninth Congress and", and in line 23, after the word "Congress", to strike out "$23,643,495", and insert "$31,411,444".

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. The last item the Senator mentioned was an item of $250 million for roadbuilding. Is that money proposed to be used throughout the country, or in any particular area of the country?

Mr. PASTORE. This money—and I am now referring to page 31 of our report—is to be used throughout the entire country.

Mr. ELLENDER. Has any of the money been earmarked for Appalachia?

Mr. PASTORE. The answer is in the negative.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can the Senator tell us how much of the money that is proposed to be appropriated today would be taken from the Appalachian authorization of $1,092 million? I ask that question because I was not able to be present at all of the hearings. However, as I understand, several projects for flood control and conservation were included in the bill. As I understand, most of this money is not to be charged to the Applachian authorization, but is to be charged to the authorizations for the Corps of Engineers public works.

Mr. PASTORE. Does the Senator mean that there are certain projects that might have been authorized previous to the Appalachian bill and that these authorizations are not included in the Appalachian authorization?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. I am trying to find out how much of this appropriation is proposed to be used in order to carry out the Appalachian projects under the authorization of $1,092 million. Several projects were authorized before the Appalachian bill was enacted. As I understand, the bill would provide funds for that purpose, but the cost of these projects would not be charged against the Appalachian authorization.

Mr. PASTORE. The point that is being raised by my distinguished colleague from Louisiana was discussed quite extensively during the markup of the bill. The point was raised by my distinguished colleague the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. The House in its report, and this was the bone of contention, in the opinion of the committee, speaking of the House committee, specifically said:

The full amount of the appropriations provided in this portion of the bill should be charged to the applicable limitations contained in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

The position that was taken by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] was that inasmuch as certain projects had been authorized previously and were within the general framework of national authorized projects, they should not be charged against the Appalachian authorization. He made a point of one specific project which he named. There was considerable discussion. We resolved, in order to fully discuss this matter, to hold a conference. We adopted language which is in our report, but not in the bill. The language reads:

The House included language in the bill which might indicate that all of the sums recommended in title II are appropriated to carry out the programs and activities of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89–4. There are specifically authorized projects which the committee feels should not be charged against this authorization, and the committee believes such type of project should be excluded from the authorization in section 401 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

It is the feeling of the Senator from Rhode Island—and this is only my personal feeling—that these projects should all have been charged to the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, with the exception of those which were specifically authorized by the committee.

Mr. ELLENDER. When I first questioned the witnesses in respect to these projects in our regular public works projects, I thought the moneys requested for these extra projects—the projects for which amounts in addition to the budget requests in the regular public works bill—were to be charged to the Appalachia authorization. But later I found that was not correct. It would seem to me, since the public works bill is taking care, to a large degree, of many of the authorized projects in Appalachia, that if we proceed to provide funds for additional projects to supplement their fair share of the regular program, appropriations for those projects ought to be charged to the Appalachian authorization.

Mr. PASTORE. That is the position of the House. It is not exactly the position of the Senate committee. The matter is in dispute. It will be discussed fully at the conference. I hope the Senator from Louisiana will be present at that conference.

Mr. ELLENDER. I invite the attention of my friend the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who is now present, to the fact that when we held hearings with respect to the public works bill, some statements were made that funds for some of this work was being requested in the Appalachia portion of the second supplemental and that the projects that were recommended for that program were more or less in addition to what we ordinarily do in that area. That is why I gained the impression that any projects in addition to the regular ones in the public works bill would be charged to the Appalachia program. I learned later, when I attended some of the hearings held by the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, that such was not the case.

Mr. PASTORE. Does the Senator from Louisiana say that the projects that were previously authorized before the authorization for the Appalachia regional development bill was passed should be omitted from the list being charged to Appalachia?

Mr. ELLENDER. No, I believe some ought to be charged to Appalachia authorization.

Mr. PASTORE. And some ought not to be charged?

Mr. ELLENDER. The States of Virginia and West Virginia—and all the States in Appalachia—are provided their full share of the money in the public works bill. If some projects are to be added above those we ordinarily provide for, then it seems to me that some of those funds should come from the authorization made under Appalachia.

Mr. PASTORE. May I ask my colleague who should make that determination?

Mr. ELLENDER. The committee should do it.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I think the distinction is that in a Corps of Engineers project, for example, it would involve a different criterion, that of the benefit-cost ratio. The projects already in progress that have the usual Corps of Engineers criteria could well be charged to the regular program, but when there are new projects with new criteria they should be charged to the new authorization.

Mr. ELLENDER. What I tried to do in committee was to balance the projects, so that certain amounts could be had in keeping with the amount of money available. But under the bill we are considering and which we will mark up in the next couple of months, West Virginia as well as many other States within the Appalachia region, will be taken care of by us in the ordinary way and be recognized, and they have held fast. But if there are other projects to be constructed within that region, it seems to me the Appalachia authorization money should be used, particularly if there are projects added above and beyond what was previously authorized.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The Senator did a very good job in handling this, but this would undoubtedly complicate the matter.

Mr. ELLENDER. When we held the hearings I brought up the matter with the engineers. I made the point that when funds for Appalachia were to be used, I thought it should be from authorizations emanating from the Appalachia Act. During the hearings I thought it was intended that these would

be in addition to what is ordinarily carried out each year.

Mr. PASTORE. That was the position of the administration. That was not the position of the House. The Senate committee took a position in between, which will be discussed in conference.

Now I think I should yield to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. ELLENDER. Before the Senator yields to the Senator from West Virginia, let me ask if there was any evidence brought forth as to what purposes this $1,092 million is to be used in the Appalachia program?

Mr. PASTORE. For many purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Would it have to do in part with conservation work?

Mr. PASTORE. I do not quarrel with the Senator from Louisiana, because I agree with him.

I yield now to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the House bill as it now stands is ambiguous and can be interpreted to require that all funds spent under the Appalachia title of the supplemental appropriation bill be charged against Public Law 89–4. Such an interpretation would severely reduce the potential impact of the Appalachian Regional Development Act, which is Public Law 89–4.

This year alone more than $37 million would be charged against that act rather than against other legislation if such an interpretation were given to the supplemental appropriation bill as passed by the other body.

The Government witnesses testifying before the House Public Works Committee and before the Senate Public Works Committee and before the House Appropriations Committee and before the Senate Appropriations Committee made the point repeatedly that all of the moneys included in the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 are not to be charged against the authorization of $1,092,400,000 in the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

The $840 million in that act are included in section 201 for the construction of a developmental highway system and for access roads—$252,400,000 are included in section 401, and it is this authorization that we are discussing.

The administration witnesses took the position—and I support their position—that the total appropriation in the second supplemental appropriation bill, which we are discussing today, exclusive of the $200 million for the developmental highway system to be charged against section 201, should not be charged against section 401, because, if this were to be done, in connection with the House allowance alone, $37 million would be charged against the $252,400,000 in section 401, which should not be charged against it.

Mr. President, I should like to insert in the RECORD at this point a statement made by Mr. John Sweeney, Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, when he testified before the Senate Public Works Committee on January 19, 1965. I shall excerpt a part of that statement at this time. Mr. Sweeney said:

I would like to emphasize, in addition to the changes in the bill, the fact that the Appalachian Regional Development Act does not contain all of the programs for which funds will be made available during fiscal years 1966 and 1967. This bill—

Referring to the Appalachian Regional Development Act—

contains only those programs that require new authorizations—

Such as the demonstration health centers under section 201 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act—

or modification of existing authorizations—

Such as may be found under section 205 and which now have dollar limitations or a different matching formula. Mr. Sweeney continued:

The funds to carry out the entire Appalachian program, including the provisions of this bill, and the funds for those programs already authorized, will be provided for in a supplemental appropriations bill to be presented to the Congress once this bill is passed. The Appalachian programs not included in this act, but which will be funded by supplemental appropriations bills, are as follows:

Then he went on to enumerate some of these programs. He mentioned an acceleration of the essential work being done by the Corps of Engineers and the Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. He anticipated that the President's budget would contain funds to allow the Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service to step up the development of watersheds in Appalachia.

He proceeded then to talk about timber improvement and land stabilization in connection with which there are programs already authorized and which require funds to be spent in the Appalachian region.

Then he mentioned other areas pertinent to this discussion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the relevant paragraphs of Mr. Sweeney's statement before the Senate Public Works Committee.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(Mr. Sweeney read the following statement in the course of excerpting his testimony before the Senate Public Works Committee on January 19, 1965. The statement can be found at pp. 19 and 20 of the Senate hearings.)

I would like to emphasize, in addition to the changes in the bill, the fact that the Appalachian Regional Development Act does not contain all of the programs for which funds will be made available during fiscal years 1966 and 1967. This bill contains only those programs that require new authorizations or modification of existing authorizations. The funds to carry out the entire Appalachian program, including the provisions of this bill, and the funds for those programs already authorized, will be provided for in a supplemental appropriations bill to be presented to the Congress once this bill is passed. The Appalachian programs not included in this act, but which will be funded by supplemental appropriations bills, are as follows:

The first of the major areas obviously is an acceleration of the essential work being done by the Corps of Engineers and the Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. We anticipate that the President's budget will contain funds to allow the corps and the Soil Conservation Service to step up the development of the watersheds of Appalachia. That development includes flood control, industrial, and residential water supply, and recreational use.

In the timber development and land stabilization field, there are programs already authorized which simply require that more funds be spent in the Appalachian region. One of the most important of these is the research in new ways to harvest timber, and even more important, new ways to put timber to a better end use. We hope to see a substantial increase in the research which is being done through the Department of Agriculture.

Secondly, we hope that the marginal lands of Appalachia, those that have been strip mined or have been clear cut leaving little chance for normal timber growth, can be added to the national forests of the area. We hope to improve the timber cut in the national forests by the construction of more forest roads. This, of course, needs only a supplemental appropriation.

We hope also that the Farmers Home Administration loan program can be increased to provide for better land treatment, and also, where it seems feasible, for the farmer to better utilize that pasture by an increase in his livestock.

In the mining field, which is so important to a number of the coal States of Appalachia, we hope to supplement existing programs for extinguishing burning refuse piles and controlling acid mine drainage, as well as provide a substantial increase in the funds which can be used to better explore the geological and mineral resources of this region.

I know that the committee will ask this question, and I am in no position to speak for what the President's budget will ultimately contain, but I would say that we have asked the Budget Bureau to include approximately $50 million in the supplemental appropriation bill which will be above and beyond the authorizations contained in S. 3.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from the hearings before the ad hoc subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works in the House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session. These excerpts are pertinent to the discussion.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENT BY JOHN L. SWEENEY, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR APPALACHIA, BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1965

The Appalachian Regional Development Act does not contain all of the programs for which funds will be made available during fiscal years 1965 and 1966. It contains only those programs requiring new legislative authorizations or modification of existing legislative authorizations.

The funds to carry out the entire Appalachian program, including the provisions of the Appalachian Regional Development Act and programs already authorized but requiring additional funds, will be provided for in a supplemental appropriations bill to be presented to Congress once the Appalachian Regional Development Act is passed.

The Appalachian programs, not included in this act but which will be funded by the supplemental appropriations bill, are as follows by program area:

1. Water resources: Acceleration of construction projects under the U.S. Army Corps

of Engineers and the Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.

2. Timber development and land stabilization: Supplementation of such programs as timber marketing research, the acquisition of lands within national forests, construction of additional roads in national forests, technical assistance for wood marketers, an increase in the Farmers Home Administration loan program, and construction of a plant materials center.

3. Mining area restoration: Supplementations to strip mine reclamation programs and programs for extinguishing burning culm piles and controlling acid mine drainage as well as additional research into the geological resources of the Appalachian region.

Altogether, the amount of additional money contained in the supplemental appropriations bill and not reflected in the Appalachian Regional Development Act would come to approximately $50 million for fiscal year 1966. The supplemental appropriation for Appalachia will apply only to fiscal year 1966; in successive years the Appalachian programs will be treated as one budget item.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I should like to read from those hearings as follows:

The Appalachian Regional Development Act does not contain all of the programs for which funds will be made available during fiscal years 1965 and 1966. It contains only those programs requiring new legislative authorizations or modification of existing legislative authorizations.

The funds to carry out the entire Appalachian program, including the provisions of the Appalachian Regional Development Act and programs already authorized but requiring additional funds, will be provided for in a supplemental appropriations bill to be presented to Congress once the Appalachian Regional Development Act is passed.

Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from the hearings before subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, on the second supplemental appropriation bill, which excerpts include statements by the departmental witnesses in substantiation of the position I have taken and the position which the administration has taken—namely, that not all of the appropriation items—excluding highway moneys—in the second supplemental appropriation bill are to be charged against the authorization in section 401 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

General WOODBURY. The new study starts, which are part of our regular survey program, have been included in our request for a supplemental based on our capabilities to accelerate the general program in the Appalachian region in the interest of carrying out the President's desire to get on with economic development as rapidly as possible. They are not part of the Appalachian bill per se but part of the regular program.

* * * * *

Mr. ROBISON. I understand that. What I am getting at is this: There is no specific authorization in the Appalachian Act, itself, for the acceleration of the regular civil works program in the Appalachian region, is there?

General WOODBURY. There is no special authorization for it; no, sir. The desires of Congress to get on with improving the economic situation in Appalachia are quite clearly set forth in the act. No special authorization is needed to accelerate Corps of Engineer projects in Appalachia or elsewhere. We are limited by the authority made available by the Congress and by the appropriation that the Congress makes available and by our capabilities, but there is no legal limitation on how fast or how slow we can go on a project.

* * * * *

Mr. FOGARTY. Now who will justify the air pollution request?

Go ahead, Mr. MacKenzie.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 marked the beginning of combined Federal, State, and local effort to develop and improve the Appalachian area.

As part of the cooperative effort, and under the authority of the Clean Air Act, the Public Health Service is requesting $975,000 to be available until June 30, 1966, to demonstrate techniques for extinguishing and controlling burning coal mine refuse piles which constitute a significant air pollution and health hazard.

* * * * *

Mr. FOGARTY. The language of the first two items cites the authority of the Appalachian Regional Development Act but the paragraph on air pollution does not. Is it the intention not to charge this appropriation against the Appalachia authorization?

Mr. KELLY. It is an authorization out of the existing law related to the Appalachian program but it is not specifically authorized in the Appalachian Act.

Mr. FOGARTY. It seems to me that it should be charged to the Appalachia program if we appropriate it just for that area.

Mr. KELLY. It just was not specifically authorized there although it was dealt with in the language of the committee's report as the kind of item which would be helpful in the Appalachian area.

Mr. FOGARTY. But this is what these items we are hearing this afternoon are for—the Appalachian program.

Mr. KELLY. And this is, we think, a significant contribution to the program which the Congress initiated for the Appalachian region.

Mr. FOGARTY. If we give it to you here, then we cut it out of the regular program?

Mr. KELLY. This is in recognition of what was already requested as a part of the 1966 budget.

Mr. FOGARTY. To make it clear it should be charged to this program, what should be the citation?

Mr. MACKENZIE. May I comment on this? At the time the Appalachia legislation was being considered, I sat in on some meetings at which discussion revolved around the need for additional legislative authority. It was noted that in the Clean Air Act of 1963 there was authority for demonstration projects that could be used in relation to the putting out of the burning coal mine waste-pile fires. Consequently, there was no additional legislative authority that was sought, but included in the overall program was an item for dealing with these fires in order to reduce the pollution and the associated health hazard and detriment to economic development.

Mr. KELLY. The nature of the language we have used which requests the additional amount, Mr. Chairman, has the effect of citing the same provisions of law which are in the regular appropriation act which is the Clean Air Act on air pollution.

Mr. FOGARTY. This will not be charged to the overall ceiling of the Appalachia program?

Mr. KELLY. It will contribute to it but it does not come out of an authorization included in that bill, that is correct.

Mr. FOGARTY. You have a ceiling in the Air Pollution Act for the Public Health Service?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. FOGARTY. This would be applied against that?

Mr. KELLY. That is correct.

Mr. FOGARTY. Now the same questions can be asked about the water supply and water pollution control program?

Mr. KELLY. That is correct.

* * * * *

Mr. DENTON. To what extent are these studies specifically authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965?

Mr. CORGAN. Mr. Zinner can answer that.

Mr. ZINNER. Mr. Chairman, I am Paul Zinner.

The testimony just completed by the Geological Survey applies to this item just as it did to theirs.

This is a joint effort with the Geological Survey—we will work together to accomplish this study.

As they pointed out, the basic authority for this work is under the organic act. It is not spelled out specifically in the Appalachian Act.

* * * * *

Mr. DENTON. Now, to what extent is this request specifically authorized in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965? We want your authorization for that.

Mr. WOODWARD. It is not authorized specifically in there, because it is part of our regular work in the sense that it is authorized under our organic act, sir.

* * * * *

Mr. DENTON. To what extent does this estimate come under the specific authorizations contained in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965?

Mr. FOX. The item under the new authorities is for the establishment of timber development organizations and loans that would be made under that program. There is some technical assistance in getting these new developments underway. The remainder of the items is under present authorities.

* * * * *

Mr. WHITTEN. I note you have in section 401 of the act a limitation of $252,400,000 on the funds which may be appropriated for this Appalachian regional program, exclusive of highway expenditures. This is through June 30, 1967.

We have before us eight and a half million dollars for the conservation program. Would that be held to be part of the funds that are limited by the overall limit of $252 million?

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Eight and a half million dollars for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service would.

Mr. WHITTEN. How about the other items? Would they all be considered as part of and subject to the overall limitation of the $252 million?

Mr. SUNDQUIST. No, sir.

Mr. DYKES. Ours would not, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Only the ASCS portion.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from a section-by-section analysis of H.R. 11065 and H.R. 11066, the Appalachian regional development legislation of 1964, as submitted in draft to the House Committee on Public Works. The legislation, of course, did not pass the House last year. I wish to show that the entire history of this legislation indicates clearly that the items in toto in the appropriations bill the Senate is considering were not to be charged against the authorization set forth in the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This is the section-by-section analysis which in summary fashion describes the

Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1964. Please note that this bill does not contain the entire special Appalachian program for fiscal 1965 described in the report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. The bill only contains provisions covering the programs which require new authorizations or modifications to existing authorizations.

Some of the additional programs described in the report and not included in the bill, which will be begun or supplemented in fiscal 1965, are: An expansion of Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service water control projects; the construction of additional national forest development roads; supplementation of research programs seeking uses for Appalachian hardwoods; acquisition of additional lands in the national forest system; provision of an Appalachian plant materials center; extension of loans to farmers participating in the Appalachian pasture improvement program through the Farmers Home Administration; and an expansion of mapping and hydrological studies of the Geological Survey. This is not an inclusive listing of the programs that may be supplemented. Funds to carry out the Appalachian program will be provided in a special Appalachian supplemental appropriations bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I shall quote from the section-by-section analysis briefly. This is the section-by-section analysis which in summary fashion describes what was proposed in the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1964:

Please note that this bill does not contain the entire special Appalachian program for fiscal 1965 described in the report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. The bill only contains provisions covering the programs which require new authorizations or modifications to existing authorizations.

So, Mr. President, even in connection with the proposed Appalachian regional development bill of 1964, which of course never became law, there was a clear indication that it was not the purpose to include items in the supplemental appropriations bill which was to follow that would be charged in their entirety against the authorization set forth in that substantive act, had it become law.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD pertinent excerpts from the House Public Works Committee's section-by-section analysis of H.R. 4, the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This is the section-by-section analysis which in summary fashion describes the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Please note that this bill does not contain the entire special Appalachian program for fiscal 1966 which was described in the report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. The bill only contains provisions covering programs which require new authorizations or modifications to existing authorizations. Funds to carry out the entire program—both these provisions contained in the legislation now before Congress and those programs already authorized which require additional funds for increased activities in the Appalachian region—will be provided for in a special appropriations bill to be presented to Congress once the Appalachian regional development bill is passed.

Some of the additional programs described in the report and not included in the bill, which will be funded through a special Appalachian supplemental appropriations bill, and be begun or supplemented in fiscal 1966, are: An expansion of Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service water control projects; the construction of additional national forest development roads; supplementation of research programs seeking uses for Appalachian hardwoods; acquisition of additional lands in the national forest system; provision of an Appalachian plant materials center; extension of loans to farmers participating in the Appalachian land improvement and erosion control program through the Farmers Home Administration; control of burning coal piles, and studies of acid mine drainage by the Public Health Service; strip mine reclamation projects to be carried out by the Forest Service in national forests, and an expansion of mapping and hydrological studies of the Geological Survey. This is not an inclusive listing of the programs that may be supplemented.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, for our purposes at the moment, I wish to read two or three sentences from that section-by-section analysis of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. This is the House Public Works Committee Print No. 1:

Please note that this bill does not contain the entire special Appalachian program for fiscal 1966 which was described in the report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. The bill only contains provisions covering programs which require new authorizations or modifications to existing authorizations. Funds to carry out the entire program—both these provisions contained in the legislation now before Congress and those programs already authorized which require additional funds for increased activities in the Appalachian region—will be provided for in a special appropriations bill to be presented to Congress once the Appalachian regional development bill is passed.

I invite the attention of the Senate to a colloquy which occurred on the floor of the House of Representatives on April 6, 1965, at the time the House was considering the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1965, the pending bill:

Mr. CRAMER. Of the report, pertaining to the Appalachian regional development, the next to the last paragraph.

"The appropriations recommended for the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the Farmers Home Administration in the amount of $23,150,000."

The point I am asking about relates to the authorization itself. The bill under section 203 of the Appalachian Commission Act authorizes for land conservation, erosion control, and so forth, a total for the 2-year period of not to exceed $17 million. Will the committee indicate on what basis it included a sum in excess of that authorization in the appropriation request?

Mr. MAHON. In working on this bill, the subcommittees that normally handle the work relating to an agency did the work and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] who conducted the hearings on this item is best informed about it. Perhaps he might discuss this briefly in general debate, but he may wish to do so at greater length when we are under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman from Florida, only $7 million of the total that you are reading is included in that limitation in the Appalachia bill.

Mr. CRAMER. Would the gentleman indicate what the balance is?

Mr. WHITTEN. The balance has to do with Farmers Home Administration loans, the Soil Conservation Service, and the watershed programs that are not subject to the limitation. But as to the limitation that the gentleman menioned, we scaled that down to $7 million.

Mr. CRAMER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. President, it seems to me that in the colloquy which I have just read and which took place in the House on April 6 lies excellent proof to indicate that the House itself recognized that the appropriations in title II of the second supplemental appropriation bill—excluding highway moneys to be charged against section 201—should indeed not all be charged against the authorization in section 401 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

I wish to emphasize this point. The House bill allows $30,560,000 for items that are to be administered under the Department of Agriculture. The two sections in the Appalachian Regional Development Act which authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to take direct action are sections 203 and 204. Section 203 authorizes programs amounting to $17 million. Section 204 authorizes activities amounting to $5 million. The total expenditure authorized by those two sections, therefore, would be only $22 million for the entire 2 years covered by those two sections of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Notwithstanding this fact, as I have already indicated, the House appropriated $30,560,000, which goes beyond the total authorizations for the 2 years included in those two sections. This in itself would appear to constitute a most persuasive indication that the House recognized the fact that the appropriations in this bill are not to be charged in their entirety against the authorization provided in the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

I also wish to include in the RECORD at this point pertinent excerpts from the report of the Senate Committee on Public Works at the time the Appalachian Regional Development Act was under consideration.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF S. 3, APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

This is the section-by-section analysis which in summary fashion describes the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Please note that this bill does not contain the entire special Appalachian program for fiscal 1966 which was described in the report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. The bill only contains provisions covering programs which require new authorizations or modifications to existing authorizations. Funds to carry out the entire program—both these provisions contained in the legislation now before Congress and those programs already authorized which require additional funds for increased activities in the Appalachian region—will be provided for in a special appropriation bill to be presented to Congress once the Appalachian regional development bill is passed.

Some of the additional programs described in the report and not included in the bill, which will be funded through a special Appalachian supplemental appropriations bill, and be begun or supplemented in fiscal 1966, are: An expansion of Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service water control projects; the construction of additional national forest development roads; supplementation of research programs seeking uses for Appalachian hardwoods; acquisition of additional lands in the national forest system; provision of an Appalachian plant materials center; extension of loans to farmers participating in the Appalachian land improvement and erosion control program through the Farmers Home Administration; control of burning coal piles, and studies of acid mine drainage by the Public Health Service; strip mine reclamation projects to be carried out by the Forest Service in national forests, and an expansion of mapping and hydrological studies of the Geological Survey. This is not an inclusive listing of the programs that may be supplemented.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I read thusly three sentences from the report of the Senate Committee on Public Works, excerpts of which I have just inserted in the RECORD:

Please note that this bill does not contain the entire special Appalachian program for fiscal 1966 which was described in the report of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. The bill only contains provisions covering programs which require new authorizations or modifications to existing authorizations. Funds to carry out the entire program—both these provisions contained in the legislation now before Congress and those programs already authorized which require additional funds for increased activities in the Appalachian region—will be provided for in a special appropriations bill to be presented to Congress once the Appalachian regional development bill is passed.

Mr. President, we all know the importance assigned to legislative committee reports by the courts in establishing legislative intent. Here, then, is a lucid statement by the Senate Public Works Committee at the time the authorizing legislation was before the Senate, and it expressed the intent not to include in the basic legislation, S. 3, the entire special Appalachian program. As I have attempted to show today, this expression of intent has run as clear as a silver thread through the entire legislative history of the Appalachian Regional Development Act. The Congress, at this late date, should not now attempt to amend the basic legislation through appropriation measures.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that pertinent excerpts from the summary of the Appalachian development program, which was prepared by counsel for the President's Appalachian Regional Commission in 1964, be included in the RECORD, in substantiation of the position taken by the administration and the position which I have attempted to enunciate today. This will complete my documentation in support of my position that a substantial amount of the appropriations provided in title II is not to be charged against the $1,092,400,000 authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS FROM A SUMMARY OF THE APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

* * * * *

The bill reported by the House Public Works Committee, H.R. 11946, the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1964, does not contain all of the programs for which moneys have been earmarked in the President's Appalachian budget for fiscal year 1965. The bill only contains those programs requiring new legislative authorization or modification of existing legislative authorization.

The remainder of the expenditures proposed by the President will appear in the appropriations bill which will be submitted to the Congress after the Appalachian Development Act is passed. Therefore, the explanation that follows is broken down into two parts. Part I contains a description of the Appalachian Regional Development Act; within each section, the requested funds for the next fiscal years are outlined. These total $237.2 million, exclusive of funds for the development highway program. The development highway program calls for an authorization of $840 million of Federal funds. It is anticipated that the highway funds will be expended within a 5-year period.

Part II of this document contains a description of additional programs for fiscal year 1965 for which funds will be requested in the appropriations bill which will follow the passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

* * * * * *

PART II—ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES TO BE CONTAINED IN THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The appropriations bill that will be submitted to the Congress following the passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act will contain a request for the first year's allocation of funds authorized under the Appalachian Regional Development Act. It will also contain requests for funds for ongoing programs which will be accelerated within the Appalachian area. Additional funds, for fiscal year 1965 will be requested for the following programs:

(a) Funds for water resource construction projects will be requested, to supplement the following authorized programs:

1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: A number of projects will be accelerated under this special appropriation. These are projects already authorized which will be accelerated because of urgent need.

2. Tennessee Valley Authority: Several of the projects under TVA jurisdiction can be similarly accelerated and funds will be requested.

3. U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service: Projects under the jurisdiction of that agency can also be similarly accelerated and funds will be requested.

(b) U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service: Funds will be requested to supplement the following authorized programs:

1. Research into new uses and new marketing techniques for Appalachian hardwood.

2. The acquisition of marginal and strip mined lands for better management within the National Forest System.

3. The construction of additional national forest development roads.

4. Technical assistance for wood marketers.

(c) U.S. Department of Agriculture farm programs for which funds will be requested to supplement the following authorized programs:

1. An increase in the Farmers Home Administration loan program, to be made available to Appalachian farmers who participate in the pasture improvement program. These loan funds may be used by the landowners to supply their part of the cost of improving the initial 25 acres, for converting or improving additional pasture and for buying livestock.

2. Additional funds for technical assistance necessary to make the pasture improvement program effective.

3. Funds for the construction of a plant materials center in Appalachia to provide research facilities for the development of plant and grass species best suited to Appalachian terrain will be provided.

(d) Mining area restoration programs: Under 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act modifications are requested in existing programs to be used to restore areas which have been damaged by past mining activity. Other existing programs permit such restoration and do not require modifications; funds for these would be requested under the appropriations bill.

1. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: The Public Health Service will use funds it receives under its Air Pollution Control Act authority to extinguish burning culm piles. In order to accelerate projects seeking means of controlling acid mine drainage funds will be requested for the Public Health Service for work to be carried out in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines.

2. The Forest Service: The Service will do strip mine reclamation projects on National Forest lands with the funds requested for fiscal year 1965.

3. The Department of the Interior: In order to do additional research into the geological resources of the region additional funds will be requested for fiscal year 1965.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am sure that my good friend from West Virginia, as well as the Senators from Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, Alabama, and Georgia, will admit that the Public Works Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, of which I am chairman, has fairly treated those States in the past.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. There is no question about it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I gained the impression, when he held our hearings some time ago, that in order to provide more projects that were authorized and that had not been funded in the regular program, funds were being requested in the Appalachian portion of the second supplemental appropriation bill, I thought that the Appalachian authorization was to be used, and that the funds would be charged against that authorization. I am not insisting on that. All I want to do is to say to Senators from the various States involved that according to page 452 of the sideslips, there are included under advance engineering and design, three new starts, as follows:

Fall Brook Reservoir, $60,000; Cowanesque Reservoir, Pa., $100,000; Burnsville Reservoir, W. Va., $200,000, for a total of $360,000 for advanced engineering and design. The total cost of these three projects amount to $49,340,000.

That is in addition to what we provided for this area in fiscal year 1965.

Under accelerated planning, we are providing for Booneville Reservoir, Ky., $69,000; Bloomington Reservoir, Md., and W. Va., $400,000; Raystown Reservoir, Pa., $200,000; Tocks Island Reservoir, Pa., $390,000; and, Gathright Reservoir. Va., $209,000; for a total, for accelerated planning, of $1,268,000.

Under construction, two new starts are recommended—and let me remind the Senate that this is in addition to what we provided this year in our regular bill—Paint Creek Reservoir, Ohio, $1 million; Willow Island locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia, $1.5 million; for a total of $2.5 million. That is to start construction on two new starts, which will cost $96 million.

Under accelerated construction, we find that we are providing for: West Point Reservoir, Ala., and Ga., $1 million; Cave Run Reservoir, Ky., $500,000; Blanchard Reservoir, Pa., $1 million; Scranton, Pa., $50,000; Union City Reservoir, Pa., $100,000; a lump sum for allocation to the following projects as warranted: Carters Dam, Ga.; Hannibal locks and dam and Racine locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia; Beltsville Reservoir and Shenango River Reservoir, Pa.; Cordell Hull lock and dam, Tennessee; and Opekiska lock and dam, West Virginia, $4 million, for a total for accelerated construction of $6,650,000.

For small flood control projects—Evarts, Inez, and Manchester, Goose Creek, Ky., $875,000; for recreation at 18 completed projects, $3,047,000, for a total, for construction, general, of $14,700,000.

If the Senate and the House finally charge these amounts to the regular program, instead of charging them to Appalachia, when we come to mark up the public works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1966, as chairman of the committee I will take into consideration the various projects added in this bill, because, as I said a while ago, what I seek to do in recommending funds for public works in the field of flood control and rivers and harbors, is to divide the funds available so that each area of our country will get their just share. I am sure, as my friend from West Virginia will remember, that not only in his State but also in the States of Kentucky and Virginia, we provided funds in an amount a little more than we might have provided for other areas because of the situation that exists in Virginia and West Virginia due to the unemployment in those areas.

I wish to continue that process, but I do not believe it ought to be done in excess of what we are doing under our regular program. If something extra is to be done, it would seem to me it ought to come out of the Appalachia authorization.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I recognize that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], as chairman of the Public Works Appropriation Subcommittee of the Senate, has been very understanding and, indeed, compassionate, in his treatment of West Virginia and the other areas in Appalachia during the occasions when he has held hearings on and guided us in the markup of the regular public works bills. There is no question about that.

But I believe that the very statement which the Senator has just made is the best evidence that could be presented in support of the position which I have taken. I call attention to the fact that the only section in the Appalachian Regional Development Act under which the Secretary of the Army and the U.S. Army Engineers are assigned responsibility is section 206. Under that section the total authorization is $5 million. Yet, the House has already appropriated $15,778,000 and the Senate Appropriations Committee has increased the appropriation to $16,700,000 against an authorization of $5 million in section 206. That action would seem to me to carry an irrefutable implication that the amounts in the bill before the Senate, aside from the $200 million for the highway program, which is to be charged against section 201, are not to be charged totally against the authorization in section 201. Some of them lie outside the section 201 authorization and outside the act itself.

Otherwise this would be the situation: In looking at the House bill as it came to us, the total appropriation was $344,328,000. Allowing for $200 million of that which would be charged against section 201, it would leave $144,328,000 to be charged against section 401, which authorizes $252,400,000. If that were the case, there would only remain for the Appalachian program over the next 2 years a total of only about $108 million, exclusive of the highway program. That would mean that we would now be appropriating in the second supplemental appropriation bill more than one-half of all the moneys that have been authorized, in section 401 of the bill, for the period ending June 30, 1967.

I do not believe that that was the intent of Congress when it passed the Appalachian Regional Development Act. I believe it was clear, from the debate in both Houses, that the purpose of the act was to accelerate the rejuvenation of the streak of neglect which extends from Pennsylvania to Alabama.

It was also made clear that that area of the country lags behind the rest of the country in employment, in economic strength, and in various other ways. So the purpose of the act was to give Appalachia a shot in the arm so that it could catch up with the rest of the country.

To achieve that purpose, the administration sought not only to secure congressional authorization of new programs but also to accelerate programs authorized under already existing legislation and for which future plans were already on the drawing boards, and which could be stimulated and accelerated, thus helping to push the Appalachian region forward.

I maintain, most respectfully, Mr. President, that it was not the intent of the Congress in passing the Appalachian aid legislation to charge against the authorization in that measure all of the items that are in the second supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish it known that I did not vote for the Appalachia bill, but I am here to assist in the best way that I can now that the Appalachia bill is law.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a list of the various projects that I have mentioned and their final cost after they are completed.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

New planning starts

Name of project	Total estimated cost	Appropriations to date	1966 appropriation request	Supplemental request	Balance to complete
Fall Brook Reservoir	$540,000			$60,000	$480,000
Burnsville Reservoir, W. Va	20,200,000			200,000	20,000,000
Cowanesque Reservoir, Pa	28,600,000			100,000	28,500,000
Total	49,340,000			360,000	48,980,000

Acceleration of planning

Name of projeet	Total estimated cost	Appropriations to date	1966 appropriation request	Supplemental request	Balance to complete
Booneville Reservoir, Ky	$23,300,000	$100,000	$150,000	$69,000	$22,981,000
Bloomington Reservoir, Md. and W. Va	51,000,000	485,000	450,000	400,000	49,665,000
Raystown Reservoir, Pa	32,150,000	840,000	560,000	200,000	30,550,000
Toeks Island Reservoir, Pa	97,200,000	690,000	600,000	390,000	95,520,000
Gathright Reservoir, Va	13,000,000	291,000	300,000	209,000	12,200,000
Total	216,650,000	2,406,000	2,060,000	1,268,000	210,916,000

Initiation of construction

Name of projeet	Total estimated cost	Appropriations to date	1966 appropriation request	Supplemental request	Balance to complete
Paint Creek Reservoir, Ohio	$23,800,000	$476,000		$1,000,000	$22,324,000
Willow Island locks and dam, Ohio and West Virginia	72,200,000	475,000		1,500,000	70,225,000
Total	96,000,000	951,000		2,500,000	92,549,000

Acceleration of construction

Name of project	Total estimated cost	Appropriations to date	1966 appropriation request	Supplemental request	Balance to complete
West Point Reservoir, Ala. and Ga.	$53,000,000	$975,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$50,025,000
Cave Run Reservoir, Ky.	30,100,000	1,190,000	3,000,000	500,000	25,410,000
Blanchard Reservoir, Pa.	28,900,000	1,996,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	21,904,000
Scranton, Pa.	2,000,000	142,000	300,000	50,000	1,508,000
Union City Reservoir, Pa.	9,880,000	300,000	400,000	100,000	9,080,000
Total	123,880,000	4,603,000	8,700,000	2,650,000	107,927,000

Name of project	Total estimated cost	Appropriations to date	1966 appropriation request	Supplemental request	Balance to complete
Carters Dam, Ga.	$74,600,000	$8,060,000	$10,000,000		
Hannibal locks and dam, Ohio River, Ohio and W. Va.	66,700,000	615,000	1,000,000		
Racine locks and dam, Ohio River, Ohio and W. Va.	76,500,000	6,786,000	10,500,000		
Beltzville Reservoir, Pa.	18,400,000	625,000	1,000,000	$4,000,000	
Shenango River Reservoir, Pa. and Ohio	34,800,000	25,700,000	6,100,000		
Cordell Hull lock and dam, Cumberland River, Tenn.	54,000,000	8,257,000	8,000,000		
Opekiska lock and dam, Monongahela River, W. Va.	23,400,000	18,085,000	3,000,000		
Total	348,400,000	68,128,000	39,600,000	4,000,000	236,672,000
Local protection (sec. 205), snagging and clearing	875,000			875,000	
Recreation facilities at 18 reservoirs	3,047,000			3,047,000	

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, in Appalachia we observe that, aside from the $1.092 billion that we are making available for special projects in that area, we shall be increasing the momentum of projects that we ordinarily consider each year.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. That is the intent of the Congress and the administration now and it was the intent at the time the legislation was recommended by the President and passed by the Congress.

Mr. ELLENDER. Nothing was mentioned in the Appalachia Act itself about increasing other programs, such as additional funds for construction of these authorized projects, because we have been doing that in the past. As I have said, as chairman of the Committee on Public Works, I have leaned backward to assist Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky, and when we consider the amount of money that was made available for these States last year you will find that we provided amply.

In addition to all we did to start those projects and to accelerate their construction, we are now being asked to add more construction projects, more planning projects, and to accelerate the work that is now underway in that area. As I have said, I do not mind that action, but when we come to mark up the public works bill for fiscal year 1966, I hope that the Committee on Appropriations, and particularly the Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations, will take into consideration what we are now doing for that area and probably not be as liberal in the future as we have been in the past.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the committee reports in both Houses made eminently clear—and I have quoted from them already—that all of the items which were expected to be presented in a subsequent supplemental appropriation bill were not to be charged against the authorization set forth in the original act. I believe the history of the substantive legislation speaks for itself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there is no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the supplemental appropriation bill contains an additional subsidy of $942,000 for helicopter service. This is 30 percent above our appropriation for helicopters for this fiscal year. Congress has made it clear in the past that this handout should be ended promptly. The helicopter subsidy goes to firms that operate in only three cities in the Nation—New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Last year, after a conference between the House and the Senate, it was decided that $3,358,000 would be appropriated for that subsidy, and that was it. But the Civil Aeronautics Board, acting under a decision it had made in February 1964, and what they feel was the basic law, section 406 of the Federal Aviation Act, continued to pay subsidy rates which have resulted in the appropriation being used up by March 31 last and inadequate to the tune of almost $1 million for the full fiscal year.

Section 406 provides that the Board may order fair and reasonable compensation for the carrying of mail.

Under this particular authorization, the Civil Aeronautics Board has decided that the congressional decision of last year, passed by the Senate and by the House—approved by both bodies—and signed by the President, is not fair to the helicopter airlines. The CAB ignored congressional action and decided that the helicopter airlines should receive $1 million more.

The House disagrees with this position and has indicated in this appropriation bill that it will not appropriate any more funds this year for the helicopter service.

Here is a subsidy which is paid on a discriminating basis to helicopters operating in only three cities. It is a subsidy that enables those who travel by helicopter to pay a fare at a cost half of what they would pay if there were no subsidy. It is a subsidy that is not justified today because the airlines are making record-smashing profits. Their profits this year are up 100 percent. Certainly the helicopter service in good part benefits the airlines. If the airlines want this service, they, not the taxpayer who, usually in 999 cases out of a thousand, does not use it, should pay for it.

I have decided not to offer an amendment this year to eliminate this proposal and to revert to what the House and Senate decided last year. I shall not do so because the administration has decided that it will not oppose the payment of the additional $942,000. The administration has also decided that the helicopter subsidy should be phased out finally by the end of this calendar year—December 31, 1965.

I suspect, in view of the activity of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Commerce, that the decision of the administration will be challenged and that we shall find ourselves with an independent offices appropriation bill that will, once again, appropriate some $4,200,000 to subsidize the helicopter service for fiscal 1966.

I speak this afternoon to serve notice that when the independent offices appropriation bill reaches the floor of the Senate, if it contains an appropriation in excess of the amount the administration has already said it will ask for, namely, $2,100,000, I shall do my best, including the offering of an amendment on which I shall ask for a yea-and-nay vote, to make certain that the administration will determine to end this subsidy, which is now almost 11 years old. The administration has indicated that it should be ended. The $2.1 million would be the full 1965 phaseout subsidy.

The decision of the administration to permit the Civil Aeronautics Board to make an additional payment in April, May, and June is unfortunate. I earnestly hope that the House conferees will strongly resist the efforts of the Senate conferees to provide for the additional almost $1 million for a continuation of helicopter services. But I shall not offer the amendment which I have offered several times in the past, because I earnestly hope that the Committee on Appropriations will this year decide that the subsidy for helicopter service will not be extended past the end of this calendar year.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I assume that the Senator from Wisconsin, in connection with what he plans, will give some study to the plan of the Civil Aeronautics Board, announced on February 17, 1965, and set forth in hearings before the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee on June 18, 1964, and to what the Board thinks about a 5-year phaseout program. I am not seeking to argue the merits of the question; I am grateful to the Senator from Wisconsin for not challenging the issue on this supplemental appropriation bill. But I sincerely hope that the

Senator will also consider the authoritative views of the Civil Aeronautics Board on the requirements of the payments in the public interest, as reflected in the record of hearings of the Appropriations Committee at page 137 and in the record of hearings of the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee on the helicopter air service program at pages 6 to 13 of the record.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I have examined them. The Board would phase out the subsidy by 1970. But the subsidy was started originally in 1954 as a temporary, 2- or 3-year subsidy to help an infant industry. That was in 1954, mind you. In 1962, the Appropriations Committee conferees said:

> The conferees agree that the subsidy for helicopters should be ended shortly; that this service should either be made self-supporting or concluded. It is recommended that the appropriate committees of the Congress give their earnest consideration to this problem in 1963.

That was the attitude of Congress in 1962. In that year, it was thought that the program should perhaps have 1 more year of life. Now the CAB says it wants another 5 years of subsidy, a subsidy begun 11 years ago as a 2- or 3-year contribution to an industry which merely provides transportation for the most affluent people in the country, people who, in my judgment, ought to pay their own fares.

Mr. JAVITS. I merely invited the attention of the Senator to the views of an authoritative body. Their position should have a bearing upon the thinking of those of us who have heretofore contended in behalf of helicopters, but who, it was said, were merely trying to help our local areas. I think the proposal of the Board is entitled to careful study, and I feel certain that the Senator from Wisconsin will give it such study.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Yes, indeed; I appreciate the Senator's comments.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, there is a great deal of sympathy for the position taken by the Senator from Wisconsin. This is not a new problem; it has been before us in the past. It is regrettable that every time the question arises, it is in connection with a supplemental appropriation bill.

This is a question of policy. It has reached the point where we must determine whether to support helicopter services nationally. The subject has been studied by the appropriate legislative committee. It will come before the Senate, and when that time comes, the question should be resolved one way or the other.

So far as the present moment is concerned, the Subcommittee on Supplemental Appropriations and the full committee in the markup of the billl went into the question quite thoroughly. All of us are quite agreed that, at best, the subject ought not to be confined to three helicopter services; that if it should become the policy of the Nation to provide such service, the policy should apply to more than three, in order to provide service in other areas of the country. That question will be resolved in due time. I am hopeful of that.

But for the moment, the reason why the committee voted the funds in this bill is that there is a serious legal question of obligation, a question as to whether we are liable, in view of the fact that the Civil Aeronautics Board granted licenses or franchises.

I am hopeful that in due time the question will be decided once and for all as to whether this kind of helicopter service should be subsidized.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I appreciate the Senator's remarks. I may add that when the Committee on Appropriations voted to include this amount, the vote was only 11 to 9 for doing so in spite of what appeared to be perhaps a legal obligation on the part of Congress, or at least a moral obligation, to take this action. The vote was very close. It seems to me that on this basis there must be a real determination in the Appropriations Committee to end the program. I hope that it will be ended.

Mr. PASTORE. That was why I said there is a great deal of sympathy for the position taken by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, one part of the bill concerns me very much. It relates to the item for funds for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. The recommendation of the committee is not as much as I had hoped for, but at least a good part of the amount has been restored.

As the Senator from Rhode Island, the chairman of the subcommittee, knows, I have for years been an ardent advocate of the work of the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure.

Do I correctly understand that of the $79,000 requested, the Senate committee has recommended $50,938?

Mr. PASTORE. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. The House has denied funds to the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure with a report indicating its intention to kill that agency, notwithstanding the fact that the last Congress extended the life of the Commission until December 31, 1966, and gave it an open-end authorization of appropriations. The report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations recommends the restoration of $50,938 of the $79,000 requested for the second half of fiscal year 1964 and for fiscal year 1965.

Of the four previous appropriation requests made by the Commission since its establishments by the 85th Congress, two have been drastically cut and two have been denied entirely. The Congress has appropriated only $35,000 to the Commission over a period of 7 years. It has never given it enough money to do its work. As initial appropriation of $25,000 in 1959 was insufficient even with an additional sum of $16,000 advanced from the President's Emergency Fund, to enable the Commission to begin its initial program of research. It was forced to seek financial aid from a private foundation even though the Congress had not authorized it to receive and disburse private funds. A request for a supplemental appropriation in 1959 was denied entirely at the same time that Congress extended the life of the Commission for 2 years.

What is the purpose of this Commission? Why does the Congress repeatedly extend the life of the Commission and repeatedly deny it the funds necessary to carry out its duties prescribed by the Congress?

The Commission and its Advisory Committee were established at the urgent initiative of the organized bar implemented by requests to the 84th and 85th Congress by the Attorney General joined by the Secretary of State.

The close of World War II was followed by a flood of litigation with international aspects in our State and Federal courts—cases in which process and other judicial documents had to be served in foreign countries, cases in which evidence had to be obtained from foreign countries, cases in which it was necessary to prove foreign public records, cases in which it was necessary to prove foreign law. Great difficulty was encountered in utilizing in foreign countries the traditional procedures of our common law courts. Many countries of the civil law system do not permit service of process as provided by our Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the equivalent rules for State courts. Many do not permit the taking of depositions before our consular officers or commissioners designated by our courts. Where depositions in a foreign country are forbidden, or limited to the testimony of U.S. nationals, it is necessary to use a letter rogatory, that is, a request by a domestic court to a foreign court to obtain the testimony by means of its own civil law procedures and in its own language. This means of obtaining testimony in a civil law country is often slow, cumbersome, inefficient, and expensive. The results are often futile if the testimony is not taken in a form which is admissible in our courts.

Public Law 85–906 which established the Commission directs the Commission to recommend improvements in the practices of international judicial assistance to the end that procedures for the performance of acts in foreign territory "may be more readily ascertainable, efficient, economical, and expeditious." For that purpose, the Commission was directed to draft international procedural agreements to be negotiated by the Secretary of State.

The program of the Commission prescribed by statute requires it to recommend improvements in both the judicial assistance procedures available in foreign countries to courts in the United States and in the judicial assistance procedures available in the United States to courts in foreign countries. From the standpoint of our self-interest, the former is the most important, but unfortunately it is the most difficult because it must be achieved by revisions of foreign law and policy, and that can only be brought about by treaty. The latter—judicial assistance to foreign courts—is the least important to the American bench and bar, but the easiest to achieve because it can be effected by simple revisions of our domestic rules of procedure and statutes.

After the refusal of Congress in 1959 to give the Commission funds it was forced to solicit foundations, and the Carnegie Corp. made a grant in 1960 to

Columbia University of $350,000 for a program of collaboration with the Commission and for a project of its own. The grant was administered and controlled by a group of the law school faculty designated as the Columbia Project on International Procedure.

The Commission and the Columbia project chose to devote their collaboration to the preliminary or domestic phase of the Commission's statutory program—that is, to drafting revisions of the Federal Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure and Federal statutes, and to drafting a uniform State procedural act. These projects were completed in late 1962 and are set forth in the fourth annual report of the Commission, which is House Document No. 88, of the 88th Congress, 1st session.

As for the Federal rules of procedure, the Commission has drafted and recommended to the Advisory Committee on Civil Rules of the Judicial Conference revisions of rule 4 governing service of process in a foreign country, rule 28 governing the obtaining of evidence in a foreign country by deposition or letter rogatory, rule 44 governing proof of foreign public records, and a new rule 44.1 governing determination of foreign law. The revisions of rules 4 and 28 have been promulgated by the Supreme Court and became effective on July 1, 1963. The others have been approved in principle and have been circulated to the bench and bar for comment. They will probably be acted on this year. All but rule 4 are also incorporated by reference in the criminal rules.

The Commission has drafted and recommended to the President a substantial revision of the procedural provisions of international application of the Judicial Code, the Criminal Code, and of title 22, United States Code. These were forwarded to the Congress and enacted into law by Public Law 88–619, approved October 3, 1964.

Some of these statutory revisions effect far-reaching changes in our law governing judicial assistance to foreign courts. Some of the revisions merely repeal obsolete statutes or correct ambiguities or errors of codification in existing statutes. Others amend and strengthen provisions of the judicial code providing for subpenaing witnesses who are in foreign countries.

In the first category is a new section 1696 in the chapter of the Judicial Code relating to process. Our district courts are now authorized to order service of any document issued in connection with a proceeding in a foreign or international tribunal.

A revision of section 1781 of the Judicial Code now authorizes the Department of State to receive and transmit to the tribunal, officer, or agency to which it is addressed a letter rogatory or request issued by a foreign or international tribunal, and to receive and return it after execution.

A revision of section 1782 of the Judicial Code provides a more effective method of assistance to foreign or international tribunals in the obtaining of testimony and other evidence. For the first time in our history provision is made for a district court to order, in its discretion, the taking of testimony for use in a foreign court, in accordance with the practice and procedure of that foreign court.

These three sections of title 28 of the United States Code—1696, 1781, and 1782—correct at one stroke what civil law jurists have always regarded as the most glaring deficiencies in our practice. Referring to the work of the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure as embodied in Public Law 88–619, the American Bar Association has recently stated:

> As a result, the United States now has the most liberal and effective procedures for assistance to foreign and international courts of any country in the world.

The Commission, in collaboration with the Columbia project, has also drafted a uniform State, Interstate, and International Procedure Act. The purpose of the model legislation is to bring uniformity to State practice and to bring to State courts the same measure of reform as is being effected in the Federal rules of procedure and by Public Law 88–619. This uniform act was recommended to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and approved by it in 1962; it was approved by the American Bar Association in 1963, and that year was adopted by the first State, Arkansas. By an act approved March 15, 1965, it was adopted by the legislature of the Virgin Islands and is now under study in several of the States. These studies by the Commission of the international aspects of our practice and procedure and its drafting of revisions of the Federal rules of procedure and statutes mark the first time in our history that an official systematic study has ever been made of our rules of procedure and statutes of international application with the divergent and disparate nature of civil law procedure in mind.

As valuable as these revisions of our rules and statutes are, they do little to improve the judicial assistance available to litigants in courts of the United States and in our State courts. That can only be achieved by the negotiation of the procedural treaties which the Congress has directed the Commission to draft.

Revised Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(i) provides five manners of serving process in a foreign country, two of which are service in accordance with the law of the foreign country, provided they are reasonably calculated to give actual notice of the pendency of the proceedings in the United States. The other three methods may or may not be permitted in some civil law countries. This revised rule will therefore not be fully useful to litigants in our Federal courts until foreign law is ascertained and treaties negotiated to assure the availability in foreign countries of these manners of serving process.

Revised Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 28(b) provides three methods of taking testimony of persons in a foreign country—by deposition on notice before a consular officer, by Commission, and by letter rogatory. But there are many countries where depositions before a consular officer, or before a commissioner appointed by a district court, are not permitted. In others, the testimony of citizens of the United States only and not that of citizens of the foreign country, or of a third country, may be taken. In one country, Switzerland, taking testimony in such a manner even of a U.S. citizen, without the consent of the Swiss Government, would be a criminal offense. In order to render revised rule 28(b) fully useful, we must, by treaty, obtain the assurance of a foreign country that depositions, according to our usual common law manner, may be taken in its territory.

Similarly, the recent revisions of the Federal Judicial Code relating to subpenaing witnesses in a foreign country—sections 1783, 1784, the Walsh Act of 1926—and of the Federal Criminal Code relating to proof of private business records in a foreign country—section 3491—will not be fully useful until we gain the consent of foreign countries by treaty to permit their use. The same is true, of course, of revised State procedures. Only by treaty can the States be given the full benefit in foreign countries of improved procedures.

It is indeed ironical that the other body should propose to terminate the Commission just as it is ready to begin that part of its program which will bring the most benefit to litigants in American courts. It would be tragic if the Commission were not permitted to carry out that part of its program for which it was primarily established—the drafting of international procedural agreements.

The American Bar Association recently adopted a resolution extensively reviewing the work of the Commission and urging the Congress to grant it sufficient funds and time in which to complete its program. The National Association of Attorneys General, in 1963, adopted a similar resolution. The establishment of the Commission was urged upon the Congress by many bar organizations—the American Judicature Society, the American Society of International Law, the Maritime Law Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Philadelphia Bar Association, the American Foreign Law Association, the Consular Law Society, and other legal organizations. The International Bar Association and the Inter-American Bar Association have long been on record as favoring the reform of international practice and procedure by treaty and for many years the subject has occupied prominent places on their agenda for their biannual meetings.

There are nine members of the Commission—two representatives of the Secretary of State, two of the Attorney General, two representatives of State governments—they were given places on the Commission in order to look after State interests in the drafting of treaties which will, of course, provide procedure for State courts as well as Federal courts—and three public members. The latter five are appointed by the President. The Chairman is a distinguished Washington lawyer with Government experience who is the senior partner of a law firm with an extensive international practice, the Honorable Oscar Cox.

The Advisory Committee consists of 15 practicing lawyers, judges, and law professors. Its Chairman is Philip W. Amram, a distinguished Washington lawyer, who is also chairman of the Civil Procedural Rules Committee of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the author of standard works on civil procedure.

The Director of the Commission, Harry LeRoy Jones, is the pioneer authority in the field of international judicial procedure. For many years he was in charge of alien property litigation in the Department of Justice, and became cognizant of the difficulty, and often the impossibility, of serving judicial documents and obtaining evidence in the civil law countries of Western Europe. He has been chairman of the Committees on International Judicial Cooperation of the American Bar Association, of the Inter-American Bar Association, and of the International Bar Association. He is a past chairman of the section of international and comparative law of the American Bar Association. His article "International Judicial Assistance: Procedural Chaos and a Program for Reform," which appeared in the Yale Law Journal for March 1953, is the first comprehensive article ever written on the subject.

The bench and bar are actively interested in reforming international procedure. There will be a panel discussion of the recent revisions of our rules and statutes, and their utility in the countries of Latin America, at the Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association and the regional meeting of the American Bar Association at San Juan, P.R., in May. There will be another one at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Miami Beach in August, and another at the World Conference on World Peace Through Law which meets in Washington in September.

In December 1959 the Department of State, at the request of the Commission, sent a note to all foreign governments advising them of the existence of the Commission, of its program, and inviting their cooperation. Many governments responded with notes expressing their great interest in the Commission, some designated officials or institutions to cooperate with the Commission, and others expressed a desire to enter into procedural agreements with the United States. That was over 5 years ago, and those governments are still waiting on further word from the Commission which has been unable even to begin its treaty studies. They cannot understand how a government which has given away so many billions of dollars in foreign aid cannot find a few thousand for the purpose of improving its international juridical relations.

On October 2, 1964, the President proclaimed 1965 as International Cooperation Year and in rededicating the government to international cooperation called upon each department and agency to consider what it can do immediately to further such cooperation. It would indeed be a strange way to begin International Cooperation Year if the Congress were to permit the death of the only agency—the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure—which can bring international cooperation to the judicial branch.

The Commission is in the budget for a supplemental appropriation of $79,000 for fiscal year 1965, and for a regular appropriation of $200,000 for fiscal year 1966.

Of the $79,000 in the supplemental, most of it is for the accrued expenses of the Commission and for the salaries of the Director and Assistant Director from December 31, 1963, since when they have served full time, notwithstanding the absence of funds to pay them. The Director has not only devoted all his time to the Commission during this period, but has paid many of the expenses of the Commission out of his own pocket. He has received no compensation since December 1962, when the Carnegie grant expired. These services were rendered in good faith, and the Congress has a moral obligation to see that money is appropriated to pay for them.

Some means must be found to see that the unfinished work of the Commission is carried to completion. Its actual cost will be small in comparison to the good it will accomplish.

I ask unanimous consent that a table entitled, "Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure—Statement of Expenses, January 1, 1964, Through May 1 and June 1, 1965" be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Statement of expenses Jan. 1, 1964, through May 1 and June 1, 1965

	Expenses through May 1, 1965		Expenses through June 1, 1965	
	Compensation	Expenses	Compensation	Expenses
For 2d half fiscal year 1964:				
Compensation:				
Director	$10,000		$10,000	
Assistant to Director	7,500		7,500	
Subtotal	17,500		17,500	
Expenses:				
Telephone		$94		$94
Taxi and bus fares		4		4
Travel		89		89
Pocket parts and supplements, United States Code Annotated		76		76
Subtotal		263		263
For fiscal year 1965:				
Compensation:				
Director:				
3 days at $20,000 July 1–4, 1964	231		231	
216 days, at $24,500, July 5, 1964, to May 1, 1965	20,356		20,356	
21 days, at $24,500, May 2 to June 1, 1965			1,979	
Subtotal	20,587		22,566	
Assistant to Director:				
3 days, at $16,000, July 1–4, 1964	185		185	
152 days, at $18,935, July 5, 1964, to Feb. 2, 1965	11,066		11,066	
Subtotal	11,251		11,251	
Expenses:				
Personnel benefits		522		522
Travel		600		600
Books		100		100
Telephone		115		120
Subtotal		1,337		1,342
Total	49,338	1,600	51,317	1,605
Total expenses	50,938		52,922	

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senator from Rhode Island has a full understanding of the importance of the work of this Commission. I say, with some of my colleagues from the Foreign Relations Committee present on the floor of the Senate, that what is being sought is in regard to compensation for the work of this Commission, on which we have some of the most brilliant students and authorities in the field of international law devoting a great deal of their time and research ability to seeing what can be done to help build up a system of international rules for judicial proceedings. I know that I bespeak the prayer of most people who recognize that there is no way of escaping oncoming reality. We must develop procedures of international law to help solve all types of international disputes, not only those which threaten the peace, but also other types of international disputes which come before the World Court and bodies appointed by the World Court from time to time. Either we do that, or, in my judgment, the world will live in greatly increasing troubles in the generations ahead.

I have studied the reports of the House committee. I am terribly disappointed that the Commission is apparently under serious question in the House.

I commend members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, although they are recommending only $50,938.

I say to the people of the Commission that they should be appreciative. I sincerely hope that the committee will be able to hold this item in conference. We must keep this torch blazing if we are to light the way for mankind toward a day when there will truly be a substitution of the rule of law for the procedures of the jungle.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I appreciate what the distinguished Senator from Oregon has said. I would be less than honest if I did not make the observation that the House in the past has had no sympathy whatsoever for this Commission. They have stated that an appropriation of only $5,000 would be required, and that would be the end of it.

I do not know how anyone got that notion. I do not see how anyone who has had any experience with the job that has to be done and who knows how involved it is and all the ramifications connected with it, could possibly reach the conclusion that $5,000 would suffice for this work.

Every time this item has gone before the House, it has been eliminated. The request was for $79,000 for past services rendered by the Administrator and his secretary.

It is a very depressing and sad situation to have people appear before our committee and plead to be paid for the work that they have already done. They have devoted their time and effort toward doing a wonderful job. There is no question about it.

In view of the fact that Congress authorized the continuance of this Commission, and we are unable to get this fact across, I think I should say to the distinguished Senator from Oregon—because I do not want him to be disappointed—that we have reduced the figure to $50,938, to bring the compensation up to May 1, with the very diplomatic admonition to these people that they close shop.

If they are not going to be paid, there is no need for them to put in the work. I do not believe that we can make it possible for them to be paid. Perhaps this item is in the wrong bill. Perhaps it should have been in the State Department budget, or the budget of the Attorney General. I do not know, but for some reason, it has received no sympathy from the House. We have struggled with it year after year. I am somewhat exhausted with the struggle.

I say to the Senator from Oregon that we need his prayers if we are to come out of the conference with the $50,000.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I understand the situation. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I am very sad that the reality is that we are probably going to face in the near future a cessation of this program as far as Congress is concerned. I hope that upon reflection, in a year or two, that attitude will change and Congress will return to carrying out what I think is the clear obligation of Congress.

I direct this comment to the RECORD, through the President, to the Secretary of State. I do not believe the executive branch of this Government could possibly justify throwing away the great foundation work that has been done by this Commission.

It is my understanding that the State Department has jurisdiction to make this activity a part of the foreign relations program of the State Department. I say to Secretary Rusk from this floor today that I think he should do it. I do not believe that there would be any full appreciation of the psychological effect around the world if the U.S. Government is not willing to include this program somewhere within the executive branch.

I say to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State that if, as, and when Congress liquidates the program, so far as the congressional aspects of it are concerned, I hope the State Department will broaden this program and shrink some others. I have many suggestions as to programs that could be shrunk, allowing more money to be spent for this purpose. It would do more good to spend money for international understanding than to spend money for the foreign aid program. But, be that as it may, I plead with the Secretary of State, "Raise your horizons, broaden your program, and let us make this kind of program become a part of the State Department foreign relations program."

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, the bill contains some very important items. I am happy that we are now at the point of third reading and that the bill will soon go to conference with the House conference committee. The bill contains provision for payment of such important items as relief programs, including $407,900,000 for welfare activities throughout the country. The funds of many States have become exhausted.

I do think the bill contains too many appropriations that more properly belong in a regular annual appropriation bill; however, that was not the fault of the chairman. He did a superb job in handling this bill, which is one of the most difficult of all appropriation bills.

I have never seen any supplemental bill in a long, long while that contains so many items, many of which I repeat, belong in regular appropriation bills. The one with reference to the helicopter service is one which should be handled by the regular subcommittee. This difficult subject has been with us for years—as to whether we should continue this helicopter service subsidy for three major cities. I voted to keep it in the bill for reasons largely explained by the chairman. If we took the item out of his bill, it would end the service and it would foreclose the possiblity of the regular standing committee handling this matter, as it should.

I am one who believes that some service is necessary. I do not think we should continue to limit it to three cities. We have had many Government subsidies. Here is one which can be justified, in a limited way, and perhaps helicopter service should be added to other cities. I would rather do that than to abolish the program entirely. This has been a helpful program, and with new developments in helicopters, this service probably could become self-supporting so that Government subsidies could be eliminated in the future.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, both as a Californian and as an American, I must express my gratitude that the third reading has been reached and that the supplemental appropriations bill now contains the item which will enable continuation of the helicopter service which has been approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board in accordance with the mandate of Congress.

This item was supported by Alan S. Boyd, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, when he appeared before the Subcommittee on Aviation of the Senate Committee on Commerce on March 8, 1965. Boyd said on that occasion:

> The Board agrees that helicopter subsidy should not continue indefinitely, and the question now presented is what steps should be taken by the Congress and the Board with respect to the future of the helicopter program. The Congress, of course, is free to enact whatever legislation it wishes on this point. However, unless the Congress changes the existing law, the Board must be guided by the present statutory provisions.

Note, Mr. President, that Chairman Boyd states the Civil Aeronautics Board "must be guided by the present statutory provisions." Of course it must be guided. In this Republic of ours the way to proceed is in the ordinary manner. Congress has enacted a statute under which the Civil Aeronautics Board is required, when petitions are filed, to hold hearings and to determine that the public convenience and necessity—that means the interest of the people—would be met by the certification of this new, modern means of transportation, the helicopter program.

I continue to quote from the statement of the Chairman of the Board:

> Under the existing statute the certificates of the helicopter carriers were issued after notice and hearings, and after findings that the service is required by the public convenience and necessity in accordance with the standards of section 401 applicable to licensing. Under the act these certificates can be suspended or modified only after notice and hearing, and only if the facts support findings that the suspension or modification is in the public convenience and necessity.

The Board can do it only after it decides that the public convenience and necessity require it. It is taken away from them by the same process, by means of a public hearing, wherein the Civil Aeronautics Board once again must, by its own ipse dixit, find that the public convenience and necessity does or does not remain.

Continuing with the quotation:

> Although the Board has wide discretion in exercising its licensing powers, it must nevertheless observe the standards laid down in the act.

Who passed the act? The Congress of the United States. The statute is still on the statute books.

I continue to read:

> As long as the helicopter operators hold their present valid certificates, they are entitled to the benefit of the subsidy provisions of section 406 of the act. Under section 406, the Board is ordered to perform two functions. The first is to fix and determine the

fair and reasonable compensation for the transportation of mail (sec. 406 (a) and (b)), including the "need" of each properly managed and eligible carrier for compensation sufficient to insure performance of the service and, together with other revenue, "to maintain and continue development of air transportation to the extent and of the character and quality required for the commerce of the United States, the postal service, and the national defense."

When the certificates were originally issued, the Department of Defense thought it should be issued, and the Post Office Department likewise recommended an issuance.

Continuing the quotation:

The second function is to make payments for this "need" or subsidy element "out of appropriations made to the Board for that purpose" (sec. 406(c)). Obviously, if no money is appropriated, the Board cannot pay, or if the compensation fixed exceeds the money appropriated, the Board must ask for additional funds.

That is precisely what the Board has done.

I suggest to my able friend from Wisconsin that if he objects to the helicopter program, if he believes the public convenience and necessity are not served by the present law, he should bring in a bill to repeal those sections of the present law. But so long as the present law continues, so long as the Civil Aeronautics Board discharges its duty, so long as it, in its sound discretion, determines that the public convenience and necessity of the American people are served by granting a certificate to a group who wish to engage in helicopter operations, so long as the law of this land provides for Federal assistance, the Congress has a bounden duty to appropriate moneys that the Board finds to be necessary, or if it disagrees, to bring in a repealing statute and repeal the basic law on the subject.

Mr. President, there are a thousand people in California who put up the moneys to create a helicopter service some time ago. They have not had a penny or a nickel in dividends. But that operation was in aid and assistance of the policy of the Government of the United States. That service spreads over Metropolitan Los Angeles, east to San Bernardino, north and south, and includes my hometown of Anaheim, which the other day had 450 helicopter passengers.

Los Angeles Airways has consistently reduced the cost per mile of its operations. It has extended and increased its service over the years. One of these days in the not too distant future the experience which has been developed in Los Angeles will constitute a pattern that will enable this unique form of transportation facility to be applied in many other growing metropolitan areas of this country. At the present time nine applications to establish such service are pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board.

I continue to quote from CAB Chairman Boyd's remarks to the Senate Committee on Commerce:

It has never been considered that the Board's function under section 406 to fix and determine the amount of subsidy due a carrier is dependent on the amount appropriated for the purpose of making subsidy payments. This principle was recognized as applicable to the comparable provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in a Comptroller General's decision (34 Comp. Gen. 158).

It is against this background and the case law that our General Counsel has considered the appropriation acts enacted since 1961, including the conference reports and other pertinent material, and concluded that the Federal Aviation Act has not been amended.

If, as we believe, the statute has not been amended, then the Board has an obligation to fix a mail rate for the three helicopter carriers in accordance with the standards of section 406. Moreover, if we do not seek and obtain appropriation funds to pay the rate fixed, we believe that the carriers could successfully prosecute their claims in the Court of Claims.

I conclude by saying I am grateful that my friend from Wisconsin is not pressing his amendment. I hope the next time the appropriation comes up, the effectiveness and value of the service will have become so abundantly persuasive as to shackle the feelings that spring in the breast of my colleague from Wisconsin and emasculate any doubts he has as to what was the meaning and intention of the Congress that passed the basic law under which these funds are granted and what Congress has permitted to continue in the interest of the American people.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator said "shackled." Instead of putting shackles on him, I think the Senator may have meant he wanted him unshackled.

Mr. KUCHEL. No; I want to put shackles on him. I want him shackled over to our point of view.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I believe it is extremely important to retain the $942,000 provision for helicopter operations in the supplemental appropriations bill. Perhaps I can explain why I feel so strongly on this subject by reference to the helicopter service in Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Airways System, whose continued operation at the present time depends upon the continuation of some Government assistance, serves the sprawling area around the city of Los Angeles containing 7 million people. This area is served by only one major regional airport. The helicopter line, which feeds traffic to this airport, serves a number of cities and suburbs of Los Angeles, whose populations themselves equal those of some of the major cities around our country. For instance, San Bernardino, a city 80 miles from the Los Angeles Airport, at least 2 hours' drive by car, contains a population exceeding that of Seattle, Wash. Riverside, the same distance from the airport as San Bernardino, has a population exceeding that of Oklahoma City. Orange County, which is served by the heliport near Disneyland, contains a population exceeding that of Cleveland, Ohio—885,000 people.

Since it was founded in 1947, Los Angeles Airways has provided invaluable service to the entire Los Angeles metropolitan area, carrying passengers, mail, and air express. Its success is attested to by the enormous outpouring of support I have heard from civic leaders, businesses, and all who are served by the helicopters, for action which will permit an orderly continuation of this service.

Anyone who has driven around Los Angeles will recognize why the helicopters there fulfill a very special need. There is no integrated public transit system, and the congested traffic situation is so well known that I need not comment further here. In this context it is clear how important the helicopter operation is in bringing to the people of the Los Angeles area the full benefits of today's airline transportation. We can fly from Los Angeles to Washington in 4½ hours, but much of this benefit is lost if we have to drive over 2 hours from our home in San Bernardino instead of taking a 35-minute helicopter flight. And the distortion will be even more pronounced when we have a supersonic jet transport which permits transcontinental travel in 2 hours. The establishment of air feeder systems to the major transcontinental air terminals is a recognized necessity, and I am asking that Los Angeles be permitted to retain such a system.

Favorable action on this request would permit continuation of the helicopter service through fiscal year 1965. It is not contemplated that this assistance need be continued forever. The Civil Aeronautics Board has endorsed a 5-year phaseout program and the helicopter operators are confident that they will be self-supporting within that time period. Since its institution, remarkable progress has been made in helicopter transportation. Revenues have risen and costs decreased at a rate which offers clear assurance that self-sustaining helicopter operation will be with us in the future. I believe the Government is to be commended for its vision in assisting in this development as is the industry for the progress it has made. It seems to me that we can look at the appropriation I hope we will make today as a means of assuring that the investment Congress has made in the past will come to its full fruition. Nothing would seem to me more uneconomic than to deny this appropriation and in so doing throw down the drain all the appropriations which have been made in the past years.

Helicopter service throughout the country will benefit from the examples and experiments which have been and are being conducted by the current operations. Our country's economy will benefit by the returns to the helicopter industry of the United States—guaranteed if we retain would leadership in this field—and so are looked to as the source for helicopter equipment throughout the world.

Mr. President, I am pleased to speak in favor of an action which will permit a continuation of helicopter service and development in this country. I can assure you that this action is absolutely necessary if we are to have satisfactory

feeder service in the Los Angeles metropolitan area to its regional airport.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND].

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, because certain Senators have stated that they wished to be in the Chamber to question me about the remarks I am about to make, I suggest the absence of a quorum. It will not be a live quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RUSSELL of South Carolina in the chair). The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, early this session when the Senate considered the first supplemental appropriations bill, House Joint Resolution 234, an amendment was attached to it under which the Senate provided that the research stations and experimental projects totaling 43 stations and projects in all, announced to be closed by the press release of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, on December 31, 1964, should not be closed or phased out, or no phasing out would begin until after consideration of the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, or prior to July 1, 1965.

In conference, that amendment was changed slightly to provide that no phasing out should be accomplished until May 1. At the time that action was taken, I announced in the Senate that our Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations would hold early and exhaustive hearings on this subject to discover which of the stations and projects, if any, should be continued; and which, if any, were appropriate for early closing.

I am now reporting to the Senate that in view of the actions which have been taken since that time, in spite of the fact that we have had some suggestion from Senators that we should probably consider attaching a similar amendment to the second supplemental bill, I am of the opinion that it is not necessary to consider such an amendment. On the contrary, the settlement reached between our committee and the Secretary of Agriculture and with a similar committee of the other body being kept advised at all stages of the proceeding, is of such a nature that we may safely consider the matter as closed or in process of being closed.

Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement in regard to the proposed elimination of lines of research and the closing of certain small research stations as announced by the Secretary of Agriculture December 31, 1964, in a press release.

As I have previously stated, in the processing of House Joint Resolution 234, the conference agreement on that resolution provided that no steps would be taken prior to May 1 to close any research project or station, and I announced then that I would conduct full hearings on this subject.

Extensive hearings were subsequently held and printed and on April 9, 1965, after consideration by the Committee on Appropriations, certain recommendations were reported to the Senate in Senate Report No. 156.

The committee report dealt with each of the 43 items proposed for closure or elimination, and the summary of the committee recommendations appeared on pages 18–21 of the report. The committee report referred to was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 9 on pages 7452 to 7458.

A SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Secretary of Agriculture had recommended elimination or closure of research experiment stations or projects totaling $5,151,000 per year.

The committee report recommended concurrence in elimination of projects totaling $2,521,300 and the retention of projects totaling $2,629,700.

Following discussion with the Secretary of Agriculture which took place last week between Senator YOUNG and myself, as conferees appointed by the Senator from Arizona, Senator HAYDEN, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Secretary Freeman advised us that he generally concurred in our recommendations contained in Senate Report 156. He does want to make some change totaling $464,500. Thus, the Department proposes the elimination of $2,985,800 and continuance next year at least of stations and projects totaling $2,165,200.

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS TABLE

Mr. President, I request that the summary table which appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 9 at the conclusion of the Senate committee report—as modified by the inclusion of columns (4), (5), and (6) reflecting the suggestions of the Department, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Proposed elimination or reduction of agricultural research with committee recommendations

Research items and lines of research	Decreases recommended by Department in amounts appropriated for 1965	Recommendations by Senate committee in S. Rept. 156		Concurrence or changes proposed by the Department in relation to S. Rept. 156		
		Amounts recommended for elimination effective July 1, 1965	Amounts recommended for research to be continued	Items and amounts to be eliminated July 1, 1965	Items and amounts to be continued after July 1, 1965	Proposed for phaseout by the end of fiscal year 1966
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
FARM RESEARCH BY LOCATIONS						
(1) Closing fertilizer research at Beltsville, Md	$492,800	$492,800		$492,800		
(2) Elimination of research on fibers other than cotton (Belle Glade, Fla., Experiment and Savannah, Ga., Beltsville, and Glenn Dale, Md., Raleigh, N.C., and College Station, Tex.)	278,900	278,900		278,900		
(3) Elimination of farm research on bamboo (Auburn, Ala., Savannah, Ga., and Beltsville, Md.)	63,600	63,600		63,600		
(4) Elimination of all fur animal research (Petersburg, Alaska, Fontana, Calif., Ithaca, N.Y., Pullman, Wash., Madison, Wis., and Beltsville, Md.)	235,800	74,700	$161,100	74,700	$161,100	$77,200
(5) Elimination of research on tung (Cairo, Ga., Bogalusa, La., and Beltsville, Md.)	221,300		221,300		221,300	
(6) Elimination of research on sesame (Experiment, Ga., Beltsville, Md., and College Station, Tex.)	64,000	34,000	30,000	34,000	30,000	30,000
(7) Elimination of research on sugar sorghum (Cairo and Experiment, Ga., Beltsville, Md., and Meridian, Miss.)	75,200		75,200		75,200	
(8) Elimination of research on rye (Tifton, Ga., Beltsville, Md., and Stillwater, Okla.)	39,800		39,800		39,800	39,800
(9) Reduction in research on castorbeans (Davis, Calif., Experiment, Ga., Beltsville, Md., and Stillwater, Okla.)	118,600	118,600		118,600		
(10) Closing agricultural engineering research on fertilizers and reducing research on planting, cultivating, etc., principally in surplus crops (Athens, Ga., Beltsville, Md., and Bushland, Tex.)	92,500		92,500		92,500	
(11) Terminating research under cooperative agreements (18) on bloat and mucosal disease of cattle on ornithosis and air sac of poultry in 14 States (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin)	223,600	223,600		223,600		
(12) Terminating research under cooperative agreements (13) on dairy cattle, beef cattle, and swine husbandry in 11 States (California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin)	104,000		104,000		104,000	104,000
Subtotal	2,010,100	1,286,200	723,900	1,286,200	723,900	251,000

Proposed elimination or reduction of agricultural research with committee recommendations—Continued

Research items and lines of research	Decreases recommended by Department in amounts appropriated for 1965	Recommendations by Senate committee in S. Rept. 156		Concurrence or changes proposed by the Department in relation to S. Rept. 156		
		Amounts recommended for elimination effective July 1, 1965	Amounts recommended for research to be continued	Items and amounts to be eliminated July 1, 1965	Items and amounts to be continued after July 1, 1965	Proposed for phaseout by the end of fiscal year 1966
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CLOSING MISCELLANEOUS RESEARCH AT 11 LOCATIONS AND ELIMINATING LINES OF RESEARCH AT 9 LOCATIONS						
LOCATIONS CLOSED						
(13) Arizona: Glendale—Poultry husbandry	$60,300		$60,300		$60,300	$60,300
(14) Arkansas: Clarkedale—Weed control research	15,200	$15,200		$15,200		
(15) Florida: Quincy—Tobacco insects	24,400		24,400		24,400	
(16) Georgia: Fleming—Drainage and related soil management	52,400		52,400		52,400	
(17) Idaho: St. Anthony—Dryland erosion problems and moisture conservation	13,000	13,000		13,000		
(18) Montana: Huntley—Soil management under irrigation	22,300		22,300		22,300	22,300
(19) New Hampshire: Durham—Clover diseases and gully erosion	45,400		45,400	45,400		
(20) South Dakota: Newell—Beef cattle husbandry and irrigated soil management	165,800		165,800		165,800	165,800
(21) West Virginia: Morgantown—Watershed hydrology	14,000	14,000		14,000		
(22) Wisconsin: Lancaster—Soil management for erosion control	68,500		68,500		68,500	
(23) Wyoming: Cheyenne—Horticultural crops, farm windbreaks, and new crops	206,200		206,200		206,200	
Subtotal	687,500	42,200	645,300	87,600	599,900	248,400
LINES OF RESEARCH DISCONTINUED						
(24) Kansas: Hays—soil management	7,900	7,900		7,900		
(25) Mississippi: State College, and Maryland: Beltsville—farm housing	8,000	8,000		8,000		
(26) Nebraska: Mitchell—soil management under irrigation	58,800		58,800		58,800	58,800
(27) New Mexico: University Park—soil physics of irrigation; soil management	23,100	23,100		23,100		
(28) New York: Geneva—European chafer	22,600		22,600		22,600	
(29) Oklahoma: Woodward—dryland soils	15,100	15,100		15,100		
(30) Texas: Brownsville—cotton breeding	15,300	15,300		15,300		
(31) Utah: Logan—sugarbeet and vegetable insects	14,700	14,700		14,700		
Total, farm research	2,863,100	1,412,500	1,450,600	1,457,900	1,405,200	558,200
ELIMINATION OF UTILIZATION RESEARCH						
(32) Honey (Philadelphia, Pa.)	142,700		142,700	142,700		
(33) Maple (Philadelphia, Pa.)	142,700	71,400	71,300	71,400	71,300	
(34) Molasses (Peoria, Ill.)	12,200	12,200		12,200		
(35) Sugarbeets (Albany and Pasadena, Calif.)	169,400	169,400		169,400		
(36) Sugarcane (Houma and New Orleans, La.)	218,100	218,100		218,100		
(37) Elimination of utilization research on tung (New Orleans, La.)	93,400	93,400		93,400		
(38) Elimination of utilization research on rice (Albany and Pasadena, Calif., and New Orleans, La.)	152,700		152,700		152,700	
(39) Reduction of utilization research on new crops (elimination of such research at Albany and Pasadena, Calif., New Orleans, La., and Philadelphia, Pa.)	330,800	330,800		330,800		
(40) Reduction of utilization research on castorbeans (Albany and Pasadena, Calif., Washington, D.C.)	164,600	164,600		164,600		
(41) Elimination of utilization research at 2 locations: Fruit and vegetable utilization research (Prosser (station closed) and Puyallup, Wash.)	86,200	48,900	37,300	48,900	37,300	
Total, utilization research and development	1,512,800	1,108,800	404,000	1,251,500	261,300	
NUTRITION AND CONSUMER USE RESEARCH						
(42) Elimination of clothing and housing research division	550,400		550,400	276,400	274,000	
MARKETING RESEARCH						
(43) Elimination of Food Wholesaling and Retailing Research Branch under Marketing Research	224,700		224,700		224,700	224,700
Total	5,151,000	2,521,300	2,629,700	2,985,800	2,165,200	782,900

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I should like to refer to the situation at Bogalusa, La., pertaining to tung nuts and tung oil. Can the Senator tell me what the judgment of the committee was on that subject?

Mr. HOLLAND. The committee was unanimously of the opinion that this research project, as well as the one at Cairo, Ga.—a much smaller one—be continued. They left intact all the field experimentation presently being conducted in connection with the tung industry.

I must say, however, that the committee felt that another utilization research program for the uses of tung oil, going on at the New Orleans Regional Laboratory, should be discontinued, as suggested by the Secretary.

However, the condition of the tung producing industry is such that all of the field projects should be continued. I am sure, the Senator will remember that much of this industry was created at the request of the Government during World War II, in order to supply an important deficiency which we then were sustaining. The Secretary has agreed to an indefinite continuation of both the station at Bogalusa, La., and the project at Cairo, Ga.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I congratulate the Senator for the thoroughness with which he went into this subject. He gave it much more consideration than we had a right to demand. This is a very important matter to us. I appreciate the fact that the Senator went into such great depth and detail in connection with all matters pertaining to this subject, and his bringing us a recommendation which will save the Government large sums of money and at the same time will save these projects, which are so essential for agriculture in Louisiana and for the agriculture of the Nation as a whole. I believe the Nation is very much in debt to the Senator from Florida for the services he has rendered in this connection. I salute him for it.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank my distinguished friend. I wish to include, along with myself, in the praise the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], who has been very active in these matters, and who represents the Senators who sit on the other side of the aisle, because he sat in on all of the hearings, and was assigned with me to confer with the Secretary of Agriculture after the Appropriations Committee had acted. I wish to have him fully included

in the high commendation of the Senator from Louisiana. I deeply appreciate it. I know it is appreciated also by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I thank both the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Florida for their fine work.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The Senator from North Dakota is getting far more credit than he deserves, but he certainly will not seriously object to it.

Mr. President, I should like to say that as a result of the thorough hearings and the investigations into the closings of various research installations and projects, we will now have a much healthier situation than in the past. The entire committee action was initiated by the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. I sat in some of the hearings, it is true, but most of the credit is due the Senator from Florida. I believe that hereafter we will have a much better understanding between the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress.

If Congress had not objected, we would be faced with a procedure under which we might appropriate lump sum for research and then let the appointed officials in the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget determine what kind of research should be carried on all over the United States. I believe that from now on the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget will pay more attention to what Congress wants in this field.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Vermont, who has also been quite active in the investigations by the committee, on which he sits as an ex officio member, as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, as an interested observer, as well as a subordinate member of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, being the only member of that subcommittee who is not a member of the full Committee on Appropriations, I wish to say that the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and the ranking minority member of that subcommittee, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], have done an exceptionally fine job in working over this almost incredible proposal of the Department of Agriculture to abruptly and without notice abandon the research work of 32——

Mr. HOLLAND. Forty-three.

Mr. AIKEN. Forty-three research stations.

Mr. HOLLAND. Approximately 20 stations and enough line projects to make 43 in all.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes. It was almost but not quite on a par with the announcement that the veterans facilities were to be abandoned in so many States.

I agree that sometimes research programs should come to an end, when they have accomplished their purpose. However, I do believe that the Department made a big mistake in announcing the abrupt abandonment of these stations without knowing what the Department would do about carrying on the work which these stations had been carrying on.

In fact, they abandoned one station in connection with which only last year they had asked for a substantial amount of money to expand its facilities, saying that they had to have the added facilities in order to do the job. It is probable, as the Department seems to believe, that the State experiment stations can take over a good deal of this work that is being terminated by the Federal Government. It is entirely possible, if not probable, that some of the State experiment stations can do the work better.

But it was incredible that the Department decided to act without even consulting the State experimental stations that they presumed would take over the work once it was stopped at other stations. That cannot be done. A year or 2 years are required to make the study.

But in addition, we knew from our former experience that some of the stations and some of the projects intended to be closed were dealing with important problems of vital industries.

We felt that study and examination would indicate which stations should not be closed, if there were any—which ones could conceivably be closed. We wish to make it very clear that we have no intention or disposition to continue in operation stations or projects which have finished their usefulness. On the contrary, we desire to do away with them, both in the interest of economy and in the interest of making our dollars for experimental purposes go further in the achievement of worthwhile things. We are very grateful for the comment made by the distinguished Senator from Vermont.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Florida yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Texas, who is a valued member of our subcommittee.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. As a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations, it was my privilege to sit in for a few days and observe the painstaking work done by the subcommittee, principally by the chairman, and the distinguished ranking minority member, the distinguished senior Senator from Florida and the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota. They took up the proposed closing of each agricultural research facility. They went into it thoroughly. In my experience in the Senate I have never heard a more painstaking hearing than they held day after day and week after week on every one of these research projects. They sifted out, as thoroughly as it has ever been done in the Congress, what is necessary and what could be eliminated to the advantage of the taxpayer. I commend the distinguished chairman, the ranking minority member, and other members of the subcommittee who sat with them.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the table to which I referred includes in columns (4), (5) and (6) the concurrence or changes proposed by the Department to the committee recommendations on these several projects and experimental stations.

I want to make it clear that we are happy to report the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, in which I understand he has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget in continuing for the 1966 fiscal year the various research activities in column (5) of the table which I have just inserted in the RECORD, for a total expenditure of $2,165,200 in 1966. Of this amount the Secretary expects to negotiate with the affected State stations and the various industries involved with his plan of terminating total appropriations after 1966 in the amount of $782,900.

I think that it is not necessary to state that our committee of the Senate reserves the right to consider all actions which go beyond our original recommendations and the House of Representatives and its

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1564) to enforce the 15th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate continue with its consideration of the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, in another year a study by the committee headed by the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Department of Agriculture, and the State experimental stations might result in some improvement in the situation. At least it would prohibit the injustice and the unbelievable program which was laid down without notice by the Department.

We owe the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] a big vote of thanks.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I certainly appreciate those kind remarks for myself and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. All of us were alarmed and even irritated by the press release of December 31, which was made without any consultation, as far as we were able to learn, with any Senator or any Member of the House of Representatives and, what is worse, without prior consultation with the State stations, the commodity groups and the affected industry groups that were so seriously affected. That was one of the reasons why we adopted the amendment.

committee, will of course have the full right to consider all items in the Secretary's original announced program eliminating research totaling $5,151,000.

Mr. President, in closing I wish to make very clear that I believe that a wholesome relation exists at this time as a result of the investigation which has ensued. It was impartial and it was bipartisan. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, has been very frank. He made it very clear to us that in his original budget request he had included requests for funds to support all these activities, that the Budget Bureau had requested an elimination from his budget of a certain amount, and that he assigned some $5 million to the research program. He stated that the study, as well as the discussion of the Members of Congress and others that would customarily be followed, was not possible under the time limitations. He was first to admit that there were some items that were included in his proposed closings which, upon mature study, were not appropriate to be closed.

His reply to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] and myself, in the course of our conversations, was most candid. He gave us his positive assurance that we would not have any such approach to an important problem of this kind in the future, at least from that department. This is not to say that we do not wish that department to look for opportunities to economize. We very strongly do, and we shall support it in all places where we think economy is indicated, even in this important field of research experimentation.

But this is a team matter. In many instances, Congress initiates experimental projects and stations, sometimes by separate legislation, and sometimes by inclusion in an appropriations bill. In addition, the Congress supplies the money for the operation from year to year, as the annual requests from the Department as they reach us through the annual or supplemental budget estimates. It should require study by both sides of that team before important activities of this kind are terminated. I am very sure that that need and practice is recognized at the present time.

Mr. President, in closing, and in expressing my appreciation to the Secretary of Agriculture, I think it only appropriate to include in the RECORD the letter which he has written and which I have just received today commenting upon his conferences with the Senator from North Dakota and myself and commenting upon his approval of the solution which was made and reached by us. I have not had an opportunity to show the letter to the Senator from North Dakota because it reached me after the Senate convened. I hope that he will have an opportunity to review it. It is in conformity with what we understood would occur on the part of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I should like to comment that the Secretary of Agriculture was being very cooperative. As a result of the many conferences we have had, I think all of us can be a little more certain that in the future some important installations in our States will be retained.

Mr. HOLLAND. I think the letter is of enough importance on another phase of the subject to justify my reading it, and I shall do so at this time, after which I shall conclude.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, April 27, 1965.

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for your very constructive and helpful approach toward solving the problems concerning the closing of certain research work. On the basis of the understanding you, Senator MILTON YOUNG, and I have reached—

With the Senator from North Dakota [Senator YOUNG] and me—

I am confident our overall agricultural research programs will be strengthened. I will be happy to work with you in making necessary fund adjustments for the fiscal year 1966 to permit carrying forward those research activities which we agreed should be continued—both those to be continued indefinitely and those to be phased out during the next year. I would hope this could be done without making offsetting reductions in other important research and service programs of the Department.

I interpolate to say that I interpret that statement to mean that the Secretary does not expect us to transfer something from another part of the Department's appropriation, but to add an extra amount to the budget, and this I am prepared to recommend.

This letter also confirms our discussion on the comment in the committee's report regarding a thorough evaluation of agricultural research in cooperation with representatives of the State agricultural experiment stations, producers, and industry. As I indicated, and as we have discussed from time to time in the past, we need to have at hand a comprehensive, thorough projection of research needs for the future, encompassing a period of approximately 10 years, including an evaluation of priorities.

We have given a great deal of thought to this project and have discussed it at length with the National Agricultural Research Advisory Committee, which includes representatives of producers and industry.

We had recommended in our report that such a committee be created to outline the long-term departmental program for research, so that we would be working toward a goal.

The need for such a project has also been reviewed with the Committee on Agricultural Science, composed of eminent scientists, and with the Agricultural Research Planning Committee, which includes representatives from the State experiment stations. I am happy to report to you that these groups are in general agreement with the conclusion that you and I reached—a conclusion which Congressman WHITTEN also shares—on the need for marking out more distinctly the direction which we should move in the years ahead.

I believe the study now underway in the Department contains all the essential elements suggested in the recent report of your committee. I will report to you in connection with progress on the overall study as we move forward.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

Mr. President, I am much pleased at the conclusion and the outcome of the whole situation. I feel certain that it will result in a better understanding between the executive and legislative branches in this important field, and a better handling of a program which is of such great importance to agriculture.

I apologize to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island for having taken so much time. I now yield the floor.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I wish to underline the need for restoration of $405,000 cut from the GSA budget request for funds to construct the IRS building in Ogden, Utah. This amount, 10 percent, was cut by the House of Representatives on the theory, apparently, that there is always some way to squeeze out a 10-percent saving. This is a hopeful thought, but it is not related to reality in this case. A 10-percent cut would require redesign of the building and delay bids on construction. A year or longer of delay is indicated. This delay would cause a loss in tax revenue greater than the 10-percent "saving" ordered by the House. Obviously, this unfortunate cut must be restored.

SOUTHWEST SCREW-WORM PROGRAM

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I heartily approve of this bill's provision of $550,000 to maintain our southern border barrier zone free of screw-worm flies.

The artificial barrier zone of sterile screw-worm flies in northern Mexico and along the international boundary in southern Texas and New Mexico requires the continuous production, irradiation, and release of vast quantities of screw-worm flies over a large area to prevent screw-worms that migrate from Mexico from reestablishing self-perpetuating native screw-worm populations in areas of the United States freed of screw-worms—Texas, New Mexico, and States to the north and east.

In the fall of 1964, weather conditions were especially favorable to the growth and development of native fly populations. In addition, moisture conditions have been conducive to screw-worms. By December 1964, there had not occurred any sustained cold weather to prevent the buildup of large native screw-worm populations, especially in northern Mexico.

Essentially, the barrier zone operations consist of the continuous release of vast quantities of sterile screw-worm flies over a large area in order to protect screw-worm-freed areas of the United States. There can be no cessation of these sterile fly release operations without immediately exposing the freed areas of the United States to reinfestations from Mexico. The rate of production, irradiation, and release of screw-worm flies and the geographic dimensions of the artificial barrier zone are determined by seasons of the year; climatic conditions during the year; and field survey data concerning native screw-worm fly populations in the barrier zone of northern Mexico. All available funds, both Federal, and cooperators, must be utilized to the maximum extent for the production, irradiation, and release of the quantity of sterile screw-worm flies required

to maintain an effective and continuous barrier zone.

The proposed supplemental of $550,000 would provide the necessary additional funds for the Department which would be used in combination with additional cooperators' funds to provide the total amount required to continue the program through June 30, 1965. The Southwest Animal Health Research Foundation has a fundraising drive underway right now to collect at least $300,000 from livestock producers; and the State of Texas has provided an additional $250,000.

Mr. President, I have mentioned these important points to highlight the necessity for the supplemental appropriations bill now before us. At the present time, we estimate that the program will have to cease unless additional Federal and cooperators' funds become available. This would result in immediate reentry of the pest that caused losses of $25 to $100 million prior to the eradication program. We have been positively assured by the cooperators they will provide the necessary additional funds to match Federal funds as now required by law, except that we expect to avail ourselves of a portion of the $250,000 exemption from matching.

In the period July 1, 1964, to January 30, 1965, there have been 146 cases of screw-worms in Texas and New Mexico, of which 66 cases were found in Texas and 4 in New Mexico outside the artificial barrier zone. These have been eliminated promptly. In about the same time, there were 4,079 cases reported within the barrier zone in northern Mexico. This is an indication of the continuing threat of reinfestation. The artificial barrier provides protection from migrations from Mexico and from reestablishment of self-perpetuating native screw-worm populations in freed areas of the United States.

Mr. President, the additional funds are needed to provide the Department's share of costs to continue the program through June 30, 1965, and thus avoid discontinuing program operations during the spring months when the natural migration of screw-worms begins northward from Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BREWSTER in the chair). The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 7091) was passed.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. KUCHEL conferees on the part of the Senate.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution expressing the disfavor of the Senate regarding the proposed reorganization of the Bureau of Customs.

The Treasury Department announced on March 22, 1965, its intention to implement the so-called Reorganization Plan No. 1 within 60 days unless Congress interposed objection.

I understand that Reorganization Plan No. 1 deals solely with the abolition of offices in the Bureau of Customs to which appointments are required to be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

I do not believe that the Congress should acquiesce in the abolition of appointive offices in the Bureau of Customs until we have had the opportunity to study thoroughly the ramifications of the implementation of the remainder of the plan of reorganization—and especially since the implementation, from what I am told, will result in a deterioration of local customs service.

Let me point out the effect we expect this reorganization to have on customs activities in my State.

If the Congress interposes no objection, the position of collector of customs in Rhode Island will be abolished. Thereafter, we assume that the department will put into effect the recommendations contained in the so-called Stover report.

The Customs District of Rhode Island will be abolished. Some of the functions now performed at Providence would be transferred to a regional headquarters at Boston, Mass., whose jurisdiction would comprise all of New England, upstate New York, all of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and southern New Jersey.

The Treasury Department has assured me that service will be continued in Rhode Island and the other 21 districts to be eliminated.

I recall that a few years ago we were notified that the processing of imports by mail would be transferred from the local customs office in Providence to the Boston office. Providence businessmen protested that this would delay the receipt of their packages. They were assured that the consolidation of service in the regional office would result in better service.

Their fears, however, were justified. I was advised the other day by a member of the jewelry industry that the processing of imports by mail through the Boston office has resulted in delays ranging from 2 to 4 days.

The jewelry industry, one of the largest in the State of Rhode Island, is highly competitive. The most important factor of success in this industry, I understand, is the ability to create new and startling designs to complement the prevailing fashion in clothes.

A jewelry manufacturer explained to me that every day, sometimes every hour, is important. He must obtain the necessary imported materials. The sample line of jewelry must be produced and then distributed into proper sales channels.

The smooth and efficient functioning of the Providence customs office often is the difference, he tells me, between success and failure of a line of jewelry.

Also, we must remember that over 20,000 Rhode Island jobs are involved in this industry which is essential to the economy of our State.

In Rhode Island, more than 180 business firms are involved directly in the importation of goods through the Providence customs office. Imports are a major part of their business activities. Countless other firms are their customers. They rely on the prompt, efficient service of the local office. It is indispensable to their economic success.

Yet, I know that the Stover report recommends a "consolidation of functions of classification, appraisement, and liquidation, thus expediting the entry and clearance of imported merchandise, reducing backlogs, eliminating delays, and improving customs relations with the business community."

The responsibility for these functions presently rests with the local customs officials in Providence.

Local businessmen tell me that the Providence customs office handles the entry and clearance of merchandise expeditiously. There are no backlogs, no delays—and the relations between the customs office and the business community is cordial.

How can consolidation improve this situation? Having in mind how the service has deteriorated since the processing of imports by mail was transferred from Providence to Boston, I can only conclude that consolidation will have a similar effect on services presently provided by customs officers.

It is my hope and expectation that the Committee on Government Operations, to which this resolution will be referred, will thoroughly investigate the possible effects of the proposed reorganization and determine whether or not they will truly improve customs service before the Congress consents to plan No. 1, the elimination of certain appointive positions.

I am certain that the committee will wish to schedule immediate hearings in order that those members of the business community who will be adversely affected by the proposed changes will have an opportunity to be heard.

On April 20, 1965, I wrote to the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], chairman of the Committee on Government Operations. I wish to read his letter of reply into the RECORD.

The letter is dated April 21. It reads as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
April 21, 1965.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This acknowledges receipt of your letter of April 20, 1965, relative to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965, providing for reorganizations in the Bureau of Customs.

Plan No. 1 has been referred to our Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization which is under the chairmanship of Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF. Accordingly, I have forwarded a copy of your letter to him.

In view of the possible effect on Rhode Island of the reorganizations in the Bureau of Customs which the Secretary of the Treasury intends to make if plan No. 1 is permitted to become effective, I can well understand your concern. Although it has long been the policy of the Committee on Government Operations to schedule hearings on reorganization plans only if a resolution of disapproval has been introduced, there have been exceptions to this rule. Should a

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7091

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 27, 1965

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For additional amounts for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:

"Research", (1)~~$2,860,000~~ *$3,109,000*;

"Plant and animal disease and pest control", (2)~~$2,176,000~~ *$2,417,000*, including $550,000 for screwworm eradication, (3) *and including $100,000 for the purpose of extending the screwworm barrier zone to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation and release of the screwworm flies;* and

"Meat inspection", (4)~~$1,047,000~~ *$1,137,000.*

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Sugar Act Program", $6,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures", to be used for the same purposes and subject to

the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended, $10,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for "Emergency conservation measures".

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS)

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $585,800, of which $6,000 shall be payable from the highway fund (including $2,100 from the motor vehicle parking account), $1,000 from the water fund, and $300 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of $250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), $6,800.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", $971,000, to remain available until expended.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For an additional amount for "Investment in Inter-American Development Bank", for the first installment of the United States share in the increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Bank, $250,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(5) *PEACE CORPS*

During the current fiscal year an additional amount of $1,858,000 shall be available in the appropriation for "Peace Corps" for administrative and program support costs.

CHAPTER IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, (6)~~$1,932,000~~ *$2,874,000, of which not to exceed $942,000 shall be for helicopter operations during the current fiscal year.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

For an additional amount for "Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund", $1,560,000, to remain available until expended.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", (7)~~$25,000,000~~ *$35,000,000,* to remain available until expended:

Provided, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for the construction of a building for the Internal Revenue Service at Ogden, Utah, (8)~~$4,055,000~~ *$4,506,000,* to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That the foregoing limit of cost may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum: *Provided further,* That the maximum construction cost for construction of the Post Office and Federal Office Building, Clovis, New Mexico, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1964, is hereby increased by $212,100 and the maximum construction improvement cost for construction of the Border Station, Del Rio, Texas, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963, is hereby increased by $66,000, and an additional amount of $7,245,900 is hereby appropriated for the purposes of construction of public buildings projects for which appropriations were made under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1965, to remain available until expended, and such amount may be expended for such projects without regard to the limits on maximum improve-

ment construction costs established in such Act for such projects.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", (9)~~$1,331,500~~ *$4,166,500.*

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 1452b), $10,180,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

(10)*FEDERAL-STATE TRAINING PROGRAMS*

For matching grants to States for authorized training and related activities, and for expenses of providing technical assistance to State and local governmental or public bodies (including studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 801–805), $5,050,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses.

(11) *FELLOWSHIPS FOR CITY PLANNING AND URBAN STUDIES*

For fellowships for city planning and urban studies as authorized by section 810 of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 811), $515,000: Provided, That not to exceed $15,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses.

(12) *URBAN RENEWAL FUND (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)*

For an additional amount for "Urban renewal fund (liquidation of contract authorization)", $30,000,000.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", ~~$13,000,000~~ (13) *$8,320,000.*

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $7,745,000.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", (14) ~~$108,000,000~~ *$150,000,000*, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", $8,800,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", $76,000.

(15) *VETERANS REOPENED INSURANCE FUND*

All premiums and collections on insurance issued pursuant to section 725 of title 38, United States Code, shall be credited to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund", established pursuant to that section, and all payments on such insurance and on any total disability provisions attached thereto shall be made from that fund, notwithstanding any provisions of that section: Provided, That for actuarial and accounting purposes, the assets and liabilities (including liability for repayment of advances hereinafter authorized and adjustment of premiums) attributable to each insured group established under said section 725 shall be separately determined: Provided further, That such amounts of the "Veterans special term insurance fund" as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including contingency

reserves, shall be available for transfer to the "Veterans reopened insurance fund" as needed to provide initial capital: Provided further, That any amounts so transferred shall be repaid to the Treasury and shall bear interest payable to the Treasury at rates established in accordance with section 725 (d)(1) of title 38, United States Code.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", $3,950,000.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Public lands development roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For an additional amount for "Oregon and California grant lands", for emergency repair and reconstruction of flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, $8,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this amount shall be nonreimbursable to the general fund of the Treasury.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", $600,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", $1,031,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,910,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed $30,000 shall be available for purchase of land in the State of California outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Road construction (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", (16) *including not to exceed $15,000 for travel and transportation of persons,* $897,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", (17)*including not to exceed $8,000 for travel and transportation of persons,* (18)~~$580,000~~ *$1,300,000*, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), including $70,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed $16,000,000, of which (1) not to exceed (19)~~$10,375,000~~ *$10,285,000* shall be available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed (20)~~$4,805,000~~ *$4,895,000* shall be available to the National Park Service; and (3) not to exceed $750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service: *Provided,* That in the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available

under clauses (1) through (3) shall be reduced proportionately(21): *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming.*

Office of Territories

claims of inhabitants of rongelap atoll

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 598), providing for the settlement of claims of certain residents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, $950,000, to remain available until expended.

The Alaska Railroad

payment to the alaska railroad revolving fund

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska earthquake, to remain available until expended, $1,300,000, which may be made available to the Corps of Engineers for reconstruction of the Seward dock facilities.

Geological Survey

surveys, investigations, and research

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", (22)~~$550,000~~ *$800,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,125,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed $90,000 for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year, $3,900,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", (23) ~~$985,000~~ *$2,825,000*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", $21,362,000 of which $4,200,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1966;

"Forest research", $704,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", $58,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

Chapter VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower development and training activities", (24) ~~$75,000,000~~ *$103,000,000.*

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", $560,000, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", (25)~~$14,000,000~~ *$11,000,000*(26), *together with such amount as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for benefit payments for any period subsequent to May 31 of the year.*

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security", $627,500, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Not to exceed $516,810 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for payments to institutions for cancellation of student loans.

(27) *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for ahy other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for and carrying out the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(28) *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Not to exceed $820,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain

available until June 30, 1966, for construction projects to demonstrate control and abatement of acid mine drainage.

(29) *SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for and carrying out the Social Security Amendments of 1965.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", $407,900,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $2,460,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for trial examiner hearings.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $845,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and the Health,

Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the adjustment of railroad grievances.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Limitation on Salaries and Expenses

Not to exceed $343,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the maintenance of earnings accounts.

Chapter VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(30) *Senate*

For payment to Gladys A. Johnston, widow of Olin D. Johnston, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, $30,000.

(31) *Contingent Expenses of the Senate*

folding documents

For an additional amount for "Folding Documents", $8,000.

House of Representatives

Such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year may be transferred between applicable current appropriations of the House to the extent made necessary by actions of the Committee on House Administration pursuant to the House Employees Position Classification Act, Public Law 88–652.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", $130,000.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including design, preparation of plans and specifications, construction, and all related expenses of a permanent gravesite for the late President Kennedy, together with appurtenant walks, $1,869,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the non-federally financed portion of the work may be performed under Government contract on a reimbursable basis.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", (32)~~$1,500,000~~ *$1,735,000*, to remain available until expended.

Flood Control, Hurricane, and Shore Protection Emergencies

For an additional amount for "Flood control, hurricane,

and shore protection emergencies", $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Chapter IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses necessary to provide maximum physical security in Government-owned and leased properties abroad, $6,255,000, and in addition $740,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965, and $150,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "International tariff negotiations", fiscal year 1965.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", $500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal Activities and General Administration

fees and expenses of witnesses

In addition to the amount heretofore made available in the appropriation under this head for the current fiscal year for compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (50 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of Title 18, United

States Code, not to exceed $65,000 shall be available in such appropriation for such compensation and expenses.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including purchase of not to exceed one hundred passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $10,635,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", (33) ~~$3,750,000~~ *$4,300,000*.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(34) *BUREAU OF THE CENSUS*

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

For expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics on registration and voting, in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights, as authorized by section 801 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 266), $293,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways (trust fund)", to remain available until expended, $250,000,000, or so much thereof as may be available in and

derived from the "Highway trust fund", which sum is part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1964.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

fees of jurors and commissioners

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", $250,000.

(35) *Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure*

salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, $50,938, to be available from January 1, 1964, and to remain available until May 1, 1965.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Revolving Fund

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, $100,000,000.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Special International Exhibitions

For an additional amount for "Special international exhibitions" for United States participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Mon-

treal, Canada, in 1967, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), (36)~~$8,000,000~~ *including not to exceed $25,000 for representation and entertainment, $11,700,000,* to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $271,000, and in addition $539,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Retired pay", Coast Guard, fiscal year 1965.

TITLE II

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The following sums are hereby appropriated to carry out the programs and activities of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–4):

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Research", (37)~~$100,000~~ *$200,000,* to remain available until June 30, 1966;

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, (38)*for contracts and grants for basic and applied research,* (39)~~$100,000~~ *$500,000*;

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension work, Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: For "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", (40)~~$475,000~~ *$1,425,000*; for "Retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents", (41)~~$25,000~~ *$75,000*;

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Conservation operations", for technical services and related expenses, not otherwise provided, in connection with section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and to establish a plant materials center in the Appalachian region without regard to the construction limitations in such appropriation,

(42)~~$1,500,000~~ *$1,650,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

WATERSHED PLANNING

For an additional amount for "Watershed planning", (43)~~$400,000~~ *$600,000*, to remain available until expended;

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", (44)~~$8,000,000~~ *$10,220,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed (45)~~$2,500,000~~ *$3,100,000* of this amount shall be available for loans and related expenses;

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", (46)~~$200,000~~ *$400,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

APPALACHIAN REGION CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses, to carry into effect section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $7,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", (47)~~$250,000~~ *$400,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Direct loan account", for loans and advances in the Appalachian Region under subtitles A and B and section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, (48)~~$6,000,000~~ *$7,100,000*, to remain available until expended;

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", (49)~~$35,000~~ *$65,000*, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: "Forest land management", including not more than (50)~~$500,000~~ *$1,000,000* for acquisition of land under the

Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519), (51)~~$1,500,000~~ *$2,000,000;* "Forest research", (52)~~$1,125,000~~ *$1,325,000*; and "State and private forestry cooperation", $350,000;

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For loans under the applicable provisions of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1926 et seq.) and for related expenses and technical forestry assistance, as authorized by section 204 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GRANTS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS AND FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

For grants for administrative expenses of local development districts and for research and demonstration projects, as authorized by section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS-IN-AID

For supplementing grants-in-aid for the Appalachian Region, as authorized by section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $45,000,000, to remain available until expended;

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System, including local access roads, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", (53)~~$13,778,000~~ *$14,700,000*, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Expansion and improvement of vocational education," for grants for construction for vocational education school facilities, as authorized by section 211 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $8,000,000 to remain available until expended;

Public Health Service

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", including grants for construction and operation of demonstration health facilities under section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $21,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may determine to be necessary for grants for construction of community mental health centers for the purposes of such Act may be transferred to the appropriation for grants for "Construction of community mental health centers" for the appropriate fiscal year;

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", for grants for construction of sewage treatment works, as authorized by section 212 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Bureau of Mines

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", including not to exceed $20,000 for travel and transportation of persons, $300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING AREA RESTORATION

For expenses necessary in carrying out a nationwide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized

by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),~~(54)~~*and purchase (not to exceed ten)* and hire of passenger motor vehicles;~~(55)$15,850,000~~ *$16,250,000,* to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interests therein;

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in carrying out a fish and wildlife restoration program, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles; ~~(56)$1,350,000~~ *$1,750,000,* to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interest therein;

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal cochairman and his alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission and for payment of the administrative expenses of the Commis-

sion, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $490,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966: *Provided,* That the appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966.

TITLE III

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1965, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

Legislative Branch

(57) *Senate:*

(58) *"Compensation of the Vice President and Senators", $406,120;*

(59) *"Salaries, officers and employees", $2,357,110;*

(60) *"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", $40,845;*

(61) *Contingent expenses of the Senate:*

(62) *"Senate policy committees", $42,880;*

(63) *"Automobiles and maintenance", $2,700;*

(64) *"Inquiries and investigations", $401,630, including $12,000 for the Committee on Appropriations;*

(65) *"Folding documents", $2,275;*

(66)*"Miscellaneous items", $122,885, including $36,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87–82, approved July 6, 1961;*

Joint Items:

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures", $4,915, to remain available until expended;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Joint Economic Committee", $30,080;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", $36,510;

"Joint Committee on Printing", $19,845;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", $45,560;

"Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy", $4,100;

"Joint Committee on Defense Production", $15,000;

Other joint items:

"Capitol Police Board", $130,566;

"Education of Pages", $5,787;

House:

"Compensation of Members", $1,759,000;

"Office of the Speaker", $20,225;

"Office of the Parliamentarian", $26,495;

"Office of the Chaplain", $3,070;

"Office of the Clerk", $100,000;

"Committee employees", $575,000;

"Doorkeeper", $80,000;

"Six minority employees", $17,635;

"Majority floor leader", $7,240;

"Minority floor leader", $8,000;

"Majority whip", $5,815;

"Minority whip", $5,815;

"Printing clerks", $1,385;

"Technical assistant to attending physician", $1,790;

"Postmaster", $66,000;

"Official reporters of debates", $37,650;

"Official reporters to committees", $37,605;

"Legislative counsel", $32,000;

"Member's clerk hire", $3,200,000;

"Special and select committees", $575,000;

"Coordinator of information", $18,400;

"Folding documents", $25,000;

"Revision of the laws", $4,100;

"Speaker's auto", $1,100;

"Majority leader's auto", $1,100;

"Minority leader's auto", $1,100;

Such additional amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year for increased pay costs authorized by law may be transferred between appropriations under the House of Representatives for the current fiscal year;

Architect of the Capitol:

Office of the Architect of the Capitol:

"Salaries", $40,000;

"Capitol buildings", $10,000;

Capitol buildings and grounds: "Legislative garage", $800;

(67) *Senate Office Buildings, $50,000*

Library of Congress:

"Salaries and expenses", $375,800;

Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses", $86,200;

Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", $167,800;

Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", $106,300;

Books for the Blind: "Salaries and expenses", $12,600;

Government Printing Office:

Office of the Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses": Not to exceed $125,000

of the $200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs authorized by law;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:

"Salaries", $79,000;

"Automobile for the Chief Justice", $400;

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses", $43,000;

Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", $91,000;

Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", $132,000;

Court of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:

"Salaries of judges", $3,400,000;

"Salaries of supporting personnel", $1,105,000;

"Administrative Office of the United States Courts", $81,500;

"Salaries of referees", $1,230,000 to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

"Expenses of referees", $205,000, to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office:

"Salaries and expenses", $125,000, to be derived by

transfer from the appropriation for "Special projects", fiscal year 1965;

Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", $453,800;

Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses, $52,000;

National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses", $62,900;

Office of Emergency Planning:

"Salaries and expenses", $241,000;

Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", $174,900;

Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and expenses", $76,500;

Special Representative for Trade Negotiations: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Economic Assistance:

"Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development", $2,400,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

"Administrative and other expenses, Department of State", $129,100, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative State Research Service: "Payments and expenses" for Federal administration, $67,000, to be derived by transfer from the subappropriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico, Extension Service", fiscal year 1965;

Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses": Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $114,000 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Federal Extension Service";

Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", $39,000;

Soil Conservation Service:

"Conservation operations", $4,050,000;

"Watershed planning", $200,000;

"Watershed protection", $735,000, to remain available until expended;

"Great Plains conservation program", $120,000, to remain available until expended;

"Resource conservation and development", $43,000, to remain available until expended;

Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Statistical Reporting Service: "Salaries and expenses", $406,000;

Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing services", $1,000,000;

Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", $305,000;

Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", $50,000;

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: "Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service", $2,950,000, and in addition, not to exceed $1,756,100 may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation from the Commodity Credit Corporation fund;

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Administrative and operating expenses", $291,000;

Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,700,000;

Rural Community Development Service: "Salaries and expenses", $9,000;

Office of the Inspector General: "Salaries and expenses", $250,000;

Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", $186,000;

Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", $41,000;

National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Office of Management Services: "Salaries and expenses", $20,000;

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $239,000;

Forest Service: "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,172,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $270,000;

Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", $101,000;

Bureau of Census:

"Salaries and expenses", $509,000;

"1964 Census of Agriculture", $150,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967;

"Preparation for the Nineteenth Decennial Census", $13,000, to remain available until December 31, 1972;

Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $209,000;

International activities:

"Salaries and expenses", $247,000;

"Export control", $160,000, of which $58,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;

Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", $131,000;

Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", $205,000;

Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", $995,000;

National Bureau of Standards:

"Research and technical services", $843,000;

Office of Technical Services: "Salaries and expenses", $37,000;

Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", $1,841,000;

Maritime Administration:

"Research and development" (increase of $25,000 in the limitation on the amount of transfers to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative expenses);

"Salaries and expenses", $311,000, of which $282,000 is for administrative expenses, and $29,000 is for reserve fleet expenses;

"Maritime training", $33,000;

Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of $1,350,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administration and research).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Military personnel:

"Military personnel, Navy", $29,000,000;

"Military personnel, Marine Corps", $9,500,000;

"Military personnel, Air Force", $59,500,000;

Operation and maintenance:

"Operation and maintenance, Army", $43,910,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Navy", $34,122,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", $1,621,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Air Force", $47,716,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", $3,424,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", $1,552,000;

"Court of military appeals, Defense", $49,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil:

"Operation and maintenance, general", $2,012,000;

"General expenses", $588,000;

United States Soldiers Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of $130,000 in the amount available for maintenance and oper-

ation to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund);

The Panama Canal:

Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", $872,000;

Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general and administrative expenses" (increase of $185,000 in the limitation on the amount available for general and administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,170,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", $308,500, and in addition $120,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $92,000;

Public Health Service:

"Accident prevention", $63,000;

"Chronic diseases and health of the aged", $186,000;

"Communicable disease activities", $146,000;

"Community health practice and research", $55,000;

"Control of tuberculosis", $18,000;

"Control of venereal disease", $75,000;

"Dental services and resources", $57,000;

"Nursing services and resources", $29,000;

"Hospital construction activities", $61,000;

"Environmental health sciences", $30,000;

"Air pollution", $65,000;

"Environmental engineering and sanitation", $53,000;

"Occupational health", $31,000;

"Radiological health", $122,000;

"Water supply and water pollution control", $117,000;

"Hospital and medical care", $427,000, and in addition $1,299,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

"Foreign quarantine activities", $158,000;

"Indian health activities", $1,320,000;

"National Institute of Mental Health", $341,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Heart Institute", $347,000, of which $275,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965; and $72,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Dental Research", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases", $294,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases", $253,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness", $268,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National health statistics", $152,000;

"National Library of Medicine", $66,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General", $208,000;

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", the total amount available for "Salaries and expenses", in the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965", is hereby increased from "$28,330,000" to "$29,369,000";

Social Security Administration: "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration" (increase of $5,216,000 in the amount to be expended from either or both the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund);

Welfare Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services", $155,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", $103,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Aging", $21,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", $42,000;

Special institutions:

"Freedmen's Hospital", $165,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Howard University", $183,000;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", $211,000;

"Office of Field Administration", $155,000, together

with not to exceed $52,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Surplus property utilization", $31,000;

"Office of the General Counsel", $100,500;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

"Education and welfare services", $1,497,000;

"General administrative expenses", $189,000;

National Park Service:

"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", $550,000;

"General administrative expenses", $97,000;

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: "Salaries and expenses", $80,000;

Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", $45,000;

Mineral resources:

Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", $2,079,000;

Bureau of Mines:

"Conservation and development of mineral resources", $798,000;

"Health and Safety", $237,000;

"General administrative expenses", $59,000;

Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", $44,000;

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", $19,000;

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:

"Management and investigations of resources", $288,000;

"General administrative expenses", $37,000;

"Administration of Pribilof Islands", $12,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund;

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

"Management and investigations of resources", $470,000;

"General administrative expenses", $59,000;

Bureau of Reclamation: "General administrative expenses", $374,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance", fiscal year 1965;

Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", $280,000;

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $170,000;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $254,500;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:

"Salaries and expenses, general administration", $200,000;

"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", $150,000;

"Salaries and expenses, antitrust division", $218,000;

"Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", $1,600,000;

Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", $2,064,000;

Federal Prison System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,250,000;

Federal Prisons Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on vocational training expenses (increase of $30,000 in the amount available for vocational training expenses)";

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", $617,000;

Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and expenses", $25,500;

Manpower Administration: "Bureau of apprenticeship and training", $181,000;

Labor-management relations:

"Labor-Management Services Administration", $241,300;

"Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", $29,700;

Wage and labor standards:

"Bureau of Labor Standards", $118,600;

"Women's Bureau", $27,200;

"Wage and Hour Division", $574,000;

Employees' compensation: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees Compensation", $166,200, together with not to exceed $2,100 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 944);

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $42,000, and in addition $148,000 to be derived from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", and, in addition, not to exceed $4,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $1,000, to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal fund)

"Administration and regional operation", $1,941,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

"Operations", $200,000,000, and in addition $4,059,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", $180,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses", $30,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"Operation and maintenance", $24,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"American sections, international commissions",

$12,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

Educational exchange: "Mutual educational and cultural exchange" (decrease of $375,000 in the limitation on the amount which shall be used for payments in foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury);

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $357,000;

Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses", $2,304,000;

Bureau of the Mint: "Salaries and expenses", $179,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", $667,000;

Coast Guard:

"Operating expenses", $2,652,000;

"Reserve training", $239,000;

Internal Revenue Service:

"Salaries and expenses", $595,000;

"Revenue accounting and processing", $3,300,000;

"Compliance", $11,500,000;

Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses", $175,000;

United States Secret Service:

"Salaries and expenses, White House Police", $129,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

"Salaries and expenses, Guard Force", $16,000;

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

"Operations", $9,300,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport", $58,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport", $60,000;

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", $4,055,000;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", $542,000;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", $225,000;

"Strategic and critical materials", $118,500;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", $110,000;

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:

"Salaries and expenses", $660,000;

"Urban studies and housing research", $10,000;

"Open space land grants" (increase of $11,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses and technical assistance);

"Low-income housing demonstration program" (increase of $2,300 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of $75,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of $50,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of $4,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities", $12,500;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly" (increase of $35,000 in the limitation for administrative and nonadministrative expenses);

Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration" (increases of $397,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses and of $1,775,000 in the limitation for nonadministrative expenses);

Public Housing Administration:

"Administrative expenses", $568,000;

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Public Housing Administration" (increase of $568,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", $696,000;

"Medical and prosthetic research", $783,000;

"Medical care", $38,474,000;

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: "Salaries and expenses", $15,000;

American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $16,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", $488,000;

Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $700,000;

Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $134,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $55,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: "Salaries and expenses", $3,000;

Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of $81,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

"Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of $7,800 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Federal Maritime Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $183,000;

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", $234,000;

Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $535,000;

Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $64,000;

Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $25,000;

Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $1,230,000;

National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", $1,157,500;

National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;

Participation in Interstate-Federal Commissions: Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $5,000;

Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and

expenses" (increase of $200,000 in the limitation on "Salaries and expenses" to be derived from the railroad retirement account);

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of $20,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);

Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $612,000;

Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,353,000;

Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $336,000;

Smithsonian Institution:

"Salaries and expenses", $540,000;

"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", $80,000;

Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $95,000;

Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", $223,300;

United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses", $2,454,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia Funds)

Operating expenses:

"Public safety", $4,499,800, of which $266,300 shall be available from the highway fund;

"Education", $3,522,500;

"Parks and recreation", $244,200;

"Health and welfare", $1,294,500;

"Highways and traffic", $50,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund (including $3,000 from the motor vehicle parking account);

"Sanitary engineering", $255,900, of which $91,400 shall be payable from the water fund and $26,900 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1965.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 302. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations

or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1965, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

SEC. 303. Section 331(c) of Public Law 88–452 is hereby amended by striking out "January 31, 1965" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1965".

TITLE IV

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in (68) *Senate Document Numbered 19, Eighty-ninth Congress and* House Document Numbered 113, Eighty-ninth Congress, (69) ~~$23,643,495~~ *$31,411,444*, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final

and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

Passed the House of Representatives April 6, 1965.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 27, 1965.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7091

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 27, 1965

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

APRIL 28, 1965

13. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the following watershed projects: Ketchepedrakee Creek, Ala., Twin-Rush Creek, Ind., Badger Creek (supplemental), Iowa, and Walters Creek, Iowa. p. 8462

14. HOUSING. Sen. Hart submitted an amendment to S. 1354, the housing and urban development bill, and requested that it be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. p. 8462

Sen. Ribicoff announced that public hearings before a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee would be resumed May 19 and 20 on S. 1599, and related bills, to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. p. 8465

15. EDUCATION. Sen. Fulbright submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to S. 600, the proposed Higher Education Act. p. 8463

Sen. Harris inserted a "question and answer article" which he stated would tend to clarify "some of the misunderstandings" about the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. pp. 8486-7

16. FARM LABOR. Sen. Dominick inserted a letter from a constituent to Secretary Wirtz urging reinstatement of braceros program. pp. 8478-9

17. CIVIL DEFENSE. Sen. Young, Ohio, urged the defeat of the civil defense shelter proposal. pp. 8481-2

18. PRESIDENT'S NEWS CONFERENCE. Sen. Mansfield inserted the text of the President's news conference in which he spoke of poverty program, Job Corps, and the nominations of Dr. Schnittker as Under Secretary of Agriculture and Under Secretary Murphy as CAB Chairman. pp. 8482-5

19. NOMINATIONS. Sen. McGovern commended the nominations of Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy to become Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Dr. John A. Schnittker to become Under Secretary of Agriculture. pp. 8500-1

20. MANPOWER. Sen. Clark inserted the statement of the President upon the signing of the Manpower Development and Training Act. p. 8488

21. NATURAL BEAUTY. Sen. Burdick announced that on May 24 and 25 a White House Conference on Natural Beauty will be convened and inserted an article, "America the Un-Beautiful." pp. 8484

22. FREEDOM ACADEMY. Sen. Mundt spoke in support of his bill to create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy. pp. 8508-15

ITEM IN APPENDIX

23. TOBACCO. Extension of remarks of Rep. King inserting an article, "Should Tobacco Industry be Subsidized?", praising Rep. Roncalio "for his stand against tobacco subsidies." p. A2003

BILLS INTRODUCED

24. RESEARCH. H. R. 7708 by Rep. Conte, to promote economic growth by supporting State and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

25. TOBACCO. H. R. 7713 by Rep. Grabowski, to require that packages of cigarettes shipped in commerce bear a warning that they may be dangerous to health; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

26. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7716 by Rep. Lindsay, to provide time off duty for Government employees to comply with religious obligations prescribed by religious denominations for which such employees are bona fide members; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

27. CENSUS. H. R. 7719 by Rep. Tunney, to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in years 1966 and 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

28. PEST CONTROL. S. 1835 by Sen. Tower, to provide for the transfer of the Division of Predator and Rodent Control from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of author p. 8458.

29. DAIRY PRODUCTS. S. 1838 by Sen. McGovern, to make dairy products available for domestic and foreign programs; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author p. 8458.

30. FOOD ADDITIVES. S. 1839 by Sen. Hartke, to amend section 402(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author pp. 8458-60.

31. PARKWAY. S. 1840 by Sen. Hartke, to provide for the establishment and administration of the Ohio River National Parkway in the State of Indiana; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author p. 8460.

COMMITTEE PRINT RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE

32. RESEARCH. This Office has received for LENDING PURPOSES ONLY a few copies of a report to the Committee on Science and Astronautics by the National Academy of Sciences, "Basic Research and National Goals."

HOUSE - CONTINUED

33. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Received the Conference Report on this bill, H. R. 7091 (H. Report 270)(pp. 8355-7). Attached to this digest is a table showing conference action on appropriations included for this Department. House conferees were appointed earlier (p. 8355). Senate Conferees had already been appointed.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS APR. 29:
Exemption of industrial users from wheat certificates, H. Agriculture.
Truth-in-packaging bill, S. Commerce.
USDA appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec) and S. Appropriations.
Interior appropriation bill, S. Appropriations (exec).
Housing and urban development bill, S. Banking (exec).
Personnel fringe benefits for ASCS committee employees, H. Civil Service (Macy, CSC, to testify).
Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Recreation Area, H. Interior (exec).
Poverty program, H. Education and Labor.
Economic impact of Federal procurement, Jt. Economic Committee (Staats, BB, to testify).
President's manpower report, H. and S. Labor joint meeting (Council of Economic Advisers to testify).
Federal aid to economically distressed areas. S. Public Works.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Conference Report on Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1965

Item	Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Bill	Conference Report
Appalachian Regional Development Program:				
Agricultural Research Service	$520,000	$100,000	$200,000	$100,000
Cooperative State Research Service	1,000,000	100,000	500,000	300,000
Extension Service	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	750,000
Soil Conservation Service	12,770,000	9,900,000	12,470,000	12,395,000
Economic Research Service	400,000	200,000	400,000	300,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	8,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Rural Community Development Service	65,000	35,000	65,000	50,000
Farmers Home Administration	9,100,000	6,250,000	7,500,000	7,425,000
Forest Service	8,485,000	6,475,000	7,175,000	7,075,000
Total, Appalachia Program	42,840,000	30,560,000	36,810,000	35,395,000
Pay Act costs	24,515,000	a/ 24,035,000	24,515,000	a/ 24,325,000
Screwworm program Agricultural Research Service	550,000	550,000	650,000	b/ 650,000
Sugar Act program, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Emergency conservation measures, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Fighting forest fires, Forest Service	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
Flood damage, Forest Service	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,200,000	6,200,000
Total, United States Department of Agriculture	104,105,000	c/ 91,345,000	c/ 98,175,000	c/ 96,570,000

a/ Reductions were made in ARS pay cost request.
b/ Language on screwworm program reported in technical disagreement.
c/ In addition, a provision was added to extend from January 31, 1965 to June 30, 1965, the period during which the Secretary of Agriculture may make indemnity payments to dairy farmers.

89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 270

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

APRIL 28, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7091]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7091) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 33, 34, 37, and 56.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 25, 31, 32, 38, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$2,960,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$2,376,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$4,305,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$2,750,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$1,985,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$89,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure

salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, $25,000, to remain available until May 1, 1965.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert *$9,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$300,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$717,500;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$32,500;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$1,575,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$300,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$325,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$50,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$1,225,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$14,153,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$16,000,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

GEORGE MAHON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
CARL HAYDEN,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7091), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

Chapter I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates $2,960,000 for "Research" instead of $2,860,000 as proposed by the House and $3,109,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates $2,376,000 for "Plant and animal disease and pest control" instead of $2,176,000 as proposed by the House and $2,417,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment; the action to be proposed is in no way to be considered as prejudging the program for the ensuing fiscal year.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates $1,137,000 for "Meat inspection" as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,047,000 as proposed by the House.

Chapter III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Amendment No. 5: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment which will permit the Peace Corps to use an additional sum of $1,858,000 for administrative expenses.

Chapter IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insist upon disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates $35,000,000 for "Disaster relief" as proposed by the Senate instead of $25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates $4,305,000 for "Construction, public buildings projects" (Odgen, Utah), instead of $4,055,000 as proposed by the House and $4,506,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates $2,750,000 for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service," instead of $1,331,500 as proposed by the House and $4,166,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insist upon disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insist upon disagreement.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates $30,000,000 for "Urban renewal fund (liquidation of contract authorization)," as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained nothing on this item.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates $8,320,000 for "Annual contributions, Public Housing Administration," as proposed by the Senate instead of $13,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates $150,000,000 for "Compensation and pensions, Veterans' Administration," as proposed by the Senate instead of $108,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

Chapter V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 16: Deletes Senate language to authorize $15,000 for travel and transportation of persons, National Park Service.

Amendments No. 17 and 18: Delete the Senate proposal to allow $8,000 for travel and transportation of persons under the appropriation for "Construction, National Park Service," and appropriates $580,000 as proposed by the House instead of $1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments No. 19 and 20: Apportion funds in the manner proposed by the House instead of the Senate relating to land and water conservation funds. This action is taken without prejudice to the Senate proposal which can be given further consideration in connection with the regular annual appropriation bill.

Amendment No. 21: Deletes Senate language relating to acquisition of land for Grand Teton National Park.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates $550,000 for "Surveys, investigations, and research, Geological Survey," as proposed by the House instead of $800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates $1,985,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Water Resources Research," instead of $985,000 as proposed by the House and $2,825,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Chapter VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates $89,000,000 for "Manpower development and training activities" instead of $75,000,000 as proposed by the House and $103,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates $11,000,000 for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen" as proposed by the Senate instead of $14,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 27: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 29: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 30: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates $8,000 for "Folding documents, Senate," as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates $1,735,000 for "Operation and maintenance, Corps of Engineers," as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates $3,750,000 for "Buildings and facilities, Federal Prison System," as proposed by the House instead of $4,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 34: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate $293,000 for "Registration and voting statistics, Bureau of the Census." This item was disallowed without prejudice, the conferees feeling that the matter should be settled at a later date after action has been taken on pending voting-rights legislation. The amount proposed in the amendment would have been available for only 2 months—an insufficient period of time to accomplish worthwhile results, and a greater sum as proposed in the budget estimate would have been subject to a point of order.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates $25,000 for "Salaries and expenses" instead of $50,938 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees further agreed with the statement in the Senate report (No. 167) to wit: "The Committee directs that the Commission not incur any obligations payable with appropriated funds on or after May 1, 1965."

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates $9,000,000 for "Special international exhibitions" instead of $8,000,000 as proposed by the House and $11,700,000 as proposed by the Senate; and deletes the Senate proposal to allow $25,000 for representation and entertainment expenses.

TITLE II

Appalachian Regional Development

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates $100,000 for "Salaries and expenses, research," as proposed by the House instead of $200,000 as proposed by the Senate. No funds are provided for planning a fruit and berry laboratory.

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39: Appropriate $300,000 for "Payments and expenses, Cooperative State Research Service," instead of $100,000 as proposed by the House and $500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and permit its use for contracts and grants for basic and applied research.

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Appropriate $750,000 for "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses," instead of $500,000 as proposed by the House and $1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates $1,575,000 for "conservation operations" instead of $1,500,000 as proposed by the House and $1,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates $600,000 for "Watershed planning" as proposed by the Senate instead of $400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 44 and 45: Appropriate $10,220,000 for "Watershed protection" as proposed by the Senate instead of $8,000,000 as proposed by the House; and provide $3,100,000 for loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates $300,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Economic Research Service," instead of $200,000 as proposed by the House and $400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates $325,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Farmers Home Administration," instead of $250,000 as proposed by the House and $400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates $7,100,000 for the "Direct loan account" as proposed by the Senate instead of $6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates $50,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Rural Community Development Service," instead of $35,000 as proposed by the House and $65,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 50, 51, and 52: Appropriate $2,000,000 for "Forest land management," as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,500,000 as proposed by the House; authorize $1,000,000 for acquisition of land as proposed by the Senate instead of $500,000 as proposed by the House; also appropriate $1,225,000 for "Forest research" instead of $1,125,000 as proposed by the House and $1,325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates $14,153,000 for "Construction, general, Corps of Engineers," instead of $13,778,000 as proposed by the House and $14,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed provides $375,000 for small flood control projects as proposed by the Senate, but disallows the amount of $547,000 for recreation facilities which was added by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 54: Authorizes the purchase of not to exceed 10 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates $16,000,000 for "Appalachian region mining area restoration," instead of $15,850,000 as proposed by the House and $16,250,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed provides $500,000 for evaluation study instead of $750,000 as proposed by the Senate. And $350,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates $1,350,000 for Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as proposed by the House instead of $1,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III

Increased Pay Costs

Amendments Nos. 57–67: Appropriate $3,426,445 for increased costs of various Senate activities as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV

Claims and Judgments

Amendments Nos. 68 and 69: Appropriate $31,411,444 for claims and judgments as proposed by the Senate instead of $23,643,495 as proposed by the House; and include the items set forth in Senate Document No. 19.

George Mahon,
Albert Thomas,
Michael J. Kirwan,
Jamie L. Whitten,
John J. Rooney,
John E. Fogarty,
Winfield K. Denton,
Frank T. Bow,
Charles R. Jonas,
Melvin R. Laird,
Robert H. Michel,

Managers on the Part of the House.

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United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 111 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1965 No. 75

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., used these words of the Psalmist: *God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble.*

Most merciful and gracious God, may we daily cultivate a deeper comprehension and concern for those majestic values of the spiritual life with which we have been endowed but which frequently seem so meaningless, so drab and dull.

We penitently confess that we often misdirect our energies and enthusiasms by allowing secular and materialistic interests and overtures to pollute and poison our faith and stifle our capacities for the more abundant life.

Grant that with Thy good hand of grace upon our President, our Speaker, and our Congress, in these days of world crisis and amidst the desolation of an embattled earth, may they be blessed with a wise leadership which will bring victory and peace to all mankind.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 7091. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. KUCHEL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7091) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, THOMAS, KIRWAN, WHITTEN, ROONEY of New York, FOGARTY, DENTON, BOW, JONAS, LAIRD, and MICHEL.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 7091.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 270)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7091) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 33, 34, 37, and 56.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 25, 31, 32, 38, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,960,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,376,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$4,305,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,985,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$89,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, $25,000, to remain available until May 1, 1965."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert "$9,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$717,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$32,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,575,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$14,153,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$16,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

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Managers on the Part of the House.

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MILTON R. YOUNG,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7091), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

Chapter I

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates $2,960,000 for "Research" instead of $2,860,000 as proposed by the House and $3,109,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates $2,376,000 for "Plant and animal disease and pest control" instead of $2,176,000 as proposed by the House and $2,417,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment; the action to be proposed is in no way to be considered as prejudging the program for the ensuing fiscal year.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates $1,137,000 for "meat inspection" as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,047,000 as proposed by the House.

Chapter III

Foreign Operations

Amendment No. 5: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment which will permit the Peace Corps to use an additional sum of $1,858,000 for administrative expenses.

Chapter IV

Independent Offices

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insist upon disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates $35,000,000 for "Disaster relief" as proposed by the Senate instead of $25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates $4,305,000 for "Construction, public buildings projects" (Ogden, Utah) instead of $4,055,000 as proposed by the House and $4,506,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates $2,750,000 for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service" instead of $1,331,500 as proposed by the House and $4,166,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insist upon disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insist upon disagreement.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates $30,000,000 for "Urban renewal fund (liquidation of contract authorization)" as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained nothing on this item.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates $8,320,000 for "Annual contributions, Public Housing Administration" as proposed by the Senate instead of $13,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates $150,000,000 for "Compensation and pensions, Veterans' Administration" as proposed by the Senate instead of $108,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

Chapter V

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 16: Deletes Senate language to authorize $15,000 for travel and transportation of persons, National Park Service.

Amendments No. 17 and 18: Delete the Senate proposal to allow $8,000 for travel and transportation of persons under the appropriation for "Construction, National Park Service", and appropriates $580,000 as proposed by the House instead of $1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments No. 19 and 20: Apportion funds in the manner proposed by the House instead of the Senate relating to land and water conservation funds. This action is taken without prejudice to the Senate proposal which can be given further consideration in connection with the regular annual appropriation bill.

Amendment No. 21: Deletes Senate language relating to acquisition of land for Grand Teton National Park.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates $550,000 for "Surveys, investigations, and research, Geological Survey" as proposed by the House instead of $800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates $1,985,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Water Resources Research" instead of $985,000 as proposed by the House and $2,825,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Chapter VI

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates $89,000,000 for "Manpower development and training activities" instead of $75,000,000 as proposed by the House and $103,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates $11,000,000 for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen" as proposed by the Senate instead of $14,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Amendment No. 27: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 29: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

Chapter VII

Legislative Branch

Amendment No. 30: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates $8,000 for "Folding documents, Senate," as proposed by the Senate.

Chapter VIII

Department of Defense—Civil

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates $1,735,000 for "operation and maintenance, Corps of Engineers" as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Chapter IX

Department of Justice

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates $3,750,000 for "Buildings and facilities, Federal

Prison System" as proposed by the House instead of $4,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 34: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate $293,000 for "Registration and voting statistics, Bureau of the Census." This item was disallowed without prejudice, the conferees feeling that the matter should be settled at a later date after action has been taken on pending voting-rights legislation. The amount proposed in the amendment would have been available for only two months—an insufficient period of time to accomplish worthwhile results, and a greater sum as proposed in the budget estimate would have been subject to a point of order.

Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates $25,000 for "salaries and expenses" instead of $50,938 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees further agreed with the statement in the Senate Report (No. 167) to wit: "the Committee directs that the Commission not incur any obligations payable with appropriated funds on or after May 1, 1965".

United States Information Agency

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates $9,000,000 for "Special International Exhibitions" instead of $8,000,000 as proposed by the House and $11,700,000 as proposed by the Senate; and deletes the Senate proposal to allow $25,000 for representation and entertainment expenses.

TITLE II

Appalachian regional development

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates $100,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Research" as proposed by the House instead of $200,000 as proposed by the Senate. No funds are provided for planning a fruit and berry laboratory.

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39: Appropriate $300,000 for "Payments and expenses, Cooperative State Research Service" instead of $100,000 as proposed by the House and $500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and permit its use for contracts and grants for basic and applied research.

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41: Appropriate $750,000 for "Cooperative extension work, Payments and expenses" instead of $500,000 as proposed by the House and $1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates $1,575,000 for "Conservation operations" instead of $1,500,000 as proposed by the House and $1,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates $600,000 for "Watershed planning" as proposed by the Senate instead of $400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 44 and 45: Appropriate $10,220,000 for "Watershed protection" as proposed by the Senate instead of $8,000,000 as proposed by the House; and provide $3,100,000 for loans as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates $300,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Economic Research Service" instead of $200,000 as proposed by the House and $400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates $325,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Farmers Home Administration" instead of $250,000 as proposed by the House and $400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates $7,100,000 for the "Direct loan account" as proposed by the Senate instead of $6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates $50,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Rural Community Development Service" instead of $35,000 as proposed by the House and $65,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 50, 51 and 52: Appropriate $2,000,000 for "Forest land management" as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,500,000 as proposed by the House; authorize $1,000,000 for acquisition of land as proposed by the Senate instead of $500,000 as proposed by the House; also appropriate $1,225,000 for "Forest research" instead of $1,125,000 as proposed by the House and $1,325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Defense—Civil

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates $14,153,000 for "Construction, general, Corps of Engineers" instead of $13,778,000 as proposed by the House and $14,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed provides $375,000 for small flood control projects as proposed by the Senate, but disallows the amount of $547,000 for recreation facilities which was added by the Senate.

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 54: Authorizes the purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates $16,000,000 for "Appalachian Region Mining Area Restoration" instead of $15,850,000 as proposed by the House and $16,250,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed provides $500,000 for evaluation study instead of $750,000 as proposed by the Senate and $350,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates $1,350,000 for Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as proposed by the House instead of $1,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III

Increased pay costs

Amendments Nos. 57–67: Appropriate $3,426,445 for increased costs of various Senate activities as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV

Claims and judgments

Amendments Nos. 68 and 69: Appropriate $31,411,444 for claims and judgments as proposed by the Senate instead of $23,643,495 as proposed by the House; and include the items set forth in Senate Document No. 19.

GEORGE MAHON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
JOHN E. FOGARTY,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
MELVIN R. LAIRD,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAIRD reserved all points of order on the bill.

INTER-AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 349) welcoming to the United States the Inter-American Bar Association during its 14th conference to be held in Puerto Rico.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 349

Whereas the Inter-American Bar Association was organized at Washington, District of Columbia, May 16, 1940, and is now celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding; and

Whereas the Inter-American Bar Association will hold its fourteenth conference at San Juan, Puerto Rico, during the period May 22–29, 1965; and

Whereas this is the first time that the Inter-American Bar Association has planned a conference in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

Whereas three previous conferences of the association have been held in the United States; and

Whereas the purposes of the association, as stated in its constitution, are to establish and maintain relations between associations and organizations of lawyers, national and local, in the various countries of the Americas, to provide a forum for exchange of views, and to encourage cordial intercourse and fellowship among the lawyers of the Western Hemisphere; and

Whereas the high character of this international association, its deliberations, and its members can do much to encourage understanding, friendship, and cordial relations among the countries of the Western Hemisphere; and

Whereas there were adopted by the Eightieth Congress, in its second session, and by the Eighty-sixth Congress, in its first session, concurrent resolutions of welcome and good wishes to the Inter-American Bar Association on the occasion of its holding conferences in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States welcomes the Inter-American Bar Association during its fourteenth conference to be held in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and wishes the association outstanding success in accomplishing its purposes; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the secretary general of the Inter-American Bar Association.

Mr. POLANCO-ABREU. Mr. Speaker, the Inter-American Bar Association will hold its 14th conference in San Juan, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, May 22 to May 29, 1965. Approximately, 1,500 lawyers, representing the Inter-American Bar Association and coming from the United States, from Canada, and from the various Latin American countries, will attend the conference

We, in Puerto Rico, are highly honored that this distinguished group has chosen to visit us on this occasion.

House Concurrent Resolution 349 would recognize the 14th conference of

the Inter-American Bar Association and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the association and would extend welcome and good wishes for the outstanding success of the association in accomplishing its purposes.

Similar action was taken by the 86th Congress, 1st session, and by the 88th Congress, 2d session, by similar concurrent resolutions.

I hope that our colleagues will unanimously support House Concurrent Resolution 349, which appears fitting and appropriate at this time.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTER-AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I commend and thank my colleagues for the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 349 of which our distinguished colleague, Mr. SANTIAGO POLANCO-ABREU, the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico is the author, and of which I have a companion resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 354, expressing the welcome of the Congress of the United States to the Inter-American Bar Association to its 14th conference to be held at the beautiful city of San Juan in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, May 22–29. The Inter-American Bar Association composed of members of the bar of the United States and all the Latin American countries excepting Cuba, of course, while it retains its Communist character, who banded together for the development of the law and legal institutions to forward the peace and the prosperity of the Americas. I am proud to be a member of the Inter-American Bar Association and to have attended the Inter-American Bar Association Conference in Bogotá some 4 years ago. I look forward with particular pleasure to attending the impending conference in San Juan.

Today, as we seek to establish peace through law and to build a world governed by law it is essential that we emphasize the role of the law in the building of a peaceful and a better world. Lawyers have always been the architects of institutions to progress the cause of peace and a better life for mankind. Today the troubled and still, I regret to say, lawless world challenges the genius of the lawyers of all lands who believe in the supremacy of law over the conduct of nations as well as men. The lawyers of the Western Hemisphere have much to offer in the building of such institutions. The Honorable Roy Ballant, of Washington, D.C., founder of the Inter-American Bar Association, is to be commended for bringing the lawyers of the free nations of our Hemisphere, except Canada, into this Inter-American Bar Association. Much good has this association accomplished. Greater accomplishments lie ahead for it.

I am sure the San Juan Conference in the inspiring Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will do much to hasten the day of which Mr. Justice Jackson spoke in his opening statement at the Nuremberg trials when "every man shall live by no man's leave underneath the law."

VIETNAM SITUATION

(Mr. BOGGS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I commend the attention of the Members of this great body to the remarks made by the President of the United States on yesterday at his press conference relative to the crisis in Vietnam. This, of course, has been a subject of continuing discussion on the part of the American people.

The President on yesterday, Mr. Speaker, spelled out the policy of this Government to maintain freedom in that part of the world and elsewhere against Communist aggression. He restated the policy first laid down in his speech at Baltimore recently. To those who have been critical of our policy, I suggest that they read the press conference statement in full. I know that Members of this body, on both sides of the aisle, have generally supported the position taken by the President. And I am happy to note that in public opinion polls taken in depth throughout the Nation very recently, the American people support the President of the United States.

The foreign policy of our Government must indeed be a bipartisan foreign policy and I hope the American people generally will read this statement and understand the issue before our Nation.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS. I am happy to yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I join the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana in the statement he is making and I associate myself with his remarks. In his statement yesterday the President once again enunciated the aims and aspirations of the United States with respect to the crucial struggle in Vietnam. He stressed our determination to help a free country remain free. He stressed yet again that our fundamental purpose is to achieve a peaceful settlement that will permit the people of this area to live their lives in freedom and security. I would like to associate myself with this objective and under leave to extend my remarks I include the statement made by the President on yesterday:

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT

We are engaged in a crucial struggle in Vietnam.

Some may consider it a small war. But to the men who give their lives, it is the last war. And the stakes are huge.

Independent South Vietnam has been attacked by North Vietnam. The objective of that attack is conquest.

Defeat in South Vietnam would be to deliver a friendly nation to terror and repression. It would encourage and spur on those who seek to conquer all free nations within their reach. Our own welfare and our own freedom would be in danger.

This is the clearest lesson of our time. From Munich until today we have learned that to yield to aggression brings only greater threats—and more destructive war. To stand firm is the only guarantee of lasting peace.

At every step of the way we have used our great power with the utmost restraint. We have made every effort to find a peaceful solution.

We have done this in the face of the most outrageous and brutal provocation against Vietnamese and Americans alike.

Through the first 7 months of 1964, both Vietnamese and Americans were the targets of constant acts of terror. Bombs exploded in helpless villages, in downtown movie theaters, even at a sports field. Soldiers and civilians, men and women, were murdered and crippled. Yet we took no action against the source of this brutality—North Vietnam.

When our destroyers were attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin, we replied with a single raid. The punishment was limited to the dead.

For the next 6 months we took no action against North Vietnam. We warned of danger, we hoped for caution in others.

The answer was attack, and explosions, and indiscriminate murder.

It soon became clear that our restraint was viewed as weakness. Our desire to limit conflict was viewed as a prelude to surrender. We could no longer stand by while attack mounted; and while the bases of the attackers were immune from reply.

And so, we began to strike back. But we have not changed our essential purpose. That purpose is peaceful settlement. That purpose is to resist aggression. That purpose is to avoid wider war.

I say again that I will talk to any government, anywhere, and without any conditions; if any doubt our sincerity, let them test it.

Each time we have met with silence, slander, or the sound of guns.

But just as we will not flag in battle, we will not weary in the search for peace.

I reaffirm my offer of unconditional discussions. We will discuss any subject, and any point of view, with any government concerned.

This offer may be rejected, as it has been in the past. But it will remain open; waiting for the day when it becomes clear to all that armed attack will not yield domination over others.

And I will continue along the course we have set; firmness with moderation; readiness for peace with refusal to retreat.

For this is the same battle which we have fought for a generation. Wherever we have stood firm, aggression has been halted, peace restored, and liberty maintained.

This was true under President Truman, President Eisenhower, and President Kennedy.

And it will be true again in southeast Asia.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS. I am happy to yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. As the gentleman from Louisiana has noted, both privately and publicly I have supported the President's present firm policy in Vietnam. It is also fair to state that all Members of our party on this side of the aisle in the House have supported the present course of action in Vietnam. This is a critical and serious situation that demands our maximum strength both at home and in Vietnam. In this instance particularly, I feel we should have a very high degree of bipartisanship in order to convince the opponents, the Communists, that they should not miscalculate the intentions of America. If

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. House committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Rep. Morgan introduced foreign aid bill.

SENATE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7091, and acted on the amendments in disagreement (pp. 8550-63, 8681-95). This bill will now be sent to the President. With regard to the language on the screwworm program which the conferees reported in technical disagreement, agreed to language providing that $100,000 shall be "for the purpose of extending the screwworm barrier zone on a limited basis to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per cent of the expenses

of production, irradiation and release of the screw-worm flies." See Digest 75 for a summary of other items for this Department. Also, the bill includes: $35 million for the President's disaster relief fund; $16 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund of which not to exceed $750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service; $45 million for the Department of Commerce for supplemental grants-in-aid for Federal programs in the Appalachian Region; and $16 million for the Department of the Interior for carrying out a nation-wide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

2. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1966. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6767 (S. Rept. 172)(p. 8609), which includes amounts for the Forest Service as shown on the table attached to this digest. Excerpts from the Senate Committee report are also attached.

3. PESTICIDES RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 1623, to increase the annual appropriation authorization for pesticide research by the Department of the Interior from $2,565,000 to $3.2 million for fiscal year 1966 and $5 million annually for fiscal years 1967 and 1968. pp. 8659-60

4. SMALL BUSINESS; DISASTER RELIEF. The Small Business Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments S. 1796, to amend the Small Business Act so as to provide additional assistance for disaster victims. p. D334

5. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Byrd, Va., commended the work of the Soil Conservation Service on its 30th anniversary. p. 8651

Sen. Yarborough inserted a letter to the New York Times by SCS Administrator Williams reviewing drought conditions in the Great Plains area and the work of the Great Plains Conservation Program in helping prevent erosion. pp. 8656-7

6. STOCKPILING. Received from the Office of Emergency Planning a report on the strategic and critical materials stockpiling program for the 6-month period ending Dec. 31, 1964. p. 8607

Sen. Byrd, Va., submitted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal stockpile inventories, including CCC commodity inventories, as of Feb. 1965. pp. 8609-18

7. CONSERVATION. Sen. McIntyre inserted the address of Interior Secretary Udall at the N. H. Governor's Conference on Outdoor Recreation reviewing natural resource conservation policies, "Conservation and the Good Life." pp. 8651-3

8. WOOL. Sen. McGovern commended Sen. McGee for having received the Golden Fleece Award of the National Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers. p. 8655

9. COSPONSORS were added to S. 1766, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make and insure loans to public and quasi-public agencies and non-profit corporations to provide rural water supply and water systems. pp. 8639-40

10. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Miller criticized the foreign aid program in Indonesia. pp. 8698-9

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 111 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1965 No. 76

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Harry E. Olson, Jr., pastor, Messiah Lutheran Church, Fargo, N. Dak., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, the eyes of all wait upon Thee in this moment of silence and prayer. Empower these chosen men and women with evidence of the spirit of God within them. Help us to remember that this place is not an island unto itself but a part of the mainland. It is within these walls that we must remember the needs of all men. To that end enable those in positions of responsibility with such a sense of duty that no self-interest shall turn them from it. May we full well realize this day, O Lord, that history is being made by our judgments and the destiny of men's lives charted by our decisions. Grant Thy mighty aid to the efforts of men to establish peace among the nations of the world, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the American people and the Congress will not only support strongly but appreciate the action taken by the President of the United States in dispatching troops to the Dominican Republic for the purpose of safely evacuating American civilians and other foreign nationals. The President had no alternative under the circumstances.

The President had made urgent appeals to both sides in this struggle to cease fire long enough to permit the removal of civilians from the area. His petitions were ignored. Those in charge of the law-enforcement agencies of the Dominican Republic had notified American officials that it would no longer be possible for either civilian or military personnel on the ground to protect American citizens.

Under the circumstances the action of the President of the United States was not only correct; it was absolutely necessary. Marines were used in a protective evacuation and up to this time have not engaged in any shooting incidents.

The President has been joined in his appeal for an immediate cease fire by the Organization of American States which will present a formal request at an open meeting of the OAS later today.

I understand that the French Republic also has taken steps to protect the lives of its citizens in the Dominican Republic by sending in two warships for evacuation purposes.

THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I want to supplement and approve what the majority leader has said concerning the Dominican Republic. It has been established beyond the peradventure of a doubt that while that which the commentators have referred to as a local and internal conflict which started with the best intentions in the world to keep it a local affair, it has been documented that those now in charge have been oriented, trained, and directly identified with Castro's Cuba and that they are Communists. There is no question about this. It has been established.

The Americans in that part of the world were in grave danger. The local government could not cope with this type of warfare. The people in charge of this activity have been trained to conduct this type of guerrilla warfare and the government was unable, even with the implements in their possession, to control it.

It has also been established that those who started this and who had good intentions have repudiated the present leadership. After getting these facts the President had no alternative.

The Marines are now ashore and this is the only way to protect the Americans. There are great numbers there. I applaud the action of the President. He had to act as he did. I am sure he will have the backing of the Congress and of the American people because had he not acted, Castro—and it was his intention to do so—could well have taken charge of the Dominican Republic. We cannot and must not permit such a thing to happen as happened in Cuba. It will happen if we are not firm and if we had not acted as we have.

LANDING OF MARINES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], and the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], have already said much more eloquently and authoritatively than I can say what I came to the floor today to remark upon.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question of the fact that the landing of our marines in the Dominican Republic is a matter of very grave import. There is no question of the fact that having our marines in battle positions in this capital city poses a very grave crisis in our relations in the Western Hemisphere. But I believe the President has undoubtedly been in possession of information on this subject which has not been available to most of us. I believe further that the course of wisdom is to give to him the full and strong support which our Presidents have uniformly commanded in the actions which they have taken to protect American interests around the world. To me it is encouraging that our good friends and neighbors in Latin America are urging restraint on the subject in the reactions of the capitals of those countries on this subject as the Council of the Organization of American States meets today.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that in the halls of this great body and the other body on

the other side of the Capitol and across the country there can be restraint in any criticism of the President's actions at this time and support for the Chief Executive and Commander in Chief as he endeavors to meet a fresh threat to freedom and justice in the democracies in the Western Hemisphere.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 83]

Ashbrook	Halpern	Pepper
Ashley	Hanna	Powell
Blatnik	Harris	Redlin
Bolton	Harvey, Ind.	Resnick
Broyhill, Va.	Hawkins	Schisler
Corman	Hays	Scott
Culver	Holland	Senner
Daddario	Jarman	Sisk
Dawson	Jones, Ala.	Steed
Dingell	Lindsay	Todd
Dow	Madden	Toll
Dulski	Mathias	Tupper
Evans, Colo.	May	Van Deerlin
Farnsley	Moeller	Waggonner
Giaimo	Morrison	White, Idaho
Gibbons	Nix	Willis
Goodell	O'Brien	Young
Green, Oreg.	Olson, Minn.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 380 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may sit during general debate during the session of the House this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 81 I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7091) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, since this bill is over $109 million more than was approved by the House a couple or three weeks ago, may I assume the gentleman will take ample time to explain where these increases occur and why?

Mr. MAHON. I shall undertake to do so and will be glad to yield to the gentleman for any inquiries or statement he wishes to make.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas and withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SAYLOR. Will it be possible to get a separate vote on one of the items in disagreement?

The SPEAKER. If an item is reported in disagreement, that would call for separate action.

Mr. SAYLOR. Will it be possible to get a separate vote on an item involving veterans' insurance?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 28, 1965.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that the Committee on Appropriations this morning approved a recommendation of about $8 billion for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and the bill is scheduled to be before the House for consideration on next Tuesday. We are continuing to move along with these appropriation bills.

Now, Mr. Speaker, today we have the conference report on the second supplemental appropriation bill of the session.

There are three items in disagreement where the committee has insisted upon the House position. They relate to a number of matters, and on one of them the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] has already indicated a desire to be heard.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be well if we withheld discussion of these especially controverted questions until we have adopted the conference report. We will have an hour, if necessary, on each of the separate motions. The Members who have an interest will have full opportunity to discuss the issues involved.

Mr. Speaker, insofar as the conference report itself is concerned there is no great controversy.

As the conference report will indicate, there is about $2.227 billion involved. It is over the House bill by $109.2 million. It is under the Senate bill by $30.3 million. It is under the budget estimates by $52.7 million.

Mr. Speaker, in this supplemental bill we only considered matters generally considered of the greatest urgency. Naturally, there is not the latitude for deep reductions that might otherwise have been taken. So the reduction in the bill, in this $2.2 billion, is only $52 million below the budget estimates.

Mr. Speaker, the other body had before it some $53 million in budget requests not considered by the House. This accounts for a large portion of the increase made by the other body.

Another matter here involves $30 million which the House disallowed to provide funds under the urban renewal program. The House did not consider this to be of an emergency nature, but it must eventually be paid under the law. The other body put it in the bill and we have agreed to it. We thought it could be provided in the regular bill, but in order to come to agreement with the other body we agreed to it.

Mr. Speaker, I would also call the attention of the Members to the $100 million contained in the bill for the Small Business Administration in which many are interested. There are, in addition, a large number of items in the bill involving the Department of Agriculture, the District of Columbia, the foreign operations program, independent offices, the Interior Department, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Labor, the legislative branch, public works, the Departments of Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary as well as the Department of the Treasury. Many of these—most of these, in fact—are of course unchanged from the original House position.

Then we have funds in here for Appalachia, and a lot of money for pay increases. We passed a bill providing for pay increases throughout the Government and appropriations had not previously been made to cover those increases. In many cases the funds were partially absorbed, but not in all cases was that possible. Again the other body did not change the great majority of House amounts.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the conference report itself.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa for a question.

Mr. GROSS. It has come to the point in the House of Representatives and in the Congress where regular appropriation bills have less and less meaning; is that not true?

Here you have another supplemental or a deficiency appropriation bill amounting to some $2.25 billion. So that the regular appropriation bills really do not mean what they say or say what they mean.

Mr. MAHON. I believe that the regular appropriation bills say what they mean. We will probably never get completely away from supplemental and deficiency bills if we follow the pattern of last year. After the regular appropriation bills had been approved, the Congress passed new legislation changing the picture and at least implying additional demands for this current fiscal year, 1965. New legislation, mandatory-type items, and emergency measures account for 85

or 90 percent of the bill, as I recall from figures I gave here on the floor when the bill was before the House earlier this month.

As I said at the time, only limited portions are eliminated in the regular bills last year. I think the gentleman understands it is a somewhat unusual situation which confronts us.

Mr. GROSS. One notable exception to that is the Commodity Credit Corporation when everyone knew last year this money was going to be required, yet it was withheld from the regular appropriation bill, if I remember correctly.

Mr. MAHON. With respect to the Commodity Credit Corporation, that was in the first supplemental bill earlier in the year, and is not in this bill. We did in that instance underappropriate with the hope that the additional funds would not be required, but the calculations were in error. Requirements were in excess of what had been provided for; the gentleman is correct on that.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I think the question of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] is certainly a very timely and proper one. May I respectfully point out to him that the Bureau of the Budget and the President's budget messages change from time to time as the situation requires and they specifically stated in the budget message "We are going to send you a new program later in the supplemental" instead of putting it in the January message.

Mr. GROSS. Every 15 minutes or 15 days.

Mr. THOMAS. That has complicated the situation.

Mr. MAHON. The President requested appropriations—new obligational authority to the extent of about $106 billion for the fiscal year 1966 which begins on July 1, 1965. He also indicated he would request supplemental sums for fiscal 1965 in the amount of about $6 billion. So this is not some unexpected action on the part of the Congress. These supplementals were forecast in the President's budget last January.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I may say to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations I would hope this practice is not going to continue. It would seem to me that in orderly fiscal policies we should have in our regular bills that which is necessary, and in the deficiency bills that we have deficiencies considered. I would hope that the Bureau of the Budget and the administration would do their planning so we might know. It seems to me the Congress is better informed when we come in with the regular bills and take care of the regular appropriations, and use the deficiency bills for deficiency purposes, in which event it would seem to me we would have much better control of fiscal responsibility.

Mr. MAHON. I believe the situation is somewhat unusual this year. It will not be duplicated next year; at least as far as I can now foresee, that is the situation. It is regrettable that it is necessary to have supplemental or deficiency bills. But I doubt if it is possible to completely avoid deficiency bills, but the numbers and amounts can certainly be minimized. I share the basic views of the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. Speaker, under permission, I append the customary comparative statistical table on the conference report.

Comparative statement of budget estimates, amounts in House and Senate bills and agreed to in conference—2d supplemental appropriation bill, 1965 (H.R. 7091)

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill
	TITLE I							
I	Agriculture	$22,563,000	$22,083,000	$22,663,000	$22,473,000	−$90,000	+$390,000	−$190,000
II	District of Columbia	(1,563,600)	(1,563,500)	(1,563,600)	(1,563,600)			
III	Foreign operations	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000			
IV	Independent offices	268,972,500	188,925,400	276,038,400	267,913,900	−1,058,600	+78,988,500	−8,124,500
V	Interior	72,527,000	69,602,000	72,412,000	70,602,000	−1,925,000	+1,000,000	−1,810,000
VI	Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare	527,900,000	496,900,000	511,900,000	507,900,000	−20,000,000	+11,000,000	−14,000,000
VII	Legislative	130,000	130,000	168,000	168,000	+38,000	+38,000	
VIII	Public works	14,229,000	13,369,000	13,604,000	13,604,000	−625,000	+235,000	
IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary	141,769,000	129,390,000	133,983,938	130,415,000	−11,354,000	+1,025,000	−3,568,938
X	Treasury	271,000	271,000	271,000	271,000			
	Total, title I	1,298,361,500	1,170,670,400	1,291,040,338	1,263,346,900	−35,014,600	+92,676,500	−27,693,438
	TITLE II							
	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Agriculture	42,840,000	30,560,000	36,810,000	35,395,000	−7,445,000	+4,835,000	−1,415,000
	Commerce	248,000,000	247,500,000	247,500,000	247,500,000	−500,000		
	Defense—Civil	17,271,000	15,778,000	16,700,000	16,153,000	−1,118,000	+375,000	−547,000
	Health, Education, and Welfare	34,775,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	−2,775,000		
	Interior	19,250,000	18,000,000	18,800,000	18,150,000	−1,100,000	+150,000	−650,000
	Appalachian Regional Commission	500,000	490,000	490,000	490,000	−10,000		
	Total, title II	362,636,000	344,328,000	352,300,000	349,688,000	−12,948,000	+5,360,000	−2,612,000
	TITLE III							
	Increased pay costs	587,842,383	579,691,188	583,117,633	583,117,633	−4,724,750	+3,426,445	
	TITLE IV							
	Claims and judgments	31,411,444	23,643,495	31,411,444	31,411,444		+7,767,949	
	Grand total:							
	Direct appropriations	2,261,836,327	2,099,918,083	2,239,454,415	2,209,148,977	−52,687,350	+109,230,894	−30,305,438
	Appropriation of receipts	16,012,000	16,012,000	16,012,000	16,012,000			
	Special accounts	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,435,000			
	Indefinite appropriations	968,000	968,000	968,000	968,000			
	Total	2,280,251,327	2,118,333,083	2,257,869,415	2,227,563,977	−52,687,350	+109,230,894	−30,305,438

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I do not plan to use the entire 5 minutes but do want to take a minute or two to call a few things to the attention of the House and to the people of the country who will read the RECORD.

I do not expect to discuss the supplemental appropriation bill in detail because we have already heard the pertinent facts about it, namely that it contains $227 billion in supplemental appropriations and $109 million more than the bill contained as it passed the House.

You have already listened to the interesting colloquy between the gentlemen from Texas [Mr. MAHON and Mr. THOMAS] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], concerning the problems that arise whenever we are requested to approve supplemental appropriations. I was especially pleased to hear the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations say that he did not ex-

pect we would run into a similar situation next year, and I should certainly hope that he is correct. Many items amounting to millions and hundreds of millions of dollars have been packed into this supplemental appropriation bill in order to have them charged up against fiscal year 1965 appropriations although they are not projected for spending until fiscal year 1966 and normally should have been included in regular appropriation bills for 1966. The net effect of this is to make budget requests for 1966 look good in comparison with 1965. It is a gimmick used by budget makers but we should not be misled by it.

We have been reading a lot in the press recently about how fine our fiscal condition is. I read this morning that the anticipated deficit at the end of the current fiscal year is expected to be lower than was visualized last January. First let me say that I am glad that it is going to be lower instead of higher but I cannot generate too much enthusiasm because there is still going to be a substantial deficit. To run any deficit at all in periods of high prospertiy cannot be justified. If this Government cannot live within its means during prosperous times, pray what will it do if adversity should ever strike. The time to start living within our means and begin curtailing the national debt is during periods of high prosperity. To lay away something for a rainy day is not too old fashioned for me.

We hear a lot of talk these days about spending under $100 billion. The truth of the matter is that 10 months of the current fiscal year has passed and spending to date has already crossed the $100 billion mark. I hold in my hand the daily statement of the U.S. Treasury for April 22, 1965, and it shows that since July 1, 1964, more than $100 billion have been withdrawn from the U.S. Treasury and spent. This means that our Government is currently spending money at the rate of $338,983,000 a day which works out to $14,124,290 per hour and $235,404 per minute.

I did not trust my own mathematics so I had the computer people make the computation and the figures given come from the computer.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Referring to the figure of $100.7 billion to which the gentleman referred, from his analysis of that spending, is that figure accurately to be compared with the estimate of between $97 and $98 billion that was forecast as being the outlay for this fiscal year?

Mr. JONAS. This sum would apply to the $127 billion of cash expenditures expected to be made by the Government out of regular and trust funds during the year.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It includes trust fund expenditures?

Mr. JONAS. That is right. But we have already in the middle of April of this year gone above the $100 billion mark and I had this computation made for those who, as I say, may be interested in knowing the current rate of spending by the administration.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri objects to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 316, nays 55, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]

YEAS—316

Abbitt	Curtin	Harvey, Ind.
Abernethy	Daniels	Harvey, Mich.
Adair	Davis, Ga.	Hathaway
Adams	de la Garza	Hébert
Albert	Delaney	Hechler
Anderson Ill.	Dent	Helstoski
Anderson, Tenn.	Denton	Henderson
	Donohue	Herlong
Andrews, George W.	Dorn	Hicks
	Dowdy	Holifield
Andrews, N. Dak.	Downing	Horton
	Duncan, Oreg.	Howard
Annunzio	Dwyer	Hull
Arends	Dyal	Hungate
Ashley	Edmondson	Huot
Aspinall	Edwards, Calif.	Ichord
Ayres	Ellsworth	Jacobs
Baldwin	Everett	Jennings
Bandstra	Evins, Tenn.	Joelson
Baring	Farbstein	Johnson, Calif.
Barrett	Farnum	Johnson, Okla.
Bates	Fascell	Johnson, Pa.
Battin	Felghan	Jonas
Beckworth	Fino	Jones, Mo.
Bennett	Fisher	Karsten
Berry	Flood	Karth
Bingham	Flynt	Kastenmeier
Boland	Fogarty	Kee
Bolling	Foley	Keith
Bonner	Ford, Gerald R.	Kelly
Bow	Ford, William D.	Keogh
Brademas		King, Calif.
Brooks	Fountain	King, Utah
Broomfield	Fraser	Kirwan
Brown, Calif.	Frelinghuysen	Kluczynski
Burke	Friedel	Kornegay
Burleson	Fulton, Pa.	Krebs
Burton, Calif.	Fulton, Tenn.	Kunkel
Burton, Utah	Fuqua	Laird
Byrne, Pa.	Gallagher	Landrum
Cabell	Gathings	Latta
Cahill	Gettys	Lipscomb
Callan	Gilbert	Long, La.
Cameron	Gilligan	Long, Md.
Carey	Gonzalez	Love
Carter	Grabowski	McCarthy
Casey	Gray	McCulloch
Cederberg	Green, Oreg.	McDade
Celler	Green, Pa.	McDowell
Chelf	Greigg	McEwen
Clancy	Grider	McFall
Clark	Griffin	McGrath
Clausen, Don H.	Griffiths	McMillan
	Gubser	McVicker
Cleveland	Hagan, Ga.	Macdonald
Clevenger	Hagen, Calif.	Machen
Cohelan	Halleck	Mackay
Colmer	Hamilton	Mackie
Conable	Hanley	Mahon
Conte	Hansen, Idaho	Marsh
Conyers	Hansen, Iowa	Martin, Mass.
Cooley	Hansen, Wash.	Martin, Nebr.
Corbett	Hardy	Matsunaga
Craley	Harsha	Matthews
May	Race	Stalbaum
Meeds	Randall	Stanton
Michel	Reid, N.Y.	Steed
Miller	Relfel	Stephens
Mills	Relnecke	Stubblefield
Minish	Reuss	Sullivan
Mink	Rhodes, Pa.	Sweeney
Mize	Rivers, Alaska	Taylor
Monagan	Rivers, S.C.	Teague, Calif.
Moore	Roberts	Teague, Tex.
Moorhead	Robison	Tenzer
Morgan	Rodino	Thomas
Morris	Rogers, Colo.	Thompson, La.
Morse	Rogers, Fla.	Thompson, N.J.
Morton	Ronan	Thompson, Tex.
Moss	Roncallo	Trimble
Multer	Rooney, N.Y.	Tuck
Murphy, Ill.	Rooney, Pa.	Tunney
Murphy N.Y.	Roosevelt	Tuten
Murray	Rosenthal	Udall
Natcher	Rostenkowski	Ullman
Nedzi	Roudebush	Vanik
O'Hara, Ill.	Roush	Vigorito
O'Hara, Mich.	Roybal	Vivian
O'Konski	Rumsfeld	Walker, N. Mex.
Olsen, Mont.	Ryan	Watkins
O'Neill, Mass.	Satterfield	Watts
Ottinger	St Germain	Weltner
Passman	Saylor	Whalley
Patman	Scheuer	White, Tex.
Patten	Schmidhauser	Whitener
Pelly	Schneebell	Whitten
Pepper	Schweiker	Widnall
Perkins	Secrest	Williams
Philbin	Selden	Wilson, Bob
Pickle	Shipley	Wilson, Charles H.
Pike	Sickles	
Pirnie	Sikes	Wolff
Poage	Slack	Wright
Powell	Smith, Iowa	Wyatt
Price	Smith, N.Y.	Yates
Pucinski	Smith, Va.	Zablocki
Purcell	Springer	
Quillen	Stafford	

NAYS—55

Andrews, Glenn	Davis Wis.	MacGregor
	Derwinski	Martin Ala.
Ashmore	Devine	Minshall
Belcher	Dickinson	Mosher
Bell	Dole	Nelsen
Betts	Duncan, Tenn.	O'Neal, Ga.
Bray	Edwards, Ala.	Poff
Brown, Ohio	Erlenborn	Qule
Broyhill, N.C.	Findley	Rhodes, Ariz.
Buchanan	Gross	Shriver
Byrnes, Wis.	Grover	Skubitz
Callaway	Gurney	Smith Calif.
Chamberlain	Haley	Talcott
Clawson, Del	Hall	Thomson, Wis.
Collier	Hosmer	Utt
Cramer	Hutchinson	Walker, Miss.
Cunningham	King, N.Y.	Wydler
Curtis	Langen	Younger
Dague	McClory	

NOT VOTING—62

Addabbo	Goodell	Pool
Ashbrook	Halpern	Redlin
Blatnik	Hanna	Reid, Ill.
Boggs	Harris	Resnick
Bolton	Hawkins	Rogers, Tex.
Brock	Hays	St. Onge
Broyhill, Va.	Holland	Schisler
Corman	Irwin	Scott
Culver	Jarman	Senner
Daddario	Jones, Ala.	Sisk
Dawson	Leggett	Staggers
Diggs	Lennon	Stratton
Dingell	Lindsay	Todd
Dow	Madden	Toll
Dulski	Mailliard	Tupper
Evans, Colo.	Mathias	Van Deerlin
Fallon	Moeller	Waggonner
Farnsley	Morrison	White, Idaho
Garmatz	Nix	Willis
Giaimo	O'Brien	Young
Gibbons	Olson, Minn.	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Giaimo with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Addabbo with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Boggs with Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Schisler with Mr. Tupper.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Mailliard.
Mr. Moeller with Mr. Broyhill of Virginia.

Mr. Daddario with Mr. Mathias.
Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Brock.
Mr. Culver with Mrs. Reid of Illinois.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Lennon with Mr. Stratton.
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Resnick.
Mr. Farnsley with Mr. Fallon.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Garmatz.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Blatnik.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Leggett.
Mr. Scott with Mr. Dulski.
Mr. Nix with Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Pool with Mr. Corman.
Mr. Toll with Mr. Irwin.
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Van Deerlin.
Mr. White of Idaho with Mr. Dow.
Mr. Gibbons with Mr. Jarman.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Young.
Mr. Holland with Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Todd.
Mr. Olson of Minnesota with Mr. Senner.

Mr. BRAY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 2, line 11, insert: "(3) and including $100,000 for the purpose of extending the screw-worm barrier zone to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation and release of the screw-worm flies;"

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following: "and including $100,000 for the purpose of extending the screw-worm barrier zone on a limited basis to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation and release of the screw-worm flies;".

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 4, line 16, insert:

"PEACE CORPS

"During the current fiscal year an additional amount of $1,858,000 shall be available in the appropriation for 'Peace Corps' for administrative and program support costs."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 5, line 8, strike out "$1,932,000" and insert "$2,874,000, of which not to exceed $942,000 shall be for helicopter operations during the current fiscal year."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEOGH moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH].

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, if you have never witnessed a very small boy being sent on a great big man's errand, you are witnessing that now.

My devotion, esteem, and respect for our dear and beloved colleague from Texas, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices [Mr. THOMAS], knows no bounds. In all the years I have been here I face this task today with the fear that is normally in one, with the trepidation that one should have, and with the hope that the House will hear my plea.

My motion will have the effect of continuing in this second supplemental appropriation bill $942,000—not millions—$942,000. That represents an actual binding and, in the opinion of those who know, a legal commitment of the U.S. Government, which one day in one way or another will have to be paid. If that payment is delayed it will be paid in excess of $942,000.

All we seek here, Mr. Speaker, is to assure and insure the continuation until June 30 of this year of the scheduled helicopter services now being provided in three of the largest cities in the country—New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. That service has been of immeasurable assistance in the national interests of this country and will continue to be so.

I regret exceedingly that the effect of the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] will be to terminate without notice these services that have been so well rendered over the past year. We realize and I appreciate the increasing reluctance on the part of the Congress to continue subsidies beyond the point where they are needed. But I submit, Mr. Speaker, for us to fail to give 2 months' notice would be an act of questionable wisdom.

I, therefore, hope, Mr. Speaker, that as much as I regret pitting my inadequate self against the obvious terrific forces of the highly respected and distinguished Committee on Appropriations, for once—for once you will hear my plea and for once you will do the justice that this day calls for lest that justice be denied by being delayed. I hope my motion will prevail.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. KEOGH. I am delighted to yield to my colleague from the great "state" of Brooklyn.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in addition to commending the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] upon his remarks on this subject here today, I should like to ask him if it is not the fact that the President of the United States, his Bureau of the Budget, and the Civil Aeronautics Board which controls aviation in this country have recommended this requested appropriation—the $942,000.

Mr. KEOGH. The gentleman as usual is eminently correct. The fact of the matter is that this represents a legal obligation of the U.S. Government.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Exactly; this money has to be paid.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the most eminent authorities in the House on this subject are members of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices. And the best informed man on this subject is the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. He will speak later, but I have listened with so much interest and feeling to the statement of our friend, the gentleman from New York, that I want to make a few remarks about this question.

There are three cities in the United States that have this helicopter service subsidized by the Government. There are at least 39 great cities that are interested in helicopter service. I would suspect that there are more than that.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I am glad to yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEOGH. I have heard this argument made, Mr. Chairman, but I say to you in response to that: However many States there may be that are eligible for this type of service, why penalize the three cities that have had the foresight and the courage to institute this type of service?

Mr. MAHON. Well, I do not want to penalize the three cities that have instituted it—in large part at the cost of the taxpayers. The city of San Francisco has not been penalized. It has helicopter service for which it pays.

Mr. KEOGH. You may not want to penalize the three cities but you certainly are penalizing them by your motion. But I do want to refer to San Francisco. I think the facts will show that that operation, operating without a subsidy, is losing at the rate of $1,250,000 a year, which loss is taken by the affiliate companies operating that service. So they are in fact being indirectly subsidized by the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. My colleagues, you can see that there is more involved here than catches the eye. This is not something that came up the day before yesterday. Since 1947, one or more of these three cities have been getting subsidized helicopter service. I think it was an ex-

cellent idea to try it on an experimental basis.

It has now been tried in at least one of the cities for more than 15 years, and the operators are not able to run it without a Government subsidy.

We ought to do one of two things. Either we ought to eliminate the subsidized program for the three cities or we ought to enlarge it to cover other cities which are interested in this kind of service.

We have had a lot of time now to test out the service. It has not proved to be successful from an economic standpoint in these three cities.

But there is even more involved here than an experiment in three cities. There is a question of principle, a question of the dignity and the integrity of the Congress is involved in this issue. We must not only be heard but heeded.

It is occasionally said in the press and elsewhere that Congress has lost control of the purse strings. If agencies are able to do what they are undertaking to do in this instance, then to a considerable extent Congress has lost control of the purse strings, and there could be almost no end to the consequences.

We do not have the same platform from which we can address ourselves to the people as the executive branch has. But if we ever forfeit the power of the purse, "we have had it." That power is the supreme power of the Congress, representing the people, over the Government and the control of the Government.

This is the issue. I point it out in this way: From year to year we have been complaining about this program. We have been wrestling with this issue. We have been trying to get this service on a paying basis. But we have failed.

Mr. THOMAS' subcommittee last year, working with the other body on the conference report on the bill carrying an appropriation for this item, put some pertinent information in the conference report on page 13. And there was, in addition, in the appropriation law itself last year a specific limitation on the fiscal 1965 funds for these services.

This is the reason why I say the stature and integrity and prestige of Congress is in a measure involved here. I read from page 13 of the Independent Offices conference report of last year: "; and authorize $3,358,000 for subsidy for helicopter operations instead of $3 million as proposed by the House and $4,300,000 as proposed by the Senate."

The appropriation law reads as follows: "including not to exceed $3,358,000 for subsidy for helicopter operations during the current fiscal year."

So, the conference committee put in $3,358,000 for helicopter service in last year's bill. That was approved by Congress. The Congress turned over authority to spend an appropriation of $3,358,000 to the executive branch for this helicopter service for these three cities. The amount was limited to a sum certain.

This was the package. Officials did not get all they wanted, so it was up to them at that time to tailor the program within the $3,358,000.

Let me also read the language in the statement of the conferees which accompanied the conference report last year on the $3,358,000: .

> This is the last money to be recommended by the committee for these projects exclusively.

You see, they were told. The Bureau of the Budget was told. The CAB was told. Everybold involved was told that "this is the last money to be recommended for these projects exclusively." Continuing to read the statement:

> The conferees respectfully request—

Do we have to get down on our knees every day to a Government agency which we create? Are we men or mice? What is our attitude? Do we have a right to the respect of the country? Is the prestige of Congress involved here? Of course it is.

> The conferees respectfully request the the CAB not to include 1 penny for these three lines in its budget next year.

What has it done? Here we are faced with a supplement of $942,000 to the $3,358,000, in the regular bill for fiscal 1965. This is a complete flouting of the action of Congress by the executive branch.

I continue to quote from the statement of last year:

> This position is unanimously agreed to by the House conferees and a majority of the conferees of the Senate.

They spoke not for the Appropriations Committee, but for the Congress, because the conference report was adopted in both Houses.

Let me quote again the entire part of the paragraph relating to helicopter subsidies:

> And authorize $3,358,000 for subsidy for helicopter operations instead of $3 million as proposed by the House and $4,300,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have been wrestling many years with continuing subsidies for helicopter service for 3 cities while 39 other cities need it as badly as those that now have it. This is the last money to be recommended by the committee for these projects exclusively. The conferees respectfully request the CAB not to include 1 penny for these three lines in its budget next year. This position is unanimously agreed to by the House conferees and a majority of the conferees of the Senate.

So, in utter disregard of the will of the Congress, as so well and succinctly put in the report, the Civil Aeronautics Board has gone along and has been overspending, has not tailored the helicopter program to the funds available, as every family should try to do in handling money matters, and which every child knows is the right way to proceed. It has flouted the will of Congress in this matter. It has also asked for funds, in direct opposition to the expressed view of Congress, for the next fiscal year—$2,100,000 for fiscal 1966—and is planning to run this program until 1970.

As one Member of Congress who is not too interested in this from the standpoint of any service involved but who is interested in the prestige of Congress and the preeminence of Congress in money matters, I respectfully dissent, and I say to the CAB that Congress has control of the purse and that we do not intend to tolerate a continuation of this program in the face of the action of Congress last year. We do not intend to let the agency determine the appropriation. That is the business of Congress and must remain so.

That is where I stand, and that is where every Member of the House ought to stand.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MAHON. I will be glad to.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH], in the course of his address indicated that this was a legal obligation of the U.S. Government. Will the gentleman from Texas tell us whether this is true or not? As I understand it, the Civil Aeronautics Board takes the position that the law on the books requires them to establish this subsidy. Does the chairman of the committee contend that the words of the committee in its report amount to a repealer of the law which is on the books?

Mr. MAHON. The law authorizes the establishment of subsidies. Officials could subsidize under the law, if they had the money, dozens of cities for helicopter services, as I understand the law. So, yes; the law permits this to be done. But Congress only provided funds for the three cities, and the Congress has to find ways of meeting its responsibility for itself and to the people. So what shall we do when we are trampled upon by a Government agency which is the creature of the Congress? Shall we fight back? I think we should fight back. How can we? By denying funds. Where contracts have been made there is a legal responsibility, and if we can get our will established with respect to these funds, these funds can be appropriated by the Congress or could be provided by the Court of Claims. But the course we advocate here is the only avenue we have at the present time to project the determination and the will of Congress with respect to these matters, and no one will be deprived of any legal right thereby. We all know, if they are entitled to the funds, they can get the funds, and I would be perfectly glad to join in appropriating the funds after the subsidies have been terminated and after the Civil Aeronautics Board has seen fit to follow the mandate of Congress on the issue of subsidizing helicopter service to cities.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to my good friend from New York.

Mr. KEOGH. I think I should assure the gentleman from Texas that I share his views with respect to the necessity for maintaining the dignity and powers of the House of Representatives and of the Congress of the United States. I join with you in that. However, my point is simply that this is the wrong way to assert yourself. You are using a meat ax here when you should really reach for a surgeon's scalpel. That is all. Because you admit it is a liability. You know they are going to collect it and it is going to be increased by the costs involved and the interest. In the meantime you are terminating a service such

as we have in New York where we are just about to open the operation on top of the Pan Am Building, the use of which by the President and the Vice President of the United States will more than make up this subsidy business. It is so thoughtless in my opinion. Excuse me for seeming to be strong about it, but it is shortsighted to do this in this way at this time.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman's views are of interest, and if I were in New York City or in Los Angeles or in Chicago, I think I would see the issue in this same way. We are confronted with the problem. If we can use a small surgeon's knife to accomplish the results, all right. However, if the authority of Congress is involved and the only way we can protect ourselves is with a meat ax, then I say let us use the meat ax.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman has said about what I was going to say a minute ago. It seems to me the Congress used a scalpel last year and in this very gentle operation we gave them an opportunity to cut the cord with the funds provided for them. This House passed that bill with the provision in it that there should be no more. What this is is simply a restoration of funds which Congress cut last year.

Are we going to pass bills with cuts and tell the agencies how to spend the money, and then have them disregard completely what we have told them on the theory that they could come back here and bludgeon us to give them the money later on in a supplemental? I think that is a mistake. I think we have got to stand by the committee on this and by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] who has made a study of this; because that committee and this House supported them last year in a reduction of the funds. This is an attempt to come back here and suggest that an agency downtown will disregard the reports of the committee and the action of the Congress and say, "You have got to give it to us in a supplemental bill." I think it is the wrong way to approach the matter.

Mr. MAHON. I think the gentleman is correct.

And if we in Congress do not stand up for our own prerogatives it is certain no one else is going to.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the distinguished chairman's yielding.

I am very sensitive to the remarks made with regard to the authority of Congress in this matter. However, it is my understanding, after talking with Chairman Alan Boyd of the CAB, that the matter that is at stake here, as he told it to me, is this: He has said—

In our judgment—

Meaning the CAB—

if this supplemental is not put back in the bill the carriers could be put out of business.

I asked him most particularly whether that was his clear and thoughtful judgment, that the effect of this action could put the carriers out of business. He assured me that that was the case. And he said in addition that he thought that should this action be taken here, that is proposed today, there could be a suit in the court of claims which could result possibly in a more substantial payment or a payment of "at least" the amount involved in the bill. He thought that this was a clear, legal obligation of the United States and would be so upheld.

So my question to the chairman is this: If this has the effect of or runs the risk of putting the carriers out of business, is there not some remedy that could be applied to continue until such time as a more equitable formula could be worked out?

Mr. MAHON. We do not know whether it will put the carriers out of business. We would hope that they might be able to carry on without a subsidy, as is the case in San Francisco. But the agency has shown that it has not the slightest intention of complying with the wishes of Congress. It went ahead with a program which utilizes more than the $3 million plus Congress appropriated for the helicopter subsidy. Not only that, in the budget estimate for next year, 1966 the sum of $2.1 million has been included. So this is an indication that officials are saying. "We know what Congress did but we do not approve it and therefore, regardless of the action of Congress, we are going to proceed as we desire."

We cannot tolerate that. We must not tolerate that.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for just one further question?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. REID of New York. The point here it seems to me is this. I cannot comment on the gentleman's testimony on this point other than to say that whatever the testimony before the gentleman's great committee and the undertakings that were made, is it correct, is it proper to penalize the public interest and convenience? Because if there is any validity in the concern that the Chairman of the CAB has indicated to me, that the carriers might go out of business, then in effect, because of the relationship between the Congress and the CAB, we are penalizing the public interest and a young industry that is trying to serve both the national defense and the country. Have we the right to penalize the public regardless of undertakings that may or may not have been made between the committee and the CAB?

Mr. MAHON. I would say that these people have been getting this service a long time at a rather heavy cost in subsidies. Other cities have been trying to get into the picture and have not been able to do so. We have asked that this experiment be terminated. We gave the agency $3 million plus with which to tailor its program for this fiscal year. The act and the will of Congress have not been complied with. It is time for us to stand firm.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] who as I stated before is the best informed Member of the House on this issue.

(Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, let me address myself to this subject and let us clear away the cobwebs.

It has been said that no notice has been given. It has been said that it is a legal debt and there will be a judgment plastered against us.

Mr. Speaker, let us see the beginning of all this thing. You know how long it has been in operation? A little bit better than 15 long years. Do you know what these three cities have cost us? Right at $48 million. Has this been for the mutual benefit of the cities involved? Let us be frank about it. It is a direct subsidy to the major trunklines.

Mr. Speaker, studies have been made and they show beyond any doubt that the vast majority—not all, of course, but the vast majority—of the traffic served in these areas are out-of-town businessmen whose time is very valuable and they are willing to pay a premium to go from one airport to another.

This got started as an experiment, listen, as an experiment. To do what? To haul mail; to haul mail, not people. It was too expensive and it was dropped for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I have never seen in my experience here on this floor the pressure brought to bear on any one little item as that which has come up on this. That sugar that these operators are getting tastes mighty good and they just do not want to give it up. When it would not work for mail, then they said, "Well, let us experiment and we can develop the helicopter."

You are sure going to develop the helicopter through carrying a little 30-pound, 40-pound, or 50-pound bag of mail, when the armed services have hundreds and hundreds of them and they are in use every day in Vietnam.

So, where does the experiment go? Here, gentlemen, is the proposition.

As our distinguished chairman has pointed out to the Members, we have mentioned it on this floor every year for the last 6 or 7 years—and I shall not call any Members' names but I can see them here—they have got up and chided this little subcommittee for not ending this subsidy. You have heard it. I have heard it and everyone has heard it, and we have moaned and groaned and have asked them to either quit or cut bait.

Mr. Speaker, there are 39 other cities who want this and one is just as much entitled to its as another. It is all taxpayers' money. It goes to the use and benefit of the big trunklines.

Mr. Speaker, if we wind this up, the trunklines will work out this problem in less than 6 or 8 months, just as sure as shooting, in one form or another.

Now, they say this is a debt. You know whose story that is, and I say that

with great humility and respect. Not even the Civil Aeronautics Administration will tell us positively about it. They say they think it is. Well, if they think it is, why not then subsidize that little line in San Francisco? Are there not other lines which are just as much entitled to this subsidy as the line that is operating further down south in California? Can you make fish out of one and fowl out of another?

Mr. Speaker, if they thought it was a legal obligation why did they not subsidize some of the other 39? Can you imagine any place on earth where you need it any more than from Washington to Dulles Airport or Washington to Baltimore or in Boston, as well as hundreds of other cities such as Atlanta, Cleveland, and so forth?

Mr. Speaker, it is not a debt in my humble judgment, and if I am wrong I will get up on this floor and tell you I am wrong. But it looks to me as if the Civil Aeronautics Board does not think it is a debt, because if they did, they would subsidize the other 39 and equalize it.

But of all the effrontery I have seen in a long time by governmental agencies created by this Congress, this is it, and there are good men on that Board. They are just as fine as any I know. But their great trouble, Mr. Speaker, is they want to spend the money and appropriate it too. That conference report was clear as a bell. We finally said, "We respectfully ask you to listen to us, we have been pleading with you for 6 or 7 years."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. You have me convinced. I suggest that the gentleman turn around and address his remarks to those on his side of the aisle who do not seem to be convinced.

Mr. THOMAS. In my humble opinion this is not a debt. They have had notice, not 1 year, not 2 years, not 3 years, not 4 years, but 5 and 6 years. We have gotten up here pleading just as we are doing now. Then they talk about a meat ax and no notice.

How much notice did they need? They are not going to do a thing in the world, and neither will the Civil Aeronautics Board. Let us do even-handed justice. You have taken the major trunklines off of direct subsidies. You give it to them in an indirect way.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the preferential motion is voted down—and it should be voted down. It is just giving even-handed justice, and I hope the committee will support your Appropriations Committee.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to my beloved friend from New York, who has announced he is going to retire. If he will listen to me he will be here another 30 or 40 years. He is beloved, he is chairman of our caucus, and if he has an enemy on the floor I do not know who it is.

Mr. KEOGH. My dearly beloved friend virtually took the words right out of my mouth. I was going to refer to his intention to retire. I hope he never does, I hope he is here for many years, and I say to him, Mr. Speaker, that my admiration and respect for him is exceeded by no one.

I would say further to him that when my preferential motion is adopted by the House I will love him just as much as I do now.

Mr. THOMAS. That will be mutual.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. I appreciate the gentleman yielding. I have asked the chairman for some time on my own, but since the gentleman has been good enough to yield I might mention the fact so many x millions of dollars have been voted over the years for subsidies to the helicopter service, and to the ones that are in operation. This figure pales into insignificance somewhat when you realize the testimony given before a committee in the other body in March of this year.

Mr. THOMAS. What is the question?

Mr. MICHEL. I am going to make the point if I may.

Mr. THOMAS. Go ahead.

Mr. MICHEL. The Defense Department witnesses say that the Defense Department has saved $70 million by the experience of the S–58 helicopter in the Chicago area alone.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know where they got that figure or where the gentleman got it, but if he says it is true I will buy it.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman makes the point of the experience we have had in South Vietnam, but in substantially the same period helicopters are being utilized to the extent of 5 to 1 what they are in the military, and I say that is an experience that is of real consequence.

Mr. THOMAS. They are getting some rough treatment in Vietnam.

I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, of course, it is always very difficult to follow the very distinguished and able gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. As a matter of fact, it is just about as difficult as following the junior Senator from Illinois, the distinguished minority leader, EVERETT DIRKSEN, but I do believe that there is another side to this story, and that these facts ought to be known to make the record complete.

My good friend, the distinguished chairman of our Appropriations Committee, made reference to last year's conference report in the course of his remarks, and that report was the subject of discussion in recent hearings on helicopter air service before the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate. Senator MONRONEY was presiding and said on page 25 of those hearings:

> The Chair is in doubt whether a majority of the conferees of the Senate did agree to the House position. I recall no vote that was taken in the closed conference that was held, and, of course, it was not a matter of record anyway, because the Senate conferees could have spoken out by official voice at the time the conference report was adopted if they had concurred in the House conference, which they did not.

I might say that there were several of us as House conferees in the conference yesterday who are not in agreement with the House position and have as a matter of fact spoken out on this matter on previous occasions.

The funds previously provided for the helicopter carriers for this fiscal year were exhausted on April 11, 1965, and presently there are no funds to take them through the period from April 11 to June 30, 1965.

The $942,000 is needed to bridge this gap, and a supplemental appropriation in this amount has been requested by the administration. This request is set forth on page 21 of House Document No. 80 containing the communication from the President of the United States.

There are several reasons why it is vital for the House to approve this supplemental appropriation for the helicopter carriers.

Without this money, the scheduled helicopter industry in the three largest cities of the United States, New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago, would collapse within the next several weeks. One of the most promising new forms of transportation would be killed off just as it is beginning to demonstrate its capability of getting off of subsidy within a reasonable time.

The opposition to helicopter subsidy here in the Congress seems to be based on a misunderstanding that it is being used simply to defray the cost of a local transportation service in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, which unjustly discriminates in favor of these three cities and against other cities which also need but do not have helicopter service.

The fact is that these three operations were created by the Civil Aeronautics Board to operate as national helicopter laboratories, to develop the art of helicopter transportation to the point where it can become self-sustaining and then spread to other cities, employing the advances gained in these operations. The transportation service which these three carriers provide is only a necessary incident to the more important developmental function they are performing.

What we are buying with this subsidy is the maintenance of incubators or test beds which are developing for future national application this newest form of air transportation and the only form that can bring air transportation closer than airports to the people that use it.

The Congress itself has expressed interest in having helicopter service extended to new cities. In acting on the appropriation for fiscal 1963, the Senate voted to increase helicopter subsidy to $10 million, to provide for additional services. Last year, when the House conferees requested the exclusion of helicopter subsidy from the budget this year, there was an indication that this might help to get service for "39 other cities

that need it as badly as those that now have it."

Actually, the reverse is true, because the quickest way to advance an expansion of helicopter service to other cities is by first perfecting the existing operations, after which new services in new cities can be authorized on a nonsubsidy basis.

Hence, what is at stake here today is not only the existing helicopter services in the three largest cities of the Nation but also the extension of service to other cities, which would be impaired if the present development program were to be snuffed out by cutting off all of the funds.

The helicopter carriers have been criticized because of the length of time it has taken for them to become free of subsidy. However, the delay has largely been beyond their control. They were delayed in getting their turbine-powered equipment. After the new equipment was delivered, the in-service debugging of the aircraft took substantially longer than expected.

Progress has also been deterred by the length of time it has taken to get instrument flight rules authority, which is essential to achieve high schedule performance and reliability, and the higher revenues which come with more reliable service. It has taken time to increase the period between overhauls on the new equipment and its components, which has kept costs at a higher level until the overhaul period could be increased.

These and other factors have accounted for the economic improvement of the carriers not having been more accelerated than it has been, and the delays encountered have been largely attributable to the uniqueness of this new breed of flying machine and the complexities it invovles.

What is important today, is that the improvement in these helicopter carriers is now moving forward to the point where the CAB has just found—in orders Nos. E–21798 and 21799—that the two carriers receiving 82 percent of the total subsidy—New York and Los Angeles—can be expected to break even without subsidy in fiscal 1969. The third carrier—Chicago can be expected to do the same with the further activation of Midway Airport in Chicago.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEOGH. Can the gentleman affirm for me the fact that I have stated, that the San Francisco operation is running at a net loss in excess of $1 million, which is used as a tax carryover in connection with other operations?

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. KEOGH. This is subsidizing San Francisco to the extent of 49 percent of its loss.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman is correct. He serves on the Committee on Ways and Means and knows whereof he speaks.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I should like to remind the gentleman from Illinois that at the conference on yesterday, as one of the House conferees, I took the position favoring the appropriation and agreed with the Senate conferees whose views were principally voiced by the distinguished senior Senator from California, Mr. KUCHEL. At that time I pointed out that in most of the capitals of Europe there is 100 percent government-subsidized helicopter service; that here in this country in our three largest cities—and the three largest cities here are larger than most of the capital cities of Europe, we have only partially government-subsidized service. I should also mention the fact that at one time years ago this helicopter subsidy was a very substantial one. The government subsidy has now been brought down as the result of superior operating knowhow and the more economical operations of these three helicopter companies.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope the motion offered by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] will prevail.

Mr. MICHEL. I thank the gentleman. I would say further, Mr. Speaker, that the collapse of the scheduled helicopter industry in our three largest cities could impair this country's world leadership in the field of vertical-lift aircraft.

The cessation of service in these three cities would receive worldwide attention because of the many international users of the service and the many representatives from countries throughout the world who visit these carriers seeking advice and assistance in the formulation of their own helicopter service plans.

U.S.-manufactured helicopters are being used in transport operations in a number of foreign countries, and a real stigma would ensue from closing down our own helicopter carriers while at the same time foreign operators were carrying on with the same kind of U.S. equipment which we ourselves have not seen fit to continue in service.

Lack of confidence in our helicopter products would inevitably follow, and existing and foreseeable foreign markets would be impaired as foreign competitors capitalized on the situation. Thus, our balance of payments could be adversely affected in a substantial way.

Another reason why this country cannot afford to scuttle its helicopter transport industry is the growing need for such a vehicle to combat the increasing congestion in urban areas.

Population studies show that by 1980 more than 72 percent of the U.S. population will be squeezed into our metropolitan areas, and the resultant congestion will require a whole new kit of transportation tools.

The helicopter is one of the most promising new transportation tools, because it operates in a new dimension lying above surface congestion on the ground and beneath the congestion of fixed-wing airplanes in the air.

Three Presidents of the United States have demonstrated that the helicopter is practical and safe and does a good job of jumping over ground transportation tangles on short-haul local and interurban flights.

One of the greatest challenges the helicopter has to offer is its potential of replacing fixed-wing aircraft on short-haul intercity operations in highly congested areas, and thus dispense with millions of dollars of otherwise needed additional airport facilities and at the same time better serve the passenger by flying him into the heart of the city instead of depositing him at an outlying airport as is now the case. Under the concept, New York City could forget about building a fourth or fifth airport, by funneling its short-haul operations into heliports and confining its airports to medium- and long-haul operations.

The point I am leading up to is that the continuation of the scheduled helicopter industry is far too important a matter to be determined by a supplemental appropriation covering less than a 90-day period. The $942,000 supplemental appropriation in question here today covers only the 80 days from April 11 to June 30, 1965.

Just last month, the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee held extensive hearings on the helicopter air service program and what the policy of the Congress should be on this subject. Certainly, we should retain the status quo until policy determinations have been made as a result of those hearings. It would be most inappropriate for this body prematurely to foreclose this whole inquiry by blocking the supplemental appropriation and putting these carriers out of business before the other body has had time to finish its task.

In closing, I want to add that the issue being debated here today also involves the willingness of the Congress to honor the legal obligations incurred by the U.S. Government.

In the debate this last Tuesday on the floor of the Senate, it was pointed out that the certificates of public convenience and necessity and rate orders issued to the helicopter carriers by the CAB, under the existing Federal Aviation Act, create a legal obligation on the Government to pay out the $942,000 for which a supplemental appropriation is being requested by the administration. There is a consensus of view that if the Congress does not appropriate this money, the helicopter carriers could successfully prosecute claims in the Court of Claims.

It is my understanding that a change would be required in the basic statute under which the CAB operates in order to eliminate the subsidy obligation to the helicopter carriers. The obligation cannot be eliminated simply by denying appropriations without changing the substantive law.

Those who advocate the termination of helicopter subsidy should address themselves to a change in the law instead of trying to achieve such a result through the appropriation process. I would oppose such a change in the law, and bring up the subject simply to point out the procedural problem involved.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MAHON. I yield for a question.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Is it not a fact, Mr. Chairman, that what we are asking now—the additional funds—is a part of the CAB's program to phase out this subsidy and put these helicopter services on a pay-as-you-go basis? In other words, this is not part of a permanent, continuing program, but rather part of a plan established and agreed to by the CAB to phase out this subsidy to the helicopters and make them self-sufficient.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I would say that what we will vote on presently is a preferential motion made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] to overturn the recommendation of the conference committee, which has taken the position that we should insist on the $3 million being an adequate appropriation for this subsidy program for helicopters for the current fiscal year.

I do hope that Members, on this motion, will vote "No," and then will vote with the committee on the motion to insist upon the House position.

I do hope that the will of the Congress can be carried out, and the will of the Congress can be carried out by voting "No" on the motion which will presently be before us. When the House speaks, it ought not only to be heard but also heeded.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the gentleman from New York's preferential motion that the House recede and concur with the Senate on amendment No. 6 under chapter IV, independent offices. Our two bodies agree on an allowance of $1,932,000 for the payment of subsidy obligations mainly for local service air carriers. The disagreement is focused on a subsidy of $942,000 for helicopter operations in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York. The House failed to include these funds when H.R. 7091 was considered on April 6, however, the Senate believes that funds should be provided for payment of such subsidy obligations so long as the existing certification has not been discontinued by administrative or legislative action.

The Senate displays wisdom supporting an industry that is proving to be a valuable service, not only in the field of public service, but also in the defense structure of our Nation. And the issue at hand is important to the overall purpose of helicopter operations in both areas for the improvements realized in public transportation will benefit the defense phase of helicopter use and save our Government money in experimentation for improvement.

While the funds we now seek are designated to support three specific areas in the United States, the overall effects of the experiment in utilizing helicopters as a means of public transportation will reach out to all areas of this Nation for as the industry progresses its benefits will be available to a large majority of our citizenry.

The helicopter trial was launched with far-sighted vision of the needs of our people in expanding metropolitan areas. Traffic congestion is one of the most difficult problems facing our society. When you consider the costs in lost time of productive people who must sit in traffic jams, and the cost of moving freight in congested urban areas, we cannot hope to resolve these losses unless we can provide a solution to reduce traveltime from outlying areas to the hub of industrial and business operations in the heart of these growing metropolitan complexes. The benefits we gain from the increased speed of cross country and intercontinental air travel will not be fully realized if we fail to provide a link between the airport terminals at the perimeter of metropolitan areas and the eventual destination in the center of these areas. The helicopter is the swiftest means of establishing this link.

In Chicago we have realized the need of helicopter service in our overall transportation picture of the city of Chicago and its far flung suburban areas.

We are reactivating Midway Airport on the South Side of Chicago as a supplement to the growing air traffic at O'Hare Field on the far northwest side of our city. Helicopters play an important role in transporting air passengers and air freight betwen these terminals where connections are made for continued travel to other areas of the United States and continents across the oceans. But this interexchange is only one part of the service that can be offered by helicopter transportation. They also proved a swift link between these terminals and Chicago's Loop and there are plans for intercity downtown service from Chicago to nearby cities like Milwaukee and South Bend.

The funds we seek in this amendment will enable the Chicago Helicopter Service and similar services in New York and Los Angeles to remain solvent while establishing their important foothold in the transportation field. If we fail to subsidize these services they will be lost for they have not had sufficient time to become firmly established and self-supporting. The benefits gained to date will be lost and will restrict the potential that can be realized from this service.

Congress had great vision in supporting air travel at its introduction in transportation and we now observe the results of this assistance through the development of modern aircraft and faster travel in the world. The helicopter is an outgrowth of the advancements in air transportation. It can and will develop as an important cog in this mode of travel but we will not realize this importance unless we support its purpose. Therefore Congress should continue its wisdom by assisting this industry to develop its full potential. Although we are seeking aid to only three large metropolitan areas in this amendment, the progress experienced in these areas can produce a self-sustaining industry which will eventually benefit other metropolitan areas and outlying communities. An expanding business helps the economy of our country and the birth of a new business certainly meets with the plans of a great society in the future.

The need for this subsidy has been affirmed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. They have carefully studied the results of the helicopter experiment to date and sustain its position as an important link in air travel. Their plan proposes a phaseout of subsidy payments over a 5-year period. By then the industry will have matured and be self-supporting.

A vote in favor of the motion to recede and concur with the Senate's amendment to subsidize the helicopter services in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York will indicate the wisdom of this Congress by continued support of air transportation.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEOGH) there were—ayes 62, noes 77.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 144, nays 228, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—144

Adams	Gray	Murphy, Ill.
Anderson, Tenn.	Green, Pa.	Murphy, N.Y.
Annunzio	Greigg	Nedzi
Arends	Grider	O'Hara, Ill.
Ayres	Griffiths	Olsen, Mont.
Barrett	Grover	Ottinger
Bell	Hagen, Calif.	Patten
Bingham	Halleck	Pepper
Bolton	Hanley	Philbin
Brown, Calif.	Hays	Pike
Burke	Helstoski	Pirnie
Burton, Calif.	Hicks	Powell
Byrne, Pa.	Holifield	Price
Byrnes, Wis.	Hosmer	Pucinski
Cahill	Howard	Race
Cameron	Huot	Reid, N.Y.
Carey	Johnson, Calif.	Reinecke
Celler	Karsten	Reuss
Clawson, Del	Karth	Rhodes, Pa.
Clevenger	Kastenmeier	Rodino
Collier	Kee	Rogers, Colo.
Cooley	Kelly	Ronan
Corbett	Keogh	Roncalio
Daniels	King, Calif.	Rooney, N.Y.
Delaney	King, N.Y.	Rooney, Pa.
Dent	King, Utah	Roosevelt
Derwinski	Kluczynski	Rosenthal
Donohue	Krebs	Rostenkowski
Dwyer	Lipscomb	Roybal
Dyal	Love	Rumsfeld
Edwards, Calif.	McCarthy	Ryan
Ellsworth	McDowell	St Germain
Erlenborn	McEwen	Scheuer
Farbstein	McGrath	Secrest
Fino	McVicker	Sickles
Foley	Macdonald	Sisk
Fraser	Martin, Mass.	Slack
Frelinghuysen	Matsunaga	Smith, Calif.
Fulton, Pa.	Meeds	Smith, N.Y.
Fulton, Tenn.	Michel	Stratton
Gallagher	Minish	Sweeney
Gilbert	Moorhead	Teague, Calif.
Gilligan	Morgan	Tenzer
Grabowski	Moss	Thompson, N.J.
	Multer	Tunney

Ullman	Wilson, Charles H.	Wydler
Utt	Wolff	Yates
Watts	Wright	Zablocki
Widnall		

NAYS—228

Abbitt	Fisher	Morton
Abernethy	Flood	Mosher
Adair	Flynt	Murray
Albert	Fogarty	Natcher
Anderson, Ill.	Ford, Gerald R.	Nelsen
Andrews, George W.	Ford, William D.	O'Hara, Mich.
Andrews, Glenn	Fountain	O'Konski
Andrews, N. Dak.	Friedel	O'Neal, Ga.
Ashley	Fuqua	O'Neill, Mass.
Ashmore	Gathings	Passman
Aspinall	Gettys	Patman
Baldwin	Gonzalez	Pelly
Bandstra	Goodell	Perkins
Baring	Griffin	Pickle
Bates	Gross	Poage
Battin	Gubser	Poff
Beckworth	Gurney	Pool
Belcher	Hagan, Ga.	Purcell
Bennett	Haley	Quie
Berry	Hall	Quillen
Betts	Hamilton	Randall
Boland	Hansen, Idaho	Reid, Ill.
Bolling	Hansen, Iowa	Reifel
Bonner	Hansen, Wash.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bow	Harsha	Rivers, S.C.
Brademas	Harvey, Ind.	Roberts
Bray	Harvey, Mich.	Robison
Brooks	Hathaway	Rogers, Fla.
Broomfield	Hechler	Rogers, Tex.
Brown, Ohio	Henderson	Roudebush
Broyhill, N.C.	Herlong	Roush
Buchanan	Horton	Satterfield
Burleson	Hull	Saylor
Burton, Utah	Hungate	Schmidhauser
Cabell	Hutchinson	Schneebeli
Callan	Ichord	Schweiker
Callaway	Irwin	Selden
Carter	Jacobs	Shipley
Casey	Jennings	Shriver
Cederberg	Joelson	Sikes
Chamberlain	Johnson, Okla.	Skubitz
Chelf	Johnson, Pa.	Smith, Iowa
Clancy	Jonas	Smith, Va.
Clausen, Don H.	Keith	Stafford
Cleveland	Kirwan	Stalbaum
Cohelan	Kornegay	Stanton
Colmer	Kunkel	Steed
Conable	Laird	Stubblefield
Conte	Landrum	Sullivan
Craley	Langen	Talcott
Cramer	Latta	Taylor
Cunningham	Long, La.	Teague, Tex.
Curtin	Long, Md.	Thomas
Curtis	McClory	Thompson, La.
Dague	McCulloch	Thompson, Tex.
Davis, Ga.	McDade	Thomson, Wis.
Davis, Wis.	McFall	Todd
de la Garza	McMillan	Trimble
Denton	MacGregor	Tuck
Devine	Machen	Tuten
Dole	Mackie	Udall
Dorn	Mahon	Vanik
Dowdy	Mailliard	Vigorito
Downing	Marsh	Vivian
Duncan, Oreg.	Martin, Ala.	Walker, Miss.
Duncan, Tenn.	Martin, Nebr.	Walker, N. Mex.
Edmondson	Matthews	Watkins
Edwards, Ala.	May	Weltner
Everett	Miller	Whalley
Evins, Tenn.	Mills	White, Tex.
Farnum	Minshall	Whitener
Fascell	Mize	Whitten
Feighan	Monagan	Williams
Findley	Moore	Willis
	Morris	Wilson, Bob
	Morse	Wyatt
		Younger

NOT VOTING—61

Addabbo	Giaimo	Nix
Ashbrook	Gibbons	O'Brien
Blatnik	Green, Oreg.	Olson, Minn.
Boggs	Halpern	Redlin
Brock	Hanna	Resnick
Broyhill, Va.	Hardy	Rivers, Alaska
Clark	Harris	St. Onge
Conyers	Hawkins	Schisler
Corman	Hébert	Scott
Culver	Holland	Senner
Daddario	Jarman	Springer
Dawson	Jones, Ala.	Staggers
Dickinson	Jones, Mo.	Stephens
Diggs	Leggett	Toll
Dingell	Lennon	Tupper
Dow	Lindsay	Van Deerlin
Dulski	Mackay	Waggonner
Evans, Colo.	Madden	White, Idaho
Fallon	Mathias	Young
Farnsley	Moeller	
Garmatz	Morrison	

So the preferential motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Giaimo for, with Mr. Hébert against.
Mr. Dulski for, with Mr. Stephens against.
Mr. Leggett for, with Mr. Morrison against.
Mr. Toll for, with Mr. Waggonner against.
Mr. Addabbo for, with Mr. Holland against.
Mr. Lindsay for, with Mr. Garmatz against.
Mr. Halpern for, with Mr. Fallon against.
Mr. Dow for, with Mr. Brock against.
Mr. O'Brien for, with Mr. Hardy against.
Mr. Daddario for, with Mr. Lennon against.
Mr. Nix for, with Mr. Scott against.
Mr. Dawson for, with Mr. Dickinson against.
Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Ashbrook against.
Mr. Diggs for, with Mr. Broyhill of Virginia against.
Mr. Resnick for, with Mr. Young against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Culver with Mr. Springer.
Mr. Conyers with Mr. Tupper.
Mr. Boggs with Mr. Mathias.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Harris with Mr. St. Onge.
Mr. Schisler with Mr. Madden.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. White of Idaho.
Mr. Gibbons with Mrs. Green of Oregon.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Redlin.
Mr. Moeller with Mr. Mackay.
Mr. Olson of Minnesota with Mr. Van Deerlin.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Clark.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Senner.
Mr. Farnsley with Mr. Evans of Colorado.

Mr. BOB WILSON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. CLEVELAND changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: On page 7, line 14, insert:

"FEDERAL-STATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

"For matching grants to States for authorized training and related activities, and for expenses of providing technical assistance to State and local governmental or public bodies (including studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 801–805), $5,050,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 8, line 1, insert:

"FELLOWSHIPS FOR CITY PLANNING AND URBAN STUDIES

"For fellowships for city planning and urban studies as authorized by section 810 of the Housing Act of 1964 (20 U.S.C. 811), $515,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $15,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House insist upon disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 9, line 7, insert:

"VETERANS REOPENED INSURANCE FUND

"All premiums and collections on insurance issued pursuant to section 725 of title 38, United States Code, shall be credited to the 'Veterans reopened insurance fund', established pursuant to that section, and all payments on such insurance and on any total disability provisions attached thereto shall be made from that fund, notwithstanding any provisions of that section: *Provided*, That for actuarial and accounting purposes, the assets and liabilities (including liability for repayment of advances hereinafter authorized and adjustment of premiums) attributable to each insured group established under said section 725 shall be separately determined: *Provided further*, That such amounts of the 'Veterans special term insurance fund' as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including contingency reserves, shall be available for transfer to the 'Veterans reopened insurance fund' as needed to provide initial capital: *Provided further*, That any amounts so transferred shall be repaid to the Treasury and shall bear interest payable to the Treasury at rates established in accordance with section 725(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this is one of the motions of the committee which is somewhat controversial. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I respectfully urge that you vote down the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. Only a few moments ago you heard my distinguished colleague say that the issue involved then was whether or not the Congress "would get into bed with an agency of the executive branch which has defied the legislative branch of the Government." That is exactly the issue here before us. If you vote to sustain the committee you are doing just that.

Let me give you the history of what has happened. Last year the Congress voted to open the GI insurance program under very limited terms. In that bill authorization was given the Veterans' Administration to ask for appropriations to carry on the work required. The VA officials appeared before the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs in February of this year to give us a report on how

they were proceeding with carrying out the authority given to the agency. They told us absolutely nothing of the procedure proposed to finance it except that they intended to operate in the same manner we had specified in our legislation.

Then, without saying a word to the staff of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, without saying a word to the distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], or to any other member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, they went to the Appropriations Committee and asked them to write in language which would completely change the manner in which this bill was to be financed.

I made a point of order against that language when the bill was before us the first time. That point of order was sustained.

As soon as the point of order was sustained I immediately wrote to the Senator JOHN O. PASTORE, who is the chairman of the Senate subcommittee handling this bill, and explained to him why I had done this, and pointed out this action had the complete support of all members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee I asked that it not be put back in the bill.

My letter was as follows:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON VETERAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1965.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you for the opportunity to express my position in connection with the rider relating to the veterans' insurance program which was contained in the second supplemental appropriations, H.R. 7090, in the form in which it was reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Your attention is invited to pages 6884 and 6885 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, of April 6, on which I made a point of order against this language, a violation of the rules, which point of order was sustained.

It is my understanding that the Veterans' Administration still desires to have authority of this nature. It seems to me the transfer of any funds from a trust fund for purposes not contemplated when the trust fund was established, is a highly questionable procedure. It certainly is not countenanced in the business community, and I doubt the wisdom of the Veterans' Administration proceeding in this fashion.

I feel very strongly that the legislative committee, in this case, our own Veterans' Affairs Committee, should have been consulted on this point and prior approval obtained.

The simplest procedure, it seems to me, is for a direct appropriation to be made for this administrative service. The appropriation is quite warranted and will be repaid promptly as the premiums on the reopened insurance are received.

I have advised Mr. Brickfield and his associates, while I am sympathetic and fully undestand the position in which they find themselves, if the Senate in its wisdom should include this language, I would feel duty bound to object to it when it came before the House at the time of the presentation of the conference report.

I appreciate the opportunity to make clear my position on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN P. SAYLOR,
Member of Congress.

Despite that fact, the Senate subcommittee inserted the language in the bill, and because of the fact that it is now brought up in the manner it is, I cannot make a point of order that it is legislation on this bill.

I have, however, sent a letter to the subcommittee chairman, ALBERT THOMAS, under date of April 28, 1965, and would like to have it inserted as part of my remarks:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., April 28, 1965.

Hon. ALBERT THOMAS,
Member of Congress,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you in your capacity as chairman of the subcommittee which handles the second supplemental appropriations bill H.R. 7091, because of the role which you and your associates will, I assume, play when this measure goes to conference.

I am disturbed to learn from reading the Senate reported version that the language permitting the Veterans' Administration to transfer money from an insurance fund to meet the operating expenses authorized by appropriate sections of Public Law 88–664. You will recall that on April 6, 1965, I made a point of order against this identical language, which point of order was sustained by the Chair. On pages 6884 and 6885 of the RECORD of that date, I indicated to some small degree the reasons for my action.

Inherent in the entire history of this legislation as well as specifically in several sections of Public Law 88–664, is the authority to make appropriations necessary for the administration of this reopening. As you will recall, this entire insurance section was added to the non-service-connected pension bill, H.R. 1927, and in adding this section the Senate Committee on Finance in its report (S. Rept. 1591, 88th Cong.), made this statement: "There will be, however, an initial administrative outlay to the Veterans' Administration estimated at $6,580,000 for the first year, $4,408,500 for the second year, $2,989,750 for the third year, $2,945,000 for the fourth year, and $2,867,250 for the fifth year. In reality, this is a bookkeeping transaction involving no cost to the Government inasmuch as the bill provides that funds so appropriated shall be repaid to the Treasury by collection of the administrative expenses from the policyholders."

I have supplied the emphasis in the aforementioned quotation to indicate that the authority of this legislation clearly shows that the administrative expenses inherently necessary in this reopening program would be appropriated from the Treasury and repaid by the policyholders who take advantage of this new law which is effective May 1. At no time during the hearings or consideration of this measure in the Senate or any time subsequent to the enactment of this law has the Congress been officially advised other than by the language of the supplemental appropriation, H.R. 7091, that it was contemplated to enact legislation through these means or otherwise, to permit the transfer of moneys from this trust fund for administrative purposes.

On February 17, the Deputy Administrator, Mr. Brickfield testified before the Subcommittee on Insurance of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, at what was supposed to have been a hearing calling for full and complete disclosure of all facets of the reopening of the program of National Service Life Insurance. At no time during the hearing did Mr. Brickfield or any of his associates in anyway indicate that legislation to permit such a transfer was needed or contemplated. On page 51 of these hearings, Mr. Brickfield states, "The initial working capital will be obtained by making a loan from the Treasury which will be repaid with interest as premium and other income becomes available." It would seem that if legislation were needed, full disclosure to the Congress would require that it take place in that hearing and Mr. Brickfield would have advised the subcommittee to this effect. Such advice was not forthcoming and the most charitable consideration which can be placed upon the Veterans' Administration action in this field is one of deviousness and a desire to be less than frank.

Subsequent to the House passage of 7901, I communicated the background of this question to the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. PASTORE, who was in charge of this legislation in the Senate and expressed the desire that the Senate committee would follow regular standards in this matter by use of the legislative committee rather than resorting to a rider as has been done. Unfortunately, the Senate has seen fit to restore the language in question to the appropriation bill. On April 13, an executive session was held of the Subcommittee on Insurance of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and Mr. Brickfield and his associates from the Veterans' Administration appeared. Although not a member of the subcommittee, I also was asked to appear. It was learned during the course of this executive session that as long ago as last November the decision to proceed in this fashion to bypass the Committee on Veterans' Affairs had been made by the Bureau of the Budget with the full knowledge and acquiescene by the Veterans' Administration. This was at the time of the preparation of the 1966 budget. Mr. Brickfield and his associates were advised by all members of the subcommittee who were in attendance at this executive session to at once request the necessary funds by the regular appropriation route and they were also given assurance that the subcommittee members would do what they could to see that this was granted. For reasons unknown to me, the Bureau of the Budget refused to permit the Veterans' Administration to proceed in this fashion.

At this same executive session, the Veterans' Administration representatives were advised that if an appropriation could not be obtained for this purpose, that legislation to permit a transfer of funds would be introduced and carefully considered by the subcommittee. I have now introduced H.R. 7597, which accomplishes this purpose and is now pending before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. It is my understanding that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVERETT], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Insurance, would have introduced identical legislation at the same time had he not been absent because of illness.

I am hopeful that this legislation can be speedily considered by the subcommittee, that a hearing be held on this specific bill at which time this entire unfortunate affair can be laid bare. I am sure that the Subcommittee on Insurance as well as the full Committee on Veterans' Affairs will act promptly on this matter and in a responsible fashion.

I am sure that you would not for one moment be a party to the Veterans' Administration flouting the wishes or evading the responsibility or authority of a oommittee of the Congress and yet that is what the Veterans' Administration has sought to evade, a proper accounting to the committee which is charged with the legislative oversight of this agency.

The comptroller of the Veterans' Administration made it clear to the members of the subcommittee in executive session on April 13 that if this rider should not be approved, other funds would be transferred to provide for the necessary administrative funds for

the reopening of this national service life insurance program. I stress this point to indicate that there will be no delay and no inconvenience to the veterans who are eligible for this type of insurance.

I hope that it will be possible for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to act on this legislation before H.R. 7091 leaves the conference stage but in any event I ask your support in resisting the efforts of the managers of the bill in the other body to include this legislative language in the final version of the appropriation bill, H.R. 7091.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN P. SAYLOR,
Member of Congress.

The representatives of the Veterans' Administration have now been before the Veterans' Affairs Committee. They have told us they do not need this language now, and have further informed us that they do not need the money now.

We asked what they needed. They drafted a bill and brought it to our committee. I have introduced H.R. 7597 which establishes the veterans reopened insurance fund, and wish to include it in entirety at this point of my remarks:

H.R. 7597

A bill to establish the Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund in the Treasury and to authorize initial capital to operate insurance and programs under title 38, United States Code, section 725

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective May 1, 1965, section 725 of title 36, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) By placing a period after the word "basis" in clause (8) of subsection (b) and striking all of the remainder of such clause.

(2) By substituting a period for the semicolon at the end of clause (7) of subsection (c) and striking all of the remainder of the subsection.

(3) By amending subsection (d)(1) to read as follows:

"(d)(1) All premiums and collections on insurance issued pursuant to this section and any total disability income provision attached thereto shall be credited to the Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund, a revolving fund established in the Treasury of the United States, and all payments on such insurance and any total disability provision attached thereto shall be made from that fund. For actuarial and accounting purposes, the assets and liabilities (including liabilities for repayment of advances hereinafter authorized, and adjustment of premiums) attributable to the insured groups established under this section shall be separately determined. Such amounts in the Veterans Special Term Insurance Fund in the Treasury as may hereafter be determined by the Administrator to be in excess of the actuarial liabilities of that fund, including contingency reserves, shall be available for transfer to the Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund as needed to provide initial capital. Any amounts so transferred shall be repaid to the Treasury over a reasonable period of time with interest as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the average yield on all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States of comparable maturities then forming a part of the public debt."

(4) By striking the words "subsection (b) of" wherever they appear in subsection (d)(2).

(5) By striking the following words from subsection (d)(3): "or the National Service Life Insurance appropriation, as appropriate,".

The distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVERETT], who is the chairman of the Insurance Subcommittee called a special committee meeting this morning. We held hearings and heard the representatives of the Bureau of the Budget and the Veterans' Administration. We reported this bill out unanimously. I urge the House, if they believe what the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] has said, namely, that the integrity of the House is involved and that we should not get into bed with an agency downtown that has defied the legislative branch of the Government, then you should vote down his notion.

Another thing I would like to call your attention to is the language meddles with trust funds. One of the important things you have to remember is that a trust fund is a rather sacred thing. It is set up for a special purpose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. SAYLOR. This trust fund that has been set up, that they now propose to transfer under the language in this bill, is not for the purpose they are trying to use it for now. If we have any financial integrity, if we as Members of Congress believe that trust funds are sacred funds and should be used only for the purposes for which they are created, then we should not meddle with this trust fund. I sincerely hope that you will support the members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and vote down this motion.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVERETT].

(Mr. EVERETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, there are just a few times that I have come to this floor to make any kind of remarks, but I am here today to protect the integrity of our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable OLIN TEAGUE, and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Last November 1964, when the budget was in preparation, a decision was made to try this route of transferring, from an insurance revolving fund, money to provide for the administrative expenses of the reopening of national service life insurance on May 1, and to accomplish by means of legislation or an appropriation bill. We did not know a thing in the world about it. The distinguished gentlemen from Texas [Mr. MAHON and Mr. THOMAS] have been in charge of this. Our distinguished chairman, the Honorable OLIN TEAGUE, has fought them on many occasions—not once but five or six times—protecting the Veterans' Administration and securing through the acts of this House millions of dollars to repair hospitals and to spend more millions of dollars to renovate old hospitals and construct new ones. At the present time we are working very hard to save a lot of the veterans' hospitals that the bureaucrats downtown want to close. So, my friends, when they brought this to our attention, we asked the appropriate Veterans' Administration officials why they chose this route after the point of order had been made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] on April 6, 1965, and sustained. They did not heed the Veterans' Affairs Committee; they went on over to the other body. And what did they do there? They got it put on, and now they bring it back to us. They say, "Oh, we were wrong about coming before this committee, but we want this passed because time is of the essence." They can live for 2 or 3 months without these funds. The minute we heard about it we introduced a bill—I and Mr. SAYLOR did—and the Subcommittee on Insurance met this morning and voted this measure out with full assurance from the chairman of the full committee that he will call a meeting soon, perhaps next week, to give the necessary authorization.

If you wish to protect the integrity of this House and protect us and all of the other legislative committees, I certainly want you to vote to agree with Mr. SAYLOR and Mr. TEAGUE, who will follow me in a few minutes.

I thank you.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR].

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, we on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs have tried through the years to act responsively with respect to veterans programs. Members of the House know that there have been a number of highly controversial programs proposed, and it has been our purpose and our effort to try to do the things which we believe are in the best interests of the House, the veterans, and the people of the United States generally. I feel strongly that the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVERETT], which is the position of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, ought to be sustained. I urge that the Members so vote.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], the chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all Members of the House realize that we are not being critical of the Committee on Appropriations, but we do have a good committee that works very hard, as does the Insurance Subcommittee under the gentleman from Tennesse [Mr. EVERETT]. He has done a good job, as good a job as any subcommittee can do. I question that any committee of Congress is more responsible to any agency than we are to the Veterans' Administration. But I very much resent the fact that they did not even approach the legislative committee, but went to the Committee on Appropriations and asked for money which had not been authorized.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] will be voted down.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the House and the country are under heavy obligation to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. That committee does a fine job for our veterans and the Nation and I want to pay tribute to it. The question involved here is whether we make a direct appropriation from the Treasury

or handle it through a transfer from a so-called tust fund. Certainly there is no desire on the part of the Committee on Appropriations to clash with members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. We are all working for the same people. I can understand some of the resentment which they feel against the Veterans' Administration for failing to make proper contact with the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. There must have been some misunderstanding. Certainly this important committee should have been fully consulted in the matter. However, we are now confronted with the proposition of what to do about this situation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] who handles these matters in the subcommittee for the independent offices bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I regret that a misunderstanding has developed between, not the Committee on Appropriations and our distinguished friends on the legislative committee, but between the legislative committee and the Veterans' Administration officials downtown. Sometimes I wonder how awkward some of the Bureau people can get. Of all the hard working, efficient and distinguished legislative committees in this House I know of none that does a more efficient job or a better job, or has the interest of the veteran at heart more than this great committee of the House composed of our distinguished friends over here on my left and on my right. They are all my close personal friends.

I do hope that the Veterans' Administration officials will come over and make their peace with this committee. They cannot operate without them. You know it and I know it. They carry the load. This subcommittee and the Committee on Appropriations are nothing but waterboys for this legislative committee. We are delighted and happy and honored to serve them in that capacity.

Bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, that your subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations does not have but just 50 percent of the authority—not all of the authority.

Mr. Speaker, we have an equal and coordinate body over at the other end of the Capitol and, of course, it is made up of great people also. But I suppose we have to brag on ourselves a little bit. They are not the greatest. However, they are equally important. Unfortunately, though, we have to listen to them every now and then because they have a vote also.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me review what happened.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. Why, surely I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVERETT. Will not the gentleman from Texas admit that if we had listened to the other body over there what in the world would the national debt be today? Would the gentleman answer that question?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVERETT] that I did not go to school that long.

Mr. EVERETT. If the gentleman will yield further, no one has worked any harder throughout the years during which he has served here in the Congress in protecting the rights of this House time and time again and in holding down expenditures when the other body loaded the bill time and time again with them and the gentleman has come back and he has used the butcher knife on them very effectively, has he not?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, we have tried, we have tried. I thank you for your contribution. We all love you and respect you.

Mr. Speaker, let us see what is involved here. I believe our chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], explained it very well. Outside of the personal controversy—and I do hope they can make it up, and if the VA officials downtown are smart, they had better make it up before the sun goes down—we are talking about $5.5 million, gentlemen, to take care of three insurance programs, to pay the premiums on those programs. These premiums are coming due now. Incidentally, the three programs came into existence through the only route by which they can become established and that is by law and this was because our beloved and efficient Committee on Veterans' Affairs sponsored them and urged the House of Representatives to approve them.

So, Mr. Speaker, in one sense of the word every key in the legislative process has been fully respected. Every "i" in the legislative process has been dotted. In other words, the three programs about which we are talking now were put forward and the House passed them by virtue of the high standing which these gentlemen who serve on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs enjoy. So what is involved really is a little question of money.

Now, Mr. Speaker, why was the point of order raised against it and why was it sustained, since they had already passed on the three programs and approved them legislatively? The reason is because there was no freshly appropriated money contained in the bill for that purpose. In other words, we were not taking from the taxpayers the $5.5 million contained in the bill. The Veterans' Administration had that amount of money in a trust fund and they merely wanted to transfer it and spend it for this purpose. Therefore, what is the alternative? This has got to be paid. These premiums are coming due. These gentlemen will have to come back and request what? A supplemental. If they do come back and request it, they are going to get it, and you know it and I know it.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I am delighted to yield further to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVERETT. This morning we passed a bill giving them the authority, the proper authorizing authority, to do that and to come back and get the approval of this distinguished committee. Now, what we are trying to do is to break these agencies and all of these departments and bureaus downtown from just completely ignoring the will of this House of Representatives as well as the will of the other body.

Mr. THOMAS. No one can fall out with the gentleman for that purpose; I cannot, I will tell the gentleman that.

Mr. EVERETT. If the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman enjoys serving on the Committee on Appropriations just as I enjoy serving on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. But I surely hate to be ignored in the manner in which they have ignored the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman does a tremendous job and if they are halfway smart, they will not ignore the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, if the Members of the House want to wait 60 or 90 days—I suppose we will be here anywhere from 30 to 60 to 90 days, who knows—they will have to come back and you will have to take from the taxpayer's pocket an additional $5.5 million.

As the matter now stands, and the way the Senate has put it in there, they can use the funds they already have. What you are doing is this: You are going to increase the debt another $5.5 million. It is that simple.

I have no quarrel with my distinguished friends. They do so much for the veterans. They do such a fine job that I cannot quarrel with them. But I think every legislative "i" has been dotted and every "t" crossed. The reason it was subject to a point of order is because it dealt with funds not in the bill, but appropriated in prior years.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I happen to serve on the subcommittee that dealt with this problem. My understanding is this money which was proposed to be transferred would otherwise go back to the Treasury. This is not costing or saving the taxpayers any money, one way or the other. But I do suggest we all bear in mind if we sustain the position of the House this is not going to affect in any detrimental way any veteran in this country. The program should be reinstated.

Mr. THOMAS. I did not intend to intimate it was, because I know those programs are going to be paid, and your great committee will see to that, and we will cooperate with you.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. The membership understands it is not a pro- or anti-veteran proposition, but as I see it a case of sustaining the position of the House and following our regular legislative procedure.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. I have been a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs under the chairmanship of three different members. For the length of time that

the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] has been chairman, we have had a very close and friendly relationship with the Veterans' Administration.

I was surprised in the last 6 months to see that there has been somewhat of a change. A concrete example of this happened a few months ago when the Veterans' Administration through the public press made an announcement they were going to close certain regional offices and hospitals. The chairman of the committee and myself were notified of the decision that they had made. They have had ample opportunity to come before the committee on this issue and ask for the proper authorization. Today we have an opportunity to cast a vote to show the Veterans' Administration that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is capable, willing, and able as soon as they come before us. To date they have not done that.

Mr. THOMAS. Did not your committee really pass on these insurance programs? You brought them to the floor of the House and asked the Congress to write them and make them law, and by virtue of your recommendations to the House, the House followed your suggestion. So really, in truth and in fact, the "t's" have been crossed, and the "i's" have been dotted. What we were talking about is purely a matter of form.

Mr. AYRES. No. We are talking about the amount of money.

Mr. THOMAS. I am not going to fuss with my friend, because we love him, and he has done a fine job for the VA.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAHON) there were—ayes, 45, nays, 93.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 16, line 13, insert "together with such amount as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for benefit payments for any period subsequent to May 31 of the year."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 17, line 10, insert the following:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for and carrying out the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for the programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 17, line 17, insert the following:

"PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

"Water supply and water pollution control

"Not to exceed $820,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966, for construction projects to demonstrate control and abatement of acid mine drainage."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 29: Page 18, line 4, insert the following:

"SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

"Limitation on salaries and expenses

"Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for and carrying out the Social Security Amendments of 1965."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following:

"SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

"Limitation on salaries and expenses

"Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for the programs authorized by the social security amendments of 1965."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: On page 19, line 11, insert:

"SENATE

"For payment to Gladys A. Johnston, widow of Olin D. Johnston, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, $30,000."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO REVISE AND EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the conference report may revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include certain tables relating to the conference report which has been adopted.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AMENDING NATIONAL ARTS AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1964

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 325) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 325

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4714) to amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 with respect to the authorization of oppropriations therein. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the concluison of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN]; and pending that, to myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a rule to make in order a bill to correct an error that was made in Public Law 88–579, which establishes the National Council on the Arts. The clear intent of the act was to establish the Council on a continuing basis. But language was left out so there

is a limitation on the appropriation for only 1 year. This obviously is not the intent of the Congress. The purpose of this resolution and bill which will be taken up pursuant to the resolution is to clear up this legislative error.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri has adequately explained the purposes of the bill. I would like to point out, however, as I understand it, the bill was objected to previously under suspension and now it is up under a rule.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4714) to amend the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964 with respect to the authorization of appropriations therein.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4714, with Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. AYRES], will be recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, last year, culminating almost 90 years of effort, the Congress gave national recognition to the arts by the enactment of Public Law 88–579. This act, the National Cultural Development Act of 1964, created a National Council on the Arts, to be composed of a Chairman and 24 members, plus the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, ex officio.

The Chairman of the Council is a full-time employee, appointed for a 6-year term. His salary is established, at $21,000 a year. During a term—he may not succeed himself—he will be paid a total of $126,000.

The Council, by law, must meet at least twice a year. When actually working, we authorize the standard per diem allowance for Council members, plus travel and subsistence payments. Council members serve for 6 years, staggered terms. During the tenure of one Chairman, the Council must meet at least 12 times. The cost of a meeting of the Council is about $3,500. Thus for the tenure of one Chairman, the statutory meetings of the Council, would cost $84,000, in total.

The act assigns a number of functions to the Council, including special studies, the appointment of panels of experts, and so forth. Special studies could be contracted out. The panels of experts would be paid in accord with existing laws and regulations for the use of such personnel.

During the debate on the bill last year, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], suggested that the Chairman would need four permanent employees in his office. Obviously he will need stationery, telephone service, office space, travel funds, and so forth.

But if we count only the salary of the Chairman, and the estimated cost of the statutory meetings of the Council for one 6-year term, the sums required would amount to $200,000.

When the bill was reported to the House last year, section 10 authorized "such sums as may be necessary" for the expenses of the Council. During the debate the question of an authorized ceiling was discussed, and the majority accepted an amendment offered by the then ranking minority member, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN], setting a ceiling of $150,000.

The inclusions of the words "per annum" was overlooked. At this time, the Appropriations Committee may not provide more than $150,000 for the lifetime of a permanent Council, whose expenses for just the Chairman's salary and for the statutory meetings, will exceed that sum during the 6-year tenure of the first Chairman.

The bill before us today corrects that error, and makes it possible to carry out the intent of the Congress.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the bill H.R. 4714 is a short bill, making a simple two-word amendment to the National Cultural Development Act of 1964. It adds the words "per annum" to section 10 of that act. It has the effect of authorizing annual appropriations for the National Council on the Arts, of not to exceed $150,000.

Due to a technical error, the House, in adopting an amendment which placed a ceiling on appropriations, omitted the words "per annum." It was clearly the intent that appropriations would be authorized on an annual basis.

As the report accompanying this bill sets forth, the Council is a permanent body. We create a Chairman who is specifically authorized to receive $21,000 per annum, and who is appointed for a 6-year term.

Unless we adopt this amendment, the Council may be funded at no more than $150,000 for its lifetime. It was granted $50,000 for the current fiscal year. In the absence of an annual authorization, the House has allowed but $50,000 for fiscal year 1966. The President, in his budget, included a request for $150,000 for the Council for fiscal year 1966.

I urge approval of the bill.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of the bill, H.R. 4714. I believe my distinguished colleague, the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], expressed the point clearly. This is essentially a technical amendment, merely adding the words "per annum".

It represents, in my judgment, the clear intent of what was meant in the passage of the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964.

I might add that I have talked with my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN], the former ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor, who offered the amendment which limited the authorization to $150,000, and he told me it was his intent and his understanding at the time that "per annum" was implicit and that it was merely a technical oversight when it was not included. I do not know whether the gentleman from New Jersey is on the floor at present or whether he would wish to add to that, but I believe his intent was clear.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the bill and I hope it will be promptly passed with bipartisan support. The legislation which we enacted into law in the 88th Congress—establishing the National Council on the Arts—was an important first step in recognizing the arts at the national level and will—I believe—encourage the growth and development of the arts throughout the United States.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KREBS].

(Mr. KREBS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Chairman, had I been a Member of this House when it enacted the National Arts and Cultural Development Act of 1964, I would have voted for it. Today I am offered a second-best opportunity which I accept. I, therefore, rise in strong support for H.R. 4714 which will clarify the intent of annual appropriations not to exceed $150,000.

It is entirely fitting that this bill be passed as we seek to extend the great American society throughout not only the huge urban centers that have traditionally been able to support their performing arts, but through the smaller communities that have tasted the greatness of our American culture but which somehow have not been able to alone maintain and nurture aspiring American artists.

From time to time one hears condescending attitudes from abroad about the lack of American capacity to maintain its artists, and, in fact, the number of artists who feel compelled to study and perform in foreign countries tends to lend credence to those critics.

Americans want and do support efforts to encourage and promote the arts at every level of government. Last year's passage of the National Arts and Cultural Development Act responded to that mandate. Let us in Congress today respond to a renewal of support for that

Renumber sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 as sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations, were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7091) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 26, 28, and 30 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 27, and 29 to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 10, 11, and 15 to the bill.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7091) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

I wish to make it clear that the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], who is chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill, is unavoidably absent from the city. He asked that the report be considered in his absence. It is for that reason that I am calling it up.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of Apr. 28, 1965, pp. 8355–8356, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report? Without objection, the Senate will proceed to consider the report, and the question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is not debatable.

Mr. MUNDT. I reserve the right to object to the unanimous-consent request to take up the conference report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am very glad to hear any statement the Senator has to make. I would have to make a motion to call up the report, because it contains over $2 billion, largely emergency funds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, H.R. 7091, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1965, was reported to the Senate on Friday, April 23, with its accompanying Report No. 167. The reported bill was passed, without amendment, on Tuesday, April 27. The budget estimates considered by the committee totaled $2,280,251,237; the House bill provided $2,118,333,083; the Senate version of the bill would provide a total of $2,257,869,415.

By way of explanation, I might proceed at this point to summarize the differences resolved in the conference.

An item of something over $400 million for the payment of Federal share to the States in the field of welfare was not in conference because there was no disagreement between the Houses.

The conferees agreed upon the provision of $150 million for veterans' compensation and pensions; an increase of $42 million over the original allowance of $108 million by the House.

The inclusion of $30 million for urban renewal funds, previously denied by the House, was approved.

The additional $10 million recommended in the Senate bill for the President's Disaster Relief Fund—at the urgent suggestion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE]—was approved, providing a total of $35 million in lieu of the House allowance of $25 million.

Senators will understand this is tied to emergencies in the upper Mississippi area which have so recently occurred.

The amount for claims and judgments, originally requested and approved in the House bill for approximately $23 million, was approved for $31 million following the receipt of an additional budget estimate after the bill was received from the House.

Funds for Appalachian regional development—title II of the bill—were approved totaling $349,688,000, for an increase of $5,360,000 over the House allowance of $344,328,000, but a slight reduction from the $352,300,000 in the Senate version of the bill.

The conferees were unable to reach agreement with regard to an additional $942,000—a small amount, but on an important matter—for the Civil Aeronautics Board for payments to air carriers for helicopter subsidies for the balance of the current fiscal year, and also unable to reach agreement on the provisions of $5,050,000 for Federal-State training programs and $515,000 for fellowships for city planning and urban studies, activities authorized under title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964. These items had been considered by the House and denied, and, as I say, were reported in disagreement by the conferees.

On the veterans language transferring funds for the reopened insurance fund the conferees had agreed that the motion would be made to concur in Senate amendment No. 15. I understand that by a division vote the House refused to concur, after which the House voted to further insist on the disagreement.

The Veterans' Administration has advised that they will be able to work out the problem of starting the insurance fund, in connection with the regular bill which is soon to be reported from the House.

House Members have said it will report that bill early next week and schedule it for early action thereafter—I believe the 28th day of the month.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that this item was included to avoid new appropriations. The House is about to act on a new appropriation very quickly, and it struck out the language, even though the House conferees agreed. Under the circumstances, I do not think we can do anything but accept the House action. I do not think it will have any injurious effect on veterans.

Mr. HOLLAND. I agree.

Incidentally, before leaving, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] asked me to handle the conference report. I regret that I may not be able to answer all questions, because I was taking testimony on agricultural appropriations at the time Senator PASTORE was taking testimony on these items. He asked me to state that if the House refused to agree to any of the items in disagreement, he would take the position that we should have the rest of the bill and that the Senate should recede, and I intend to make a motion to recede on those amendments still in disagreement.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I refer to the helicopter appropriation, which is of interest to New York and a number of other areas of the country. As I understand, the Senate conferees sought to insist on the Senate amendment, which allowed $942,000. The House conferees refused to take it, so that it is a matter in disagreement. I understand the House voted it down by a vote of 228 to 144.

Is this a question which could be raised in the independent offices appropriation bill for fiscal year 1966? Am I correct in that?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. There is authorization and there is so-called contract authority outstand-

ing. While the members of our committee are by no means in agreement on the subject, the conferees stood stoutly by our position in conference. The House stood stoutly by its former position, which is the reason for reporting the item in disagreement, which ended in the House action on the rollcall the Senator just referred to, in which the House refused to recede from its former position.

Mr. JAVITS. Is there any desire on the part of the committee to endeavor to have this matter taken up in a later measure?

Mr. HOLLAND. So far as I am concerned, I expect all Senators to stick more or less as they were recorded in the first place and were recorded the other day. There would not be a unanimous position in committee. A majority was for the inclusion of this item. I cannot recall the number, but I believe the Senator from California may remember it, for he was so ardently in support of this item.

Mr. KUCHEL. I will say to my friend that with absences, there were 11 in favor of the budget item and 9 against it.

Mr. HOLLAND. I think that is correst. The Senator is correct that there were a good many absences. However, a quorum of the committee was present. I believe that there will still be a substantial difference of opinion in that committee as to the wisdom of continuing the program, but it will be carefully investigated again and passed upon, I am sure. Judging by what has happened in the past, those who have supported the continuation of the helicopter program—I believe without exception, if my recollection is correct—have always prevailed in the Senate committee, although there has always been a substantial division.

Mr. JAVITS. Did the testimony indicate whether the helicopter services can survive during this period before the issue again comes up?

Mr. HOLLAND. That was not gone into in that specific way. It was understood that the present annual budget as submitted was for the end of this program to come at the end of this calendar year. This item had nothing to do with that. It had to do with the payment up to the end of the fiscal year, on contracts already made and the carrying on of the helicopter services at the three great terminals where that service now prevails.

Mr. JAVITS. So it is fair to say that the Senate in approving the action of the Appropriations Committee has opted to continue the service, and the House refuses to go along, but both Houses will have another opportunity to act on the matter in the independent offices appropriation bill which will come along before June 30.

Mr. HOLLAND. That is completely correct. Aside from that, it was claimed by supporters of this particular appropriation in the nature of a subsidy, that the contract existing was so binding that an action in the Court of Claims would even prevail.

I express no opinion on this issue. I have no definite information upon it, but this is not the end. There is in the budget, I am told, an amount to carry the program to the period of termination now recommended by the administration, which I understand is at the end of this calendar year.

I ask the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] if I am correct in that understanding?

Mr. KUCHEL. Let me say to my able friend the Senator from Florida that the CAB has recommended a phasing out over a 5-year period, commencing with the next fiscal year. If I am correct, my understanding is that the Budget Bureau has approved the request for an appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, but does not look with favor on any additional subsidy thereafter.

Mr. HOLLAND. The matter is in a state of uncertainty. That is perfectly clear from what we have all said. But it is not dead. That is what I believe the Senator is really concerned about.

Mr. JAVITS. It is not dead, if the lines can survive between now and the time when the appropriation is passed—if it is passed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. Let me finish my thought, and I shall be glad then to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

I might say, because I do not wish to be left in an unfortunate position, that I have always opposed the subsidy. I support the action of the Senate in the conference, of course. I have desisted from any action now. The concentration of this effort in three places—whereas there are so many other places, such as the National Capital with three airports; namely, Friendship, National, and Dulles without this subsidized service, to cite only one example—has brought on argument in this field, aside from the question as to whether any subsidy at all should be granted. So that it is an arguable matter.

But I assure all concerned that the action today will not terminate it. Some Senators might be sorry that it would not terminate it, but I am perfectly willing to reexamine the situation. I am sure that other Senators are, also. If history teaches me anything, I am sure that a majority of the Appropriations Committee will approve the appropriation for this objective.

Mr. JAVITS. Never have any of us who are supporting the helicopter subsidy contended that there should be only three lines. We have always been anxious that it should be widely used. And that other cities throughout the Nation utilize the experience and tested equipment of the existing lines.

We have always maintained that the only justification for the three at this time was to prove that it is practicable, feasible, and ultimately sound and economical. We are anxious to have other States and cities participate in the use of this medium of air travel including Washington, D.C., which I believe is now exploring the use of helicopter services.

Mr. HOLLAND. Let me say, in order that the record may be made quite clear, that in spite of my own feelings, if the House action had been otherwise today, I would have requested Senate approval and confirmation because we have all got to treat the great group of objectives in this bill as a whole, when we get to this stage of the proceeding where there has been a conference report—and it was a good, sturdy one—and the Senate conferees all stuck together; but when we finally come to the end of the road, we have to enact a bill.

I believe that we should enact this bill in the form in which it is at present, as it comes out of conference, and accept as graciously as we can the action taken by the other body today.

After all, the House has yielded to us in probably three instances to one instance in which we have yielded to them, as will be noted from the report of the conference committee.

I am glad now to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me add to what the Senator from Florida has said, if the Senator from New York will listen for a moment. We certainly do not wish to deceive the Senator from New York or the Senator from California. The House report, led by Representative THOMAS, of Texas, made it clear in its report last year that it was going to stop the subsidies as of June 30 this year, that there would be no further subsidies. He was emphatic in conference yesterday on that subject. We voted—and I voted—for the helicopter subsidy last year, and again this year.

I believe that it is only fair to point out to the Senator from California and the Senator from New York that there is divided opinion in the Appropriations Committee as to whether the CAB carried forward any possibilities of legally stopping the subsidies, so that we voted this year to keep those subsidies up because otherwise the Government would be liable to a suit.

I do not believe that we can say to the distinguished Senators from New York and California what the action will be in next year's budget, even if the Senate includes it, as I believe it will, and certainly in committee, although the committee is divided, because the House, led by Representative THOMAS, of Texas, is adamant that these subsidies shall be stopped. I believe that it is only fair to point this out to the Senators from New York and California at this time.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the matters which we have been discussing relate to something that should come after the adoption of the conference report, if it should be adopted.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. HARTKE. I thank the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for the fine work which he has performed, especially in regard to the $10 million in the President's disaster relief fund which will be sent to those people suffering from tornadoes and flood damage in the Midwest.

I also thank the members of the committee, including the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who has worked so diligently for the success of this program.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, for the whole committee, I am glad to accept the Senator's kind remarks, because there was not a dissenting vote in committee. All members of the committee felt that in view of the immensity of the disaster it should build up the President's fund a little more than had been contemplated before the recent unfortunate conditions developed along the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

Mr. HARTKE. I thank the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the conference report be adopted.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President——

Mr. HOLLAND. Let me say to the Senator from California that this does not include the matter in which he is interested, which will come up separately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RUSSELL of South Carolina in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, there are three amendments of the Senate which were reported in technical disagreement but which have been now amended and passed in the House. They bear no reference to the helicopter matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 26, 28, and 30 to the bill (H.R. 7091) entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes", and concur therein.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following: "and including $100,000 for the purpose of extending the screwworm barter zone on a limited basis to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation and release of the screwworm flies;".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for the programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert the following:

"SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

"Limitation on Salaries and Expenses

"Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for the programs authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965."

Resolved, That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 10, 11 and 15 to aforesaid bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. The amendments are numbered 3, 27, and 29. If I may have the attention of the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], these amendments which I propose to call up now still do not involve the matter which is in contention and in which the Senator from California is interested.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator from Florida for that information.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate, amendments Nos. 3, 27, and 29.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. I move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 10, 11, and 15.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall yield in a moment. Did the clerk include in his reading all three of the amendments, or only the first one?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Amendments 3, 27, and 29.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the clerk for his expeditious handling of the amendments.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I invite the attention of the Senator from New York and the Senator from Illinois to what I am about to say. Two of the three items which the senior Senator from Florida has just moved, in connection with which the Senate should recede, have to do with matters of considerable concern to those of us interested in metropolitan areas which are interested in the development of competent individuals to engage in metropolitan area planning.

I desire to make a little legislative history on these matters, so that when we consider the independent offices bill for the next fiscal year, the attitude of some Members of the Senate may be made clear.

The history is as follows: For 9 years the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing, and I as a member of the Subcommittee on Housing—although I am no longer a member of the subcommittee—have done our level best to have some Federal money appropriated to pay for the necessary amount of training, with matching State funds, to provide necessary scholarships and fellowships to further that highly important skill, which is in very short supply, of competent metropolitan area planners and competent city planners, and competent individuals in various areas of urban renewal and urban rehabilitation, and to encourage the training of those who are in such short supply.

In the Housing Act of 1964 we finally prevailed, after 8 years of effort. I shall not go into any detail in that regard. The Budget Bureau and the President of the United States recommended that fellowships for training programs be funded. The House Appropriations Committee last year, however, refused to appropriate any part of the money that had been authorized by Congress and requested by the President of the United States. They took the position that they did not approve of the program, and therefore, as memebers of the Appropriations Committee, they would nullify and negate the intention of Congress as indicated by the action taken in the Housing Act of 1964.

When the supplemental appropriation bill came before the Senate Appropriation Committee I consulted Senator SPARKMAN and was authorized by him to request that the Senate committee add the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget, which is $5,050,000 for item No. 10, which is the training program, and $515,000 for the fellowships and scholarships.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], as chairman of the subcommittee, was most gracious. He heard our program. He agreed with it. He requested the amount in the supplemental appropriation bill. In conference the House was adamant in its position against it.

Mr. HOLLAND. So was the Senate. These amendments were in disagreement.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator for being adamant, as the Senator from Alabama and I would have been had we been in conference.

The House again refused to fund the programs authorized by the act of 1964, recommended by the President, on the sole ground that the members of the House Appropriations Committee do not approve of the program. Congress has approved it. I hope very much, I say to my friend, the senior Senator from Florida, that when the appropriation bill comes up for the next fiscal year, we shall be able to persuade our brothers in the House, particularly the members of the House Appropriations Committee, that when Congress authorizes a program and the President requests that it be funded, there is some obligation on the part of the Appropriations Committee to carry out the will of Congress. They do not have to fund it for the same amount that the President requested, but they should not merely say, "We do not approve of this program and therefore we will not give one cent for it."

I suggest that that is not proper procedure by the other body.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall yield in a moment. These things happen from time to time. The acid test is when

amendments are reported in disagreement. The two amendments to which the Senator refers, 10 and 11, were reported in disagreement. Some of the Members of the House who voted to authorize these programs stood by their conferees in the Appropriations Committee and refused to recede from their position.

M. CLARK. I have no doubt that they did. I do not believe that any Member of the Senate is deceived by that action. When a powerful group such as the Appropriations Committee comes in with an item, in a $2 billion bill which amounts to very little, by comparison, it would be rather odd for the Appropriations Committe to be reversed.

I say two things to the Senator from Florida. First, I thank him for his strenuous effort to maintain the position of the Senate; and, second, we hope to have better luck next time.

Mr. HOLLAND. There was not one Senator in the conference who did not stick with the action of the Senate, whether he had been in accord with it or not.

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Florida for his efforts.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I say to the Senator from Florida that we have had this problem before. I am convinced of the helicopter program's worth, and desirability. We always have the problem of being caught in the middle between two millstones, consisting of things that people think are urgently needed, and critical things left out, which others find offensive. I hope very much, although this may not be the ultimate ground to stand on to fight—as with respect to the helicopter appropriation that we shall find a ground upon which to stand on and fight. That will be the basic annual appropriation bill. I pledge to the Senator from Pennsylvania my support in putting up that fight in every way that is open to us.

Mr. CLARK. I thank my friend from New York and his colleague from New York. I am confident that if there were more than a handful of Senators on the floor we would have additional support from a number of the other industrial States and other States with metropolitan areas where there is a requirement for the necessary skills to do the planning and administration of these important programs.

Mr. JAVITS. I understand that provisions for annual contributions for public housing differed by approximately $4.7 million in the Senate and House bills. Can the Senator tell us about that?

Mr. HOLLAND. As I said, I did not hear all the testimony on this bill. I was conducting other hearings. I can give the Senator the information in a moment. The amount for the Public Housing Administration was $8,320,000, as agreed to by the conferees of both Houses.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator. I also understand that there was a difference in the Senate and House bills with respect to urban renewal in the amount of $30 million.

Mr. HOLLAND. The House accepted the Senate amendment for $30 million for an allied subject, for urban renewal, so the objectives which the Senator has in mind did not go——

Mr. JAVITS. Down the drain.

Mr. HOLLAND. Unmentioned.

I move that the Senate recede in each case, on the first amendment, No. 6, on helicopter subsidies; on the second amendment, No. 10, the Federal-State training program; on No. 11, fellowships for city planning and urban studies; and on No. 15, for the veterans reopened insurance fund, which was the one in which the House turned down the conference action, which happens sometimes even in the Senate, and apparently does happen in the House as well.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. What is the amendment number of the proposed appropriation related to the CAB helicopter subsidy?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is No. 6.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask that that amendment be submitted to the Senate for a separate vote. I wish to vote "no" on it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask for a vote on amendment No. 6.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 6.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I rise merely to express my vigorous objection to the action which the Senate is about to take. For many years the law of our land has directed the Civil Aeronautics Board to hold hearings and to determine whether or not public convenience and necessity would be served by granting an applicant a certificate to engage in transportation by use of helicopters. The Congress has provided by law for the Civil Aeronautics Board, having made such a decision, to determine the amount of Federal assistance or subsidy which the successful applicant should have in order to conduct its business operations. That law is on the books today. No one has attempted to repeal it. If the Civil Aeronautics Board does its duty and follows the law, that is what it must do.

So with the approval of the President of the United States and the Budget Bureau, there came to the Senate a request for a little less than $1 million to continue the subsidy operations for the remainder of the present fiscal year. The House Appropriations Committee knocked out the provision. The item went to the House and came to the Senate. The Senate Appropriations Committee put it back in. The Senate concurred in that judgment.

Then this afternoon, led by some of our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee in the House, out again went an item which, under the law of our land, the Civil Aeronautics Board is required to determine is necessary and is in the public interest.

Orderly procedure in American Government took a kick in the stomach today.

In the State from which I come 900 citizens became stockholders in a helicopter organization some 17 years ago. They have never received a nickel in dividends. They put their money in, and about 750 people are working day in and day out to provide a modern, a new, and unique form of transportation all over the great Los Angeles metropolitan area. In the years ahead Congress will continue to grant great amounts of subsidy to certain airlines in this country. The Congress will provide a means through the appropriation process by which, in the city of the Acting President pro tempore or my own, the Federal Government will assist in building airports.

That cannot be done in a helicopter operation. I ask Senators to consider my home community of Anaheim. Since Disneyland located there, there has been a great deal of interest in my hometown. Only the other day 500 people used the helicopter to fly from the Los Angeles Airport to the city which I call my home.

Approximately 70 miles away from the Los Angeles Airport is San Bernardino, a great, thriving metropolitan area which is not served by an airline. But one can travel from San Bernardino into the airport or into the community by a helicopter operation. It is supported by the cities which themselves have used their money to build heliports over the years. By the aid of the Government of the United States the cost factor has gone down to a point at which it is believed that in a very few more years there will be an example, or perhaps two examples, or maybe three examples, of how people can provide this new form of transportation and enter that field for profit. That was the basis upon which the subsidy was originally created.

I shall not speak very much longer, but I desire, with the consent of the Senate, to have printed at this point in the RECORD a portion of pages 140 and 141 of the Senate hearings on the measure, which demonstrates that the Civil Aeronautics Board issued formal orders to the three helicopter lines—one in Los Angeles, one in Chicago and one in New York—to come before them and show cause why their certificate should not be amended so that 5 years hence, all Federal assistance would be eliminated. But during those 5 years the people of the United States would continue to have an active interest in and a growing hope that helicopter transportation would be available in any community in this land where there was a demand for use of that rapid type of transportation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the excerpt from the hearings to which I have referred be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OPERATING AUTHORITY OF CARRIERS

1. On February 16, 1965, the Board issued formal orders to show cause with regard to Chicago Helicopter Airways, Inc., Los Angeles Airways, Inc., and New York Airways,

Inc., which formally placed in issue the matter of the amendment, modification, renewal, and/or termination of the operating authority of each of the three carriers. Those orders proposed, on a tentative basis and subject to the required formal hearings before appropriate hearing examiners and thereafter the Board, to insert clauses in the certificates of the carriers which would, in effect, make them ineligible for subsidy exceeding the following aggregate amount:

Maximum subsidy eligibility

Fiscal year:	*Thousands*
1966	$4.2
1967	3.6
1968	2.7
1969	1.9
1970	1.1
1971	0

2. The institution of these formal hearing steps, which are required by both section 401 of the Federal Aviation Act and by the Administrative Procedure Act, were preceded by the following:

(*a*) Early in 1964, the Board appointed a staff task force to study the various phases of helicopter operations, and this staff task force—after study at the home bases of the helicopter operators on the east coast, in Chicago, and on the west coast—reported the results of its investigation to the Board on May 8, 1964.

(*b*) On June 18, 1964, Chairman Boyd, at the request of Senator MAGNUSON, presented to the Senate subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations a report setting forth the program for the phasing out of helicopter subsidy in the amounts and for the periods set forth in 1. above (Hearings on Independent Offices Appropriations, 1965, before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, 88th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 1018–1020).

(*c*) A Board staff task force scheduled and conducted extensive informal meetings beginning in August 1964 and concluding in September 1964 with all interested parties including governmental agencies, the domestic trunkline carriers, manufacturers, the local service carriers, and the helicopter operators.

(*d*) Petitions by the hepicopter carriers proposing amendment of their certificates to phase out helicopter subsidy in the manner described in the report referred to in subparagraph (b) above, were filed on November 4 and 12, 1964, and amended by the carriers on January 8, 11, 15, and 21, 1965.

3. Formal prehearing conferences before the hearing examiners are scheduled for each carrier on April 13, 14, and 15, respectively. Thereafter formal written exhibits will be exchanged and an evidentiary record will be made before the hearing examiners.

Mr. KUCHEL. I take little comfort from the statement of my friend the Senator from Florida that, "The action today will not terminate Federal assistance to helicopters." I utter a fond hope that such may be the fact. I recall what my friend the Senator from Massachusetts said subsequently. But I say to my friend that it would be a sad thing in this nuclear age, in this age of outer space, if the Congress should turn its back on an active interest in rapid transportation by air in these amazing new devices which we call helicopters.

So when the President of the United States once again sends to us his recommendations for Federal assistance next year—and I am told that we shall have that request before the Senate Committee on Appropriations shortly—I express the fond hope that my friend the Senator from Florida will be vindicated in what he has said today, and that the action today will not terminate Federal assistance to this program.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I believe that the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] and, before him, the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] made forceful statements of their case. I have great sympathy with their case. I do not see what we can do about it, however. The Senate decided with them. Their conferees stood with them. Their eloquence is really needed over in the other body rather than in the Senate. We are in a situation in which, it seems to me, they must look to another day, and I am sure that day will be open to the Senator. As I have stated, I do not see how it could be otherwise, because the President's spending budget requests that the program continue until the end of this calendar year, and that involves a substantial additional sum.

Mr. KUCHEL. The next fiscal year.

Mr. HOLLAND. I believe that is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD, as an addition to what has already been inserted in the RECORD, the question and answer which appear at the top of page 142 of the record of hearings of the Appropriations Committee at which point Vice Chairman Robert T. Murphy, of the Civil Aeronautics Board, gives the opinion that legally these subsidies are owing, and that in order to cancel out that obligation it will be necessary to amend the Federal Aviation Act, which, of course, the Congress has not done.

Mr. HOLLAND. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE ACTION REQUIRED

Senator PASTORE. How do you bring this thing to an end? That is the question I am asking.

Mr. MURPHY. Really the only legal way to bring it to an end, as we see it, is to amend the basic Federal Aviation Act, the basic statute, from which the licenses or certificates are derived. It was amended at one time to forbid payment of subsidies to supplemental carriers. If this is the policy and will of the Congress, it will take a simple amendment to section 406(b) of the Federal Aviation Act to do that. This would not only alleviate the potential liability in the future, but it would deliver us at the Civil Aeronautics Board from a perplexing dilemma.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 6, which relates to the proposed helicopter subsidy.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, unless there is objection, I move that the Senate recede from amendments numbered 10, 11, and 15, and that they be considered en bloc.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, as the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] has indicated, there are no items in disagreement between the two houses insofar as Appalachian regional development moneys under title II are concerned. All title II items were resolved, and I think, on the whole, that the Appalachian programs came through the conference in good condition. The original budget estimate was $362,636,000. The House bill allowed $344,328,000. The Senate restored $7,972,000. Of the amount restored by the Senate, the House conferees receded on items amounting to $5,360,000. The Senate conferees receded on items amounting to $2,612,000. The total appropriation for Appalachian regional development activities, as agreed upon by both houses in conference, is $349,688,000 which, as I have stated, is $5,360,000 above the original House bill. The appropriation for Appalachian regional development activities, therefore, represents only about a 3.5-percent cut in the original budget estimate of $362,636,000. I believe that this appropriation will be amply sufficient to get the programs off to a good start and an early start, and the minute reduction which was made in the original budget estimate is indicative of the strong congressional support of the programs. I am grateful to Senator PASTORE, for his having requested that I be appointed to serve as a Senate conferee, and I am glad for the progress that was made in the conference on yesterday with regard to the appropriation for Appalachian regional development activities.

On Tuesday of this week, April 27, I enumerated the items in the appropriation bill which dealt with Appalachian regional development activities, I gave a brief explanation of each item, and I indicated the action taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

At this time, I shall explain the action taken by the Senate and House conferees on those Appalachian aid items which were before the conference for consideration and resolution.

For the Agricultural Research Service, the budget estimate was $520,000, the House had allowed $100,000, the Senate added $100,000 to make a total of $200,000. The Senate yielded in conference, and the appropriation stands at $100,000.

For the Cooperative State Research Service, the budget estimate was $1 million, the House appropriated $100,000, the Senate restored $400,000, making the total appropriation $500,000. The conferees agreed on a total of $300,000.

For the Extension Service, the budget estimate was $2 million, the House allowed $500,000, the Senate restored $1 million, making a total of $1.5 million. The conferees agreed on a total of $750,000.

For "Conservation operations," Soil Conservation Service, the budget estimate was $1,950,000, the House appropriated $1.5 million, the Senate added $150,000. The conferees agreed on a total of $1,575,000.

For "Watershed planning," the budget estimate was $600,000, the House bill allowed $400,000, and the Senate restored $200,000, making a total of $600,000. In conference the House receded from its position, leaving the total for "Watershed planning" at $600,000.

For "Watershed protection," the budget estimate was $10,220,000, the House bill allowed $8 million, and the Senate restored $2,220,000, for the full budget estimate. In conference, the House receded, and the full budget estimate of $10,220,000 stands. Of this amount, $3.1 million is for the funding of applications for loans for small watersheds in the Appalachian region.

For the Economic Research Service, the budget estimate was $400,000, the House allowed $200,000, and the Senate restored the $200,000 back to the full budget estimate. The conferees agreed on a total appropriation of $300,000.

For the Farmers Home Administration, salaries and expenses, the budget estimate was $500,000, the House bill allowed $250,000, and the Senate restored $150,000, bringing the amount up to $400,000. The Senate and House conferees agreed on a total appropriation of $325,000.

For the "Direct loan account," Farmers Home Administration, the budget estimate was $8.6 million, the House appropriated $6 million, and the Senate restored $1.1 million. The conference agreed on the Senate-appropriated amount of $7.1 million.

For the Rural Community Development Service, the budget estimate was $65,000, the House bill allowed $35,000, the Senate-passed bill restored $30,000. The conferees agreed on a total of $50,000.

For Forest Service acquisition of depleted lands in Kentucky and West Virginia, the budget estimate was $1.1 million, the House bill allowed $500,000, and the Senate restored $500,000 to bring the amount up to the full budget estimate. The House receded on this item, so the appropriation for land acquisition stands at $1 million, of which appropriation $900,000 will be used to purchase depleted lands in Kentucky and $100,000 shall be used for the purchase of such lands in Pocahontas, Randolph, and Webster Counties, W. Va.

The next item before the conference was the appropriation for "Forest Research." The budget estimate was in the amount of $1,785,000, the House had allowed $1,125,000, and the Senate restored $200,00, making a total of $1,325,000. The Senate-House conference agreed on an appropriation of $1,225,000. This is $100,000 above the House-passed bill, and the additional $100,000 is for forest engineering research at Morgantown, W. Va.

For "Construction, general," Corps of Engineers, the budget estimate was $15 million, the House bill appropriated $13,778,000, the Senate restored $922,000. The Senate-House conference agreed on a total appropriation, for this item, of $14,153,000.

For "Appalachian region mining area restoration," Bureau of Mines, the budget estimate was $16,250,000, the House bill allowed $15,850,000, and the Senate restored $400,000, making a total of $16,250,000. The conferees reached an agreement on a total appropriation of $16 million.

The final item in disagreement between the two Houses insofar as the Appalachian regional development items were concerned, was a Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife item. The President had requested $1,750,000 for Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects, the House bill had allowed $1,350,000, and the Senate restored $400,000. In conference, the Senate receded and the total appropriation for this item stands at $1,350,00.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida will state it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does this complete action on the bill?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. This concludes action upon the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Acting President pro tempore. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a table showing the supplemental budget estimates of the House and Senate versions of the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 and the final amounts agreed to in conference.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)

SUMMARY RECAPITULATION BY TITLE

Chapter	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
	TITLE I				
I	Agriculture	$22,563,000	$22,083,000	$22,663,000	$22,473,000
II	District of Columbia	(1,563,600)	(1,563,600)	(1,563,600)	(1,563,600)
III	Foreign operations	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
IV	Independent offices	268,972,500	188,925,400	276,038,400	267,913,900
V	Interior	72,527,000	69,602,000	72,412,000	70,602,000
VI	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare	527,900,000	496,900,000	521,900,000	507,900,000
VII	Legislative	130,000	130,000	168,000	168,000
VIII	Public works	14,229,000	13,369,000	13,604,000	13,604,000
IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary	141,769,000	129,390,000	133,983,938	130,415,000
X	Treasury and Post Office	271,000	271,000	271,000	271,000
	Total, title I	1,298,361,500	1,170,670,400	1,291,040,338	1,263,346,900
	TITLE II				
	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
	(H. Doc. No. 110)				
	Agriculture	42,840,000	30,560,000	36,610,000	35,395,000
	Commerce	248,000,000	247,500,000	247,500,000	247,500,000
	Defense—Civil functions	17,271,000	15,778,000	16,700,000	16,153,000
	Health, Education, and Welfare	34,775,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
	Interior	19,250,000	18,000,000	18,800,000	18,150,000
	Appalachian Regional Commission	500,000	490,000	490,000	490,000
	Total, title II	362,636,000	344,328,000	352,300,000	349,688,000
	TITLE III				
	Increased pay costs (H. Doc. No. 98)	587,842,383	579,691,188	583,117,633	583,117,633
	TITLE IV				
	Claims and judgments (H. Doc. No. 113 and S. Doc. No. 19)	31,411,444	23,643,495	31,411,444	31,411,444
	Grand total	2,280,251,327	2,118,333,083	2,257,869,415	2,227,563,977

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)—Continued

TITLE I

H. Doc.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
	CHAPTER I				
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	Agricultural Research Service:				
	Salaries and expenses:				
80	Research (pay costs)	$3,109,000	$2,860,000	$3,109,000	$2,960,000
80	Plant and animal disease and pest control:				
	Pay costs	1,767,000	1,626,000	2,417,000	2,376,000
	Screw-worm eradication	550,000	550,000		
	Arizona-California control			(100,000)	(100,000)
80	Meat inspection (pay costs)	1,137,000	1,047,000	1,137,000	1,137,000
	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:				
80	Sugar Act program	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
80	Emergency conservation measures	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Total, chapter I	22,563,000	22,083,000	22,663,000	22,473,000
	CHAPTER II				
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS				
	Operating expenses:				
80	General operating expenses	(80,000)	(80,000)	(585,800)	(585,800)
	Pay costs	(505,800)	(505,800)		
80	Settlement of claims and suits	(6,800)	(6,800)	(6,800)	(6,800)
114	Capital outlay	(971,000)	(971,000)	(971,000)	(971,000)
	Total, chapter II	(1,563,600)	(1,563,600)	(1,563,600)	(1,563,600)
	CHAPTER III				
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS				
	Funds appropriated to the President:				
112	Investment in Inter-American Development Bank	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
80	Peace Corps (limitation increase)	(1,200,000)		(1,858,000)	(1,858,000)
	Pay costs	(658,000)			
	Total, chapter III	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
	CHAPTER IV				
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD				
80	Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)	2,874,000	1,932,000	2,874,000	1,932,000
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
80	Government payments for annuitants, employees' health benefits fund	1,560,000	1,560,000	1,560,000	1,560,000
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
80	Disaster relief	25,000,000	25,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
80	Alaska mortgage indemnity grants	5,500,000		5,500,000	
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
	Construction, public buildings projects		7,245,900	7,245,900	7,245,900
80	IRS building at Ogden	4,506,000	4,055,000	4,506,000	4,305,000
80	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service	2,835,000		4,166,500	2,750,000
	Pay costs	1,331,500	1,331,500		
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY				
	Office of the Administrator:				
80	Rehabilitation loan fund	10,180,000	10,180,000	10,180,000	10,180,000
80	Federal-State training programs	5,050,000		5,050,000	
80	Fellowships for city planning and urban studies	515,000		515,000	
119	Urban renewal fund (liquidation of contract authorization)	30,000,000		30,000,000	30,000,000
119	Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions	13,000,000	13,000,000	8,320,000	8,320,000
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
80	General operating expenses	2,809,000	2,809,000	7,745,000	7,745,000
80	Pay costs	4,936,000	4,936,000		
80	Compensation and pensions	108,000,000	108,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
S. 18	Compensation and pensions	42,000,000			
80	Readjustment benefits	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000
80	Grants to the Republic of the Philippines	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000
80	Veterans' reopened insurance fund	Language		Language	
	Total, chapter IV	268,972,500	188,925,400	276,038,400	267,913,900
	CHAPTER V				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
	Bureau of Land Management:				
80	Management of lands and resources	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,950,000	3,950,000
	Pay costs	750,000	750,000		
111	Public land development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
111	Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite appropriation of receipts)	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
	Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
111	Education and welfare services	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
80	Resources management	307,000	307,000	1,031,000	1,031,000
	Pay costs	724,000	724,000		
111	Construction	1,910,000	1,910,000	1,910,000	1,910,000
111	Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)	1,115,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	National Park Service:				
80	Management and protection	265,000	265,000	897,000	897,000
	Pay costs	632,000	632,000		
111	Construction	1,300,000	580,000	1,300,000	580,000

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)—Continued

TITLE I—Continued

H. Doc.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
	CHAPTER V—Continued				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued				
80	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Land and water conservation (indefinite appropriation of receipts)	$16,000,000	$16,000,000	$16,000,000	$16,000,000
80	Office of Territories: Claims of inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000
111	The Alaska Railroad: Payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
111	Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research	800,000	550,000	800,000	550,000
	Fish and Wildlife Service:				
111	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Construction	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000	1,125,000
111	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Construction	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
80	Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
80	Office of Water Resources Research: Salaries and expenses	2,825,000	985,000	2,825,000	1,985,000
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	Forest Service:				
	Forest protection and utilization:				
80	Forest land management	14,000,000	14,000,000		
	Pay costs	3,162,000	3,162,000	21,362,000	21,362,000
111	Forest land management	4,200,000	4,200,000		
80	Forest research (pay costs)	704,000	704,000	704,000	704,000
80	State and private forestry cooperation (pay costs)	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
111	Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
111	Public Health Service: Construction of Indian health facilities	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Total, chapter V	72,527,000	69,602,000	72,412,000	70,602,000
	CHAPTER VI				
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
	Manpower Administration:				
80	Manpower develop and training activities	103,000,000	75,000,000	103,000,000	89,000,000
80	Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)
80	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen	17,000,000	14,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
80	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security (increase)	(178,000)	(178,000)	(627,500)	(627,500)
	Pay costs	(449,500)	(449,500)		
	Total, Labor	120,000,000	89,000,000	114,000,000	100,000,000
	HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	Office of Education:				
80	Defense educational activities (limitation)	(627,500)	(627,500)	(627,500)	(627,500)
	Salaries and expenses (limitation)			Language	Language
	Social Security Administration:				
	Limitation on salaries and expenses			Language	Language
	Welfare Administration:				
	Bureau of Family Services:				
80	Grants to States for public assistance	407,900,000	407,900,000	407,900,000	407,900,000
	Total, Health, Education, and Welfare	407,900,000	407,900,000	407,900,000	407,900,000
	RELATED AGENCIES				
	NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD				
80	Salaries and expenses (limitation)	(2,460,000)	(2,460,000)	(2,460,000)	(2,460,000)
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
80	Salaries and expenses (limitation)	(845,000)	(845,000)	(845,000)	(845,000)
	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD				
80	Limitation on salaries and expenses	(343,000)	(343,000)	(343,000)	(343,000)
	Total, chapter VI	527,900,000	496,900,000	521,900,000	507,900,000
	CHAPTER VII				
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
	SENATE				
	Payment to the widow of Senator Johnston			30,000	30,000
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
	Folding documents			8,000	8,000
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
	Capitol Buildings and Grounds:				
80	Capitol Buildings	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
	Total, chapter VII	130,000	130,000	168,000	168,000
	CHAPTER VIII				
	PUBLIC WORKS				
	Department of the Army:				
	Cemeterial expenses:				
80	Salaries and expenses	1,770,000	1,770,000	1,869,000	1,869,000
	Pay costs	99,000	99,000		
	Corps of Engineers—Civil:				
111	General investigations	25,000			
80	Construction, general: Lower Granite project, Washington	600,000			
111	Operation and maintenance, general	1,735,000	1,500,000	1,735,000	1,735,000
111	Flood control, hurricane, and shore-protection emergencies	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Total, chapter VIII	14,229,000	13,369,000	13,604,000	13,604,000

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)—Continued

TITLE I—Continued

H. Doc.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House version of bill	Senate version of bill	Conference action
	CHAPTER IX				
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
80	Salaries and expenses	$900,000	$400,000	$6,255,000	$6,255,000
	Pay costs:				
	Appropriation	5,855,000	5,855,000		
	By transfer	(890,000)	(800,000)	(890,000)	(890,000)
80	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Total, State	7,255,000	6,755,000	6,755,000	6,755,000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
119	Legal activities and general administration: Fees and expenses of witnesses (limitation increase)	(75,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)
	Federal Bureau of Investigation:				
80	Salaries and expenses	5,030,000	5,030,000	10,635,000	10,635,000
	Pay costs	5,605,000	5,605,000		
80	Federal Prison System: Buildings and facilities	4,300,000	3,750,000	4,300,000	3,750,000
	Total, Justice	14,935,000	14,385,000	14,935,000	14,385,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
80	Bureau of the Census: Registration and voting statistics	7,500,000		293,000	
80	Bureau of Public Roads: Federal-aid highways (trust fund)	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)
	Total, Commerce	7,500,000		293,000	
	THE JUDICIARY				
	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services				
80	Fees of jurors and commissioners	300,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	RELATED AGENCIES				
	COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE				
80	Salaries and expenses	79,000		50,938	25,000
	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION				
80	Revolving fund	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
	U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY				
80	Special international exhibitions	11,700,000	8,000,000	11,700,000	9,000,000
	Total, chapter IX	141,769,000	129,390,000	133,983,938	130,415,000
	CHAPTER X				
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
	U.S. Secret Service:				
119	Salaries and expenses	56,000	56,000	271,000	271,000
	By transfer	(539,000)	(539,000)	(539,000)	(539,000)
	Pay costs	215,000	215,000		
	Toral, chapter X	271,000	271,000	271,000	271,000
	Total, all chapters, title I	[1] 1,298,361,500	[2] 1,170,670,400	[1] 1,291,040,338	[3] 1,263,346,900

TITLE II—APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (H. DOC. No. 110)

	Budget estimate (1)	House version of bill (2)	Senate version of bill (3)	Conference action (4)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Agricultural Research Service: Salaries and expenses	$520,000	$100,000	$200,000	$100,000
Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses	1,000,000	100,000	500,000	300,000
Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments, and expenses	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	750,000
Soil Conservation Service:				
Conservation operations	1,950,000	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,575,000
Watershed planning	600,000	400,000	600,000	600,000
Watershed protection	10,220,000	8,000,000	10,220,000	10,220,000
Loan limitations	(3,100,000)	(2,500,000)	(3,100,000)	(3,100,000)
Economic Research Service: Salaries and expenses	400,000	200,000	400,000	300,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: Appalachian region conservation program	8,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Farmers Home Administration:				
Salaries and expenses	500,000	250,000	400,000	325,000
Direct loan account	8,600,000	6,000,000	7,100,000	7,100,000
Rural Community Development Service: Salaries and expenses	65,000	35,000	65,000	50,000
Forest Service:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management	2,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Forest research	1,785,000	1,125,000	1,325,000	1,225,000
State and private forestry cooperation	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Timber development organization loans and technical assistance	1,350,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, Agriculture	42,840,000	30,560,000	36,810,000	35,395,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Grants for local development districts and for research and demonstration	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Supplemental grants-in-aid	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads: Appalachian development highway system	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Total, Commerce	248,000,000	247,500,000	247,500,000	247,500,000

Footnotes at end of table.

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)—Continued

TITLE II—APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (H. DOC. No. 110)—Continued

	Budget estimate (1)	House version of bill (2)	Senate version of bill (3)	Conference action (4)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL				
Department of the Army:				
Corps of Engineers—Civil:				
General investigations	$2,271,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Construction, general	15,000,000	13,778,000	14,700,000	14,153,000
Total, Defense—Civil	17,271,000	15,778,000	16,700,000	16,153,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Office of Education:				
Expansion and improvement of vocational education	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Public Health Service:				
Hospital construction activities	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000
Air pollution	975,000			
Water supply and water pollution control	1,800,000			
Grants for waste treatment works construction	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total, Health, Education, and Welfare	34,775,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Geological Survey:				
Surveys, investigations, and research	750,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Bureau of Mines:				
Conservation and development of mineral resources	500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Appalachian region mining area restoration	16,250,000	15,850,000	16,250,000	16,000,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:				
Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects	1,750,000	1,350,000	1,750,000	1,350,000
Total, Interior	19,250,000	18,000,000	18,800,000	18,150,000
OTHER INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
Appalachian Regional Commission:				
Salaries and expenses	500,000	490,000	490,000	490,000
Total, title II	362,636,000	344,328,000	352,300,000	349,688,000

TITLE III—INCREASED PAY COSTS (H. DOC. 98)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
SENATE				
Compensation of the Vice President and Senators	$406,120		$406,120	$406,120
Salaries, officers and employees	2,857,110		2,357,110	2,357,110
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate	40,845		40,845	40,845
Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
Senate policy committees	42,880		42,880	42,880
Automobiles and maintenance	2,700		2,700	2,700
Inquiries and investigations	501,630		401,630	401,630
Folding documents	2,275		2,275	2,275
Miscellaneous items	122,885		122,885	122,885
Total, Senate items	3,976,445		3,376,445	3,376,445
Joint items:				
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures	4,915	$4,915	4,915	4,915
Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
Joint Economic Committee	30,080	30,080	30,080	30,080
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	36,510	36,510	36,510	36,510
Joint Committee on Printing	19,845	19,845	19,845	19,845
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation	45,560	45,560	45,560	45,560
Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Joint Committee on Defense Production (includes $10,000 in H. Doc. 119)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Capitol Police Board	130,566	130,566	130,566	130,566
Education of pages	5,787	5,787	5,787	5,787
Total, joint items	292,363	292,363	292,363	292,363
HOUSE				
Compensation of Members	1,759,000	1,759,000	1,759,000	1,759,000
Office of the Speaker	20,225	20,225	20,225	20,225
Office of the Parliamentarian	26,495	26,495	26,495	26,495
Office of the Chaplain	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070
Office of the Clerk	154,500	100,000	100,000	100,000
Committee employees	600,000	575,000	575,000	575,000
Sergeant at Arms	98,500			
Doorkeeper	106,800	80,000	80,000	80,000
6 minority employees	17,635	17,635	17,635	17,635
Majority floor leader	7,240	7,240	7,240	7,240
Minority floor leader	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Majority whip	5,815	5,815	5,815	5,815
Minority whip	5,815	5,815	5,815	5,815
Printing clerks	1,385	1,385	1,385	1,385
Technical assistant to attending physician	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790
Postmaster	81,550	66,000	66,000	66,000
Official Reporters of Debates	37,650	37,650	37,650	37,650
Official reporters to committees	37,605	37,605	37,605	37,605
Legislative Counsel	42,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Members' clerk hire	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Special and select committees	575,000	575,000	575,000	575,000
Coordinator of information	18,400	18,400	18,400	18,400
Folding documents	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Revision of the laws	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Speaker's auto	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Majority leader's auto	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Minority leader's auto	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total, House items	6,840,875	6,610,525	6,610,525	6,610,525

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)—Continued

TITLE III—INCREASED PAY COSTS (H. DOC. 98)—Continued

	Budget estimate (1)	House version of bill (2)	Senate version of bill (3)	Conference action (4)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued				
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
Office of Architect of the Capitol:				
Salaries	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000
Capitol buildings	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Senate office buildings	50,000		50,000	50,000
Capitol Buildings and Grounds: Legislative garage	800	800	800	800
Total, Architect	100,800	50,800	100,800	100,800
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS				
Salaries and expenses	415,800	375,800	375,800	375,800
Copyright office: Salaries and expenses	86,200	86,200	86,200	86,200
Legislative Reference Service: Salaries and expenses	172,800	167,800	167,800	167,800
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses	106,300	106,300	106,300	106,300
Books for the blind: Salaries and expenses	14,000	12,600	12,600	12,600
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program)	5,700			
Total, Library of Congress	800,800	748,700		748,700
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE				
Office of the Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses	128,300	(125,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)
Total, legislative	12,139,583	7,702,388	11,828,833	11,128,833
THE JUDICIARY				
Supreme Court of the United States:				
Salaries	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000
Automobile for the Chief Justice	400	400	400	400
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Customs Court: Salaries and expenses	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000
Court of Claims: Salaries and expenses	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
Salaries of judges	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000
Salaries of supporting personnel	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,105,000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	81,500	81,500	81,500	81,500
Salaries of referees (special account)	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000
Expenses of referees (special account)	205,000	205,000	205,000	205,000
Total, the Judiciary	6,366,900	6,366,900	6,366,900	6,366,900
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
The White House Office: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)	(125,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)
Bureau of the Budget: Salaries and expenses	453,800	453,800	453,900	453,800
Council of Economic Advisers: Salaries and expenses	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
National Security Council: Salaries and expenses	62,900	62,900	62,900	62,900
Office of Emergency Planning:				
Salaries and expenses	241,000	241,000	241,000	241,000
Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies	174,900	174,900	174,900	174,900
Office of Science and Technology: Salaries and expenses	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500
Special representative for trade negotiations: Salaries and expenses	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Total, Executive Office of the President	1,092,100	1,092,100	1,092,100	1,092,100
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
Economic assistance:				
Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development (by transfer)	(2,400,000)	(2,400,000)	(2,400,000)	(2,400,000)
Administrative and other expenses, Department of State (by transfer)	(129,100)	(129,100)	(129,100)	(129,100)
Total, funds appropriated to the President	(2,529,100)	(2,529,100)	(2,529,100)	(2,529,100)
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Cooperative States Research Service: Payments and expenses (by transfer)	(67,000)	(67,000)	(67,000)	(67,000)
Extension Service: Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses (transfer)	(114,000)	(114,000)	(114,000)	(114,000)
Farmer Cooperative Service: Salaries and expenses	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Soil Conservation Service:				
Conservation operations	4,050,000	4,050,000	4,050,000	4,050,000
Watershed planning	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Watershed protection	735,000	735,000	735,000	735,000
Great Plains conservation program	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Resource conservation and development	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Economic Research: Salaries and expenses	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000
Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses	406,000	406,000	406,000	406,000
Agricultural Marketing Service: Marketing services	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Foreign Agricultural Service: Salaries and expenses	305,000	305,000	305,000	305,000
Commodity Exchange Authority: Salaries and expenses	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:				
Expenses:				
Appropriation	2,950,000	2,950,000	2,950,000	2,950,000
By transfer	(1,756,100)	(1,756,100)	(1,756,100)	(1,756,100)
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Administrative and operating expenses	291,000	291,000	291,000	291,000
Rural Electrification Administration: Salaries and expenses	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000
Farmers Home Administration: Salaries and expenses	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Rural Community Development Service: Salaries and expenses	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Office of the Inspector General: Salaries and expenses	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Office of the General Counsel: Salaries and expenses	186,000	186,000	186,000	186,000
Office of Information: Salaries and expenses	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000
National Agricultural Library: Salaries and expenses	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
Office of Management Services: Salaries and expenses	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
General administration: Salaries and expenses	239,000	239,000	239,000	239,000
Forest Service: Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	1,172,000	1,172,000	1,172,000	1,172,000
Total, Agriculture	14,578,000	14,578,000	14,578,000	14,578,000

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)—Continued

TITLE III—INCREASED PAY COSTS (H. DOC. 98)—Continued

	Budget estimate (1)	House version of bill (2)	Senate version of bill (3)	Conference action (4)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
General administration: Salaries and expenses	$270,000	$270,000	$270,000	$270,000
Office of Business Economics: Salaries and expenses	101,000	101,000	101,000	101,000
Bureau of the Census:				
Salaries and expenses	509,000	509,000	509,000	509,000
1964 Census of Agriculture	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Preparation for the 19th Decennial Census	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Business and Defense Services Administration: Salaries and expenses	209,000	209,000	209,000	209,000
International activities:				
Salaries and expenses	247,000	247,000	247,000	247,000
Export control	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Transfer to Customs	(58,000)	(58,000)	(58,000)	(58,000)
Office of Field Services: Salaries and expenses	131,000	131,000	131,000	131,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey: Salaries and expenses	250,000	205,000	205,000	205,000
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses	995,000	995,000	995,000	995,000
National Bureau of Standards:				
Research and technical services	843,000	843,000	843,000	843,000
Office of Technical Services: Salaries and expenses	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
Weather Bureau: Salaries and expenses	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,841,000	1,841,000
Maritime Administration:				
Research and development (limitation increase)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)
Salaries and expenses	311,000	311,000	311,000	311,000
Administrative expenses (limitation)	(282,000)	(282,000)	(282,000)	(282,000)
Reserve fleet expenses (limitation)	(29,000)	(29,000)	(29,000)	(29,000)
Maritime training	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
Bureau of Public Roads: Limitation on general administrative expenses	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)	(1,350,000)
Total, Commerce	6,055,000	6,055,000	6,055,000	6,055,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY				
Military personnel:				
Military personnel, Navy	29,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000
Military personnel, Air Force	59,500,000	59,500,000	59,500,000	59,500,000
Operation and maintenance:				
Operation and maintenance, Army	43,910,000	43,910,000	43,910,000	43,910,000
Operation and maintenance, Navy	34,122,000	34,122,000	34,122,000	34,122,000
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps	1,621,000	1,621,000	1,621,000	1,621,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force	47,716,000	47,716,000	47,716,000	47,716,000
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard	3,424,000	3,424,000	3,424,000	3,424,000
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard	1,552,000	1,552,000	1,552,000	1,552,000
Court of military appeals, Defense	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
Total, Defense—Military	230,394,000	230,394,000	230,394,000	230,394,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL				
Department of the Army:				
Corps of Engineers—Civil:				
Operation and maintenance, general	2,012,000	2,012,000	2,012,000	2,012,000
General expenses	588,000	588,000	588,000	588,000
U.S. Soldiers' Home: Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay (increase)	(130,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)	(130,000)
The Panama Canal:				
Canal Zone Government:				
Operating expenses	872,000	872,000	872,000	872,000
Panama Canal Company:				
Limitation on general and administrative expenses (increase)	(185,000)	(185,000)	(185,000)	(185,000)
Total, Defense—Civil	3,472,000	3,472,000	3,472,000	3,472,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses (by transfer)	(1,170,000)	(1,170,000)	(1,170,000)	(1,170,000)
Office of Education:				
Salaries and expenses:				
Appropriation	308,500	308,500	308,500	308,500
By transfer	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration: Salaries and expenses	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000
Public Health Service:				
Accident prevention	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Chronic diseases and health of the aged	186,000	186,000	186,000	186,000
Communicable disease activities	146,000	146,000	146,000	146,000
Community health practice and research	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000
Control of tuberculosis	81,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Control of venereal diseases	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Dental services and resources	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
Nursing services and resources	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Hospital construction activities	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000
Environmental health sciences	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Air pollution	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Environmental engineering and sanitation	53,000	53,000	53,000	53,000
Occupational health	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Radiological health	122,000	122,000	122,000	122,000
Water supply and water pollution control	117,000	117,000	117,000	117,000
Hospital and medical care:				
Appropriation	427,000	427,000	427,000	427,000
By transfer	(1,299,000)	(1,299,000)	(1,299,000)	(1,299,000)
Foreign quarantine activities	158,000	158,000	158,000	158,000
Indian health activities	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000
National Institute of Mental Health (transfer)	(341,000)	(341,000)	(341,000)	(341,000)
National Heart Institute (by transfers)	(347,000)	(347,000)	(347,000)	(347,000)
National Institute of Dental Research (transfer)	(107,000)	(107,000)	(107,000)	(107,000)
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (transfer)	(294,000)	(294,000)	(294,000)	(294,000)
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (transfer)	(253,000)	(253,000)	(253,000)	(253,000)
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness (transfer)	(268,000)	(268,000)	(268,000)	(268,000)
National health statistics	152,000	152,000	152,000	152,000
National Library of Medicine	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General	208,000	208,000	208,000	208,000

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)—Continued

TITLE III—INCREASED PAY COSTS (H. DOC. 98)—Continued

	Budget estimate (1)	House version of bill (2)	Senate version of bill (3)	Conference action (4)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued				
St. Elizabeths Hospital: Salaries and expenses	$968,000	$968,000	$968,000	$968,000
Social Security Administration: Limitation on salaries and expenses	(5,216,000)	(5,216,000)	(5,216,000)	(5,216,000)
Welfare Administration:				
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000
Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau	103,000	103,000	103,000	103,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Aging	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Special institutions:				
Freedmen's Hospital	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000
Salaries and expenses, Howard University	183,000	183,000	183,000	183,000
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses	211,000	211,000	211,000	211,000
Office of Field Administration:				
Appropriation	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000
Transfer	(52,000)	(52,000)	(52,000)	(52,000)
Surplus property utilization	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Office of the General Counsel	100,500	100,500	100,500	100,500
Total, Health, Education, and Welfare	5,974,000	5,974,000	5,974,000	5,974,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Education and welfare services	1,497,000	1,497,000	1,497,000	1,497,000
General administrative expenses	189,000	189,000	189,000	189,000
National Park Service:				
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
General administrative expenses	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Salaries and expenses	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Office of Territories: Administration of territories	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research	2,079,000	1,079,000	2,079,000	2,079,000
Bureau of Mines:				
Conservation and development of mineral resources	798,000	798,000	798,000	798,000
Health and safety	237,000	237,000	237,000	237,000
General administrative expenses	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
Office of Oil and Gas: Salaries and expenses	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000
Fish and Wildlife Service:				
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: Salaries and expenses	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
Management and investigations of resources	288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000
General administrative expenses	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
Administration of Pribilof Islands (appropriation of receipts)	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:				
Management and investigations of resources	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000
General administrative expenses	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000
Bureau of Reclamation: General administrative expenses (transfer)	(374,800)	(374,800)	(374,800)	(374,800)
Bonneville Power Administration: Operations and maintenance	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Office of the Solicitor: Salaries and expenses	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses	254,500	254,500	254,500	254,500
Total, Interior	7,264,500	7,264,500	7,264,500	7,264,500
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Legal activities and general administration:				
Salaries and expenses, general administration	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	218,000	218,000	218,000	218,000
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses	2,064,000	2,064,000	2,064,000	2,064,000
Federal prison system: Salaries and expenses	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.: Limitation on vocational training expenses	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)
Total, Justice	5,482,000	5,482,000	5,482,000	5,482,000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Salaries and expenses	617,000	617,000	617,000	617,000
Bureau of International Labor Affairs: Salaries and expenses	25,500	25,500	25,500	25,500
Manpower Administration: Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000
Labor-management relations:				
Labor-Management Services Administration	241,300	241,300	241,300	241,300
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	29,700	29,700	29,700	29,700
Wage and labor standards:				
Bureau of Labor Standards	118,600	118,600	118,600	118,600
Women's Bureau	27,200	27,200	27,200	27,200
Wage and Hour Division	574,000	574,000	574,000	574,000
Employees' Compensation: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees Compensation:				
Appropriation	166,200	166,200	166,200	166,200
Transfers	(2,100)	(2,100)	(2,100)	(2,100)
Office of the Solicitor: Salaries and expenses:				
Appropriation	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Transfers	(152,000)	(152,000)	(152,000)	(152,000)
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses (transfer)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Total, Labor	2,022,500	2,022,500	2,022,500	2,022,500
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
Administration and regional operation (transfer)	(1,941,000)	(1,941,000)	(1,941,000)	(1,941,000)
Operations:				
Appropriation	203,714,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Transfer	(4,059,000)	(4,059,000)	(4,059,000)	(4,059,000)
Total, Post Office	203,714,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)—Continued

TITLE III—INCREASED PAY COSTS (H. DOC. 98)—Continued

	Budget estimate (1)	House version of bill (2)	Senate version of bill (3)	Conference action (4)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
International organizations and conferences: Missions to international organizations (transfer)	($180,000)	($180,000)	($180,000)	($180,000)
International commissions:				
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:				
Salaries and expenses (transfer)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)
Operation and maintenance (transfer)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)
American sections, international commissions (transfer)	(12,000	(12,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)
Educational exchange: Mutual educational and cultural exchange (limitation decrease)	(375,000)	(375,000)	(375,000)	(375,000)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses	357,000	357,000	357,000	357,000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses	2,304,000	2,304,000	2,304,000	2,304,000
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses	179,000	179,000	179,000	179,000
Bureau of Narcotics: Salaries and expenses (transfer)	(107,000)	(107,000)	(107,000)	(107,000)
Bureau of the Public Debt: Administering the public debt	667,000	667,000	667,000	667,000
Coast Guard:				
Operating expenses	2,652,000	2,652,000	2,652,000	2,652,000
Reserve training	239,000	239,000	239,000	239,000
Internal Revenue Service:				
Salaries and expenses	595,000	595,000	595,000	595,000
Revenue accounting and processing	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Compliance	11,500,000	11,500,000	11,500,000	11,500,000
Office of the Treasurer: Salaries and expenses	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
U.S. Secret Service:				
Salaries and expenses, White House Police (transfer)	(129,000)	(129,000)	(129,000)	(129,000)
Salaries and expenses, guard force	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Total, Treasury	21,984,000	21,984,000	21,984,000	21,984,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES				
Federal Aviation Agency:				
Operations	9,300,000	9,300,000	9,300,000	9,300,000
Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000
Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
General Services Administration:				
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service	4,055,000	4,055,000	4,055,000	4,055,000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service	542,000	542,000	542,000	542,000
Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Strategic and critical materials	118,500	118,500	118,500	118,500
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
Office of the Administrator:				
Salaries and expenses	660,000	660,000	660,000	660,000
Urban studies and housing research	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Open-space land grants (limitation)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)
Low-income housing demonstration program (limitation)	(2,300)	(2,300)	(2,300)	(2,300)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)
Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)
Federal Housing Administration:				
Limitation increase:				
Administrative expenses	(397,000)	(397,000)	(397,000)	(397,000)
Nonadministrative expenses	(1,775,000)	(1,775,000)	(1,775,000)	(1,775,000)
Public Housing Administration:				
Administrative expenses	568,000	568,000	568,000	568,000
Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses	(568,000)	(568,000)	(568,000)	(568,000)
Veterans' Administration:				
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses	696,000	696,000	696,000	696,000
Medical and prosthetic research	783,000	783,000	783,000	783,000
Medical care	38,474,000	38,474,000	38,474,000	38,474,000
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES				
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: Salaries and expenses	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
American Battle Monuments Commission: Salaries and expenses	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Civil Aeronautics Board: Salaries and expenses	488,000	488,000	488,000	488,000
Civil Service Commission: Salaries and expenses	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington: Limitation on administrative expenses	(134,000)	(134,000)	(134,000)	(134,000)
Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on administrative expenses	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: Salaries and expenses	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Federal Communications Commission: Salaries and expenses	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:				
Limitation on administrative expenses	(81,000)	(81,000)	(81,000)	(81,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	(7,800)	(7,800)	(7,800)	(7,800)
Federal Maritime Commission: Salaries and expenses	183,000	183,000	183,000	183,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses	234,000	234,000	234,000	234,000
Federal Power Commission: Salaries and expenses	535,000	535,000	535,000	535,000
Federal Trade Commission: Salaries and expenses	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Salaries and expenses	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000
Indian Claims Commission: Salaries and expenses	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Interstate Commerce Commission: Salaries and expenses	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000
National Capital Planning Commission: Salaries and expenses	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
National Labor Relations Board: Salaries and expenses	1,157,500	1,157,500	1,157,500	1,157,500
National Mediation Board: Salaries and expenses	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
Participation in Interstate-Federal Commissions: Delaware River Basin Commission: Salaries and expenses	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Railroad Retirement Board: Limitation on salaries and expenses	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: Limitation on administrative expenses	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)
Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses	612,000	612,000	612,000	612,000
Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses	1,353,000	1,353,000	1,353,000	1,353,000
Small Business Administration: Salaries and expenses	336,000	336,000	336,000	336,000
Smithsonian Institution:				
Salaries and expenses	540,000	540,000	540,000	540,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000

The 2d supplemental appropriation bill for 1965 (H.R. 7091)—Continued

TITLE III—INCREASED PAY COSTS (H. DOC. 98)—Continued

	Budget estimate (1)	House version of bill (2)	Senate version of bill (3)	Conference action (4)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued				
Tariff Commission: Salaries and expenses	$95,000	$95,000	$95,000	$95,000
Tax Court of the United States: Salaries and expenses	223,300	223,300	223,300	223,300
U.S. Information Agency: Salaries and expenses	2,454,000	2,454,000	2,454,000	2,454,000
Total, independent agencies	67,303,800	67,303,800	67,303,800	67,303,800
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
(Out of District of Columbia funds)				
Operating expenses:				
Public safety	(4,499,800)	(4,499,800)	(4,499,800)	(4,499,800)
Education	(3,522,500)	(3,522,500)	(3,522,500)	(3,522,500)
Parks and recreation	(244,200)	(244,200)	(244,200)	(244,200)
Health and welfare	(1,294,500)	(1,294,500)	(1,294,500)	(1,294,500)
Highways and traffic	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
Sanitary engineering	(255,900)	(255,900)	(255,900)	(255,900)
Total	(9,866,900)	(9,866,900)	(9,866,900)	(9,866,900)
Total, title III	587,842,383	579,691,188	583,117,633	583,117,633
TITLE IV				
CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS				
Claims and judgments (H. Doc. 113)	23,643,495	23,643,495	31,411,444	31,411,444
Claims and judgments (S. Doc. 19)	7,767,949			
Total, titles I, II, III, and IV	2,280,251,327	2,118,333,083	2,257,869,415	2,227,563,977

[1] Includes $30,084,500 increased pay costs.
[2] Includes $29,604,500 increased pay costs.
[3] Includes $29,894,500 increased pay costs.

OPPOSITION TO RETURN TO POWER IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC OF FORMER DOMINICAN PRESIDENT JUAN BOSCH

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary, and speaking also on behalf of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], I wish to call for a firm stand by the United States against the return to power in the Dominican Republic of former Dominican President Juan Bosch.

We have today, in Cuba, one Communist-type government subservient to the world Communist conspiracy.

Establishment in the Western Hemisphere of a second Castro-type government, similarly subservient to the world Communist conspiracy, is the eminent threat which confronts the United States today in the Dominican Republic.

If Juan Bosch, former President of the Dominican Republic, is permitted to return to power the Communists will have won another major victory. Bosch will prove to be, in effect, a second Fidel Castro.

Juan Bosch himself is probably not a Communist Party member. He definitely is an ideological Trotskyite, and therefore, by definition, an ideological Communist. Evidence of his softness toward communism is ample and convincing.

While Bosch was President of the Dominican Republic, not only were the Communists allowed free rein for all their activities, but real power was exercised by known Communists whom Bosch obviously either could not or did not wish to control. Exiled Communist leaders from all over Latin America flocked to the Dominican Republic under the Bosch regime, and the Communists began a drive having as its long-range objective not only a complete Communist takeover in Santo Domingo, but also the conditioning of the people of that island republic to such an extent that this Communist takeover would have majority support among the people themselves. This drive was along two main lines: First, indoctrination of the military, and establishment of Communist cadres in military units; and second, indoctrination of youths, from the ages 16 up, especially in colleges and secondary schools.

The success of this Communist campaign is demonstrated by the course of recent events in the Dominican Republic, and by the situation which confronts us there today.

For the purpose of providing additional details with respect to these matters, we are releasing with this statement important excerpts from a memorandum prepared by the research staff of the Internal Security Subcommittee.

Protection of the security of the United States demands that the United States stand firm against the Communist-directed, Castro-supported drive to bring Juan Bosch back to power in the Dominican Republic. Not only must this country resolutely use whatever force is necessary to protect American lives and property; we must just as resolutely take whatever action is required to prevent the establishment in Santo Domingo of another Communist bastion in the Western Hemisphere.

That is the gist of the crises we face. Now let me fill in a little background.

There was plenty of warning, more than a year before he first came to power in the Dominican Republic, of the coming takeover by Juan Bosch, and of his pro-Communist predilections. For instance, the Charleston News and Courier of July 12, 1961, printed an editorial which began:

> Unless the United States is alert, communism will take over the Dominican Republic as it captured Cuba.

The editorial continued:

> The Dominican Revolutionary Party headed by Juan Bosch, an exiled group with headquarters in Venezuela, is agitating for so-called democratic reforms. If the existing Dominican government of President Joaquin Balaguer refuses to accept change, Bosch warns that his group will start a revolution.
>
> Bosch is on record as saying he is not anti-Communist. Revolt in the Dominican Republic led by Bosch would be another Red victory in the Caribbean.
>
> Congress should keep a close watch on Dominican developments as the State Department is notoriously sympathetic to Latin leftists.

That warning, and similar warnings, went substantially unheeded.

It is doubtful that Juan Bosch is a Communist Party member. Most probably he is not. Certainly he is an ideological Trotskyite. His whole record proves it. Juan Bosch even named his son Leon Trotsky Bosch, and no attempt ever was made to change that name.

In his campaign for the Dominican presidency, Juan Bosch accepted political support from all quarters. He refused to renounce leftwing elements or the Communist Party. There were reports from reliable sources, even then, that he had received support from the 26th of July Movement, controlled by Fidel Castro.

Jules DuBois, veteran Latin American correspondent for major American newspapers, in his book "Operation America,"

speaking of the election which put Juan Bosch in power, declared:

This election was not held without an 11th-hour drama. A Spanish Jesuit priest accused Juan Bosch, head of the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano, of being Marxist-Leninist, because, in an article published while he was in exile in Venezuela in 1959, Bosch had called Lenin "the archetype of a revolutionary."

According to DuBois:

Bosch challenged the priest to a television and radio debate. The accusation and the resulting debate, in which Bosch proved to be a master of polemic, helped seal his landslide victory over Dr. Viriato Fiallo in a 6-man race. The Partido Revolucionario Dominicano also won 52 of 72 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, and 22 of 27 seats in the senate. Victories were scored in most of the municipalities as well.

Juan Bosch was elected President of the Dominican Republic in December 1962. Early the next month, he came to the United States, and went also to Europe, seeking financial support for his administration. Both in this country and in Europe, Bosch showed reluctance to make any public statement against Communist Cuba.

When Bosch came to the United States early in January 1963, as President-elect of the Dominican Republic, he met what the Washington Star described as "a wave of enthusiasm inside the Kennedy administration for this blossoming 'showcase of democracy' in the Caribbean."

According to the Washington Star of January 3, 1963, unnamed "U.S. officials" were said to "admit that Mr. Bosch has often been critical of U.S. policy in Latin America" but to "maintain" that Bosch was "ripe for conversion." The same unnamed officials, according to the Star, "flatly reject charges that Mr. Bosch is a Communist in disguise."

There is danger today that a similar attitude may tend to lead us, through inaction, into another major defeat, just as great, and just as deadly as the establishment of Castro communism in Cuba.

According to Jules DuBois, writing in his book "Operation America":

It was obvious that he [Juan Bosch] had made a campaign deal with the Communists, who ordered their partisans to vote for him. The intermediary for the deal was reported to have been Angel Miolan, who had served as Secretary to Vicente Lombardo-Toledano in the early 1940's and had taught at Lombardo's Universidad Obrero de Mexico. Miolan was Bosch's campaign manager.

While in Europe, Bosch introduced a comprehensive constitutional reform which raised conflict with the Roman Catholic Church as well as with certain sectors of the labor movement. Msgr. Eliseo Perez-Sanchez, a member of the Council of State, made a public statement expressing "profound consternation." Objected to by both the church and conservative labor elements were several constitutional articles proposed by Bosch, including:

First. A provision that the school system would be "absolutely subject to the organization and supervision of the state";

Second. A provision that the state would not allow religious education;

Third. A provision making divorce easier, and putting common-law marriages on the same footing as civil marriages;

Fourth. A provision authorizing conversion of the economy, and of all property rights—both agricultural and non-agricultural—to a collective basis;

Fifth. A provision against ownership of land by legally constituted societies—which presumably included churches;

Sixth. A provision against allowing any foreigner to file a protest even with his Embassy against confiscation of his property;

Seventh. A provision banning parallel trade unions within a single factory, and putting all labor under the "supervision and protection of the state."

Bosch was installed as President of the Dominican Republic in February 1963, and had a short regime of continual crises. There were various causes for this. His plans for his regime appeared fuzzy. He had been too long an antagonist to be able to slip readily into the role of government administrator. His party—PRD—did not have enough competent people at various levels to form a viable government. There were other problems. But the Communist issue overshadowed all others. While few political observers believed Juan Bosch to be a member of the Communist Party, nearly all were gravely worried by his leniency toward communism, and by the eventualities they foresaw in the fact that Bosch was allowing communism to thrive, to indoctrinate and subvert youth, to build stocks of arms, and to strengthen and consolidate its power in other ways.

During his regime, Bosch refused to denounce Castro. Communist Party groups had complete freedom of action. On various occasions the Communist Party put paid advertisements in the newspapers supporting Bosch or his regime.

When Juan Bosch came into power in the Dominican Republic, Communists from all over the hemisphere flocked there, as I said earlier; and the principal Communist objectives were indoctrination of the young people in the schools, and indoctrination of members of the armed forces.

These are general statements. Now let me cite specific facts which support them. These facts, and others touched upon in his speech, are from records gathered and compiled by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

One of Bosch's strong supporters when he took power was Telma Frias, a Senator of the PRD, and a known Communist. She was one of the founders of the Movimiento Popular Dominicano, which was headed by Maximo Lopez Molina. Molina himself also returned to the Dominican Republic after a long period spent in Cuba. Molina has a long Communist record, including a record of arrest in the United States as a Communist agitator.

Lopez Molina has been openly allied with Fidel Castro and during Bosch's period of power in the Dominican Republic he was actively campaigning in favor of Castroism.

Maximo Lopez Molina was the foremost Dominican Communist during the Cuban crisis. He is back in the Dominican Republic today among the leaders of the present revolution.

In the spring of 1953, Bosch brought to the Dominican Republic one Sacha Vollman, a onetime Russian of Rumanian origin, who later became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Vollman was secretary of the Instituto de Capacitacion Politica (Institute of Political Training) at San Jose, Costa Rica, which was attended by President Bosch of the Dominican Republic.

Vollman became Bosch's constant companion and adviser, and was said to wield considerable power. Cubans who attended the institute at one time or another have reported that Vollman was known for his pro-Communist tendencies.

Among the full-time pro-Soviet agitators who returned to the Dominican Republic after years of exile, when Bosch came to power, were Pericles Franco Ornes, Tulio Arvelo, Tobias Cabral, and Edna Moore. Miss Moore operated in Santiago, the second largest city of the Dominican Republic, as head of a woman's front organization.

At the time Bosch took over the Presidency of the Dominican Republic, the secretary-general of the PRD—Bosch's party—was Washington de Pena, a lifetime Communist. President of the PRD was Angel Miolan Reynoso, who was in Cuba until Perez Jiminez fell, and then went to Venezuela to help organize the pro-Castro group there.

At the beginning of the Bosch regime all appointments to see Bosch, and all jobs in the Dominican Government under Bosch, had to be cleared by Miolan.

By the spring of 1963, a prominent Communist known as "Corpito" Cabral—real name Manual Perez Cabral—formerly resident in Cuba who at the time was president of the Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario—official name for the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic—emerged as apparently in charge of training armed forces cadres.

Training among schoolboys of 16 years of age appeared to be under the charge of one, Dato Pagan, secretary of Cabral's PNR, and a longtime Communist, who was assisted by a number of university and college instructors, prominent among them Jose del Carmen Rodriguez, a professor at the Juan Pablo Durate School, who was openly indoctrinating young people in Communist organizational activity.

Bosch's philosophy was described by him as "revolutionary democracy," and he spent a good deal of time talking about it to the campesinos; but he seemed oblivious to what the Communists were doing to his democracy and to those democratic institutions in the island which had survived.

Inroads of the Communist Party were counteracted in part during the late spring and summer of 1963 by so-called "Christian reaffirmation rallies," which were a major factor in bringing about an anti-Communist general strike, which led to Bosch's ouster in September 1963.

Public Law 89-16
89th Congress, H. R. 7091
April 30, 1965

An Act

79 STAT. 81.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely: Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965.

TITLE I

Chapter I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For additional amounts for "Salaries and expenses", as follows:
"Research", $2,960,000;
"Plant and animal disease and pest control", $2,376,000, including $550,000 for screwworm eradication, and including $100,000 for the purpose of extending the screwworm barrier zone on a limited basis to Arizona and California with cost-sharing from State and local sources of at least 50 per centum of the expenses of production, irradiation and release of the screwworm flies; and
"Meat inspection", $1,137,000.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Sugar Act Program", $6,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures", to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended, $10,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for "Emergency conservation measures". 71 Stat. 176.

47-083 (16) O-62

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS)

OPERATING EXPENSES

General Operating Expenses

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $585,800, of which $6,000 shall be payable from the highway fund (including $2,100 from the motor vehicle parking account), $1,000 from the water fund, and $300 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

Settlement of Claims and Suits

For the payment of claims in excess of $250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), $6,800.

D. C. Code 1-902 to 1-906.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", $971,000, to remain available until expended.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year involved.

CHAPTER III

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For an additional amount for "Investment in Inter-American Development Bank", for the first installment of the United States share in the increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Bank, $250,000,000, to remain available until expended.

PEACE CORPS

During the current fiscal year an additional amount of $1,858,000 shall be available in the appropriation for "Peace Corps" for administrative and program support costs.

Chapter IV

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Civil Aeronautics Board

PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Payments to air carriers (liquidation of contract authorization)", to remain available until expended, $1,932,000.

Civil Service Commission

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

For an additional amount for "Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits fund", $1,560,000, to remain available until expended.

Funds Appropriated to the President

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", $35,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

General Services Administration

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Construction, public buildings projects", for the construction of a building for the Internal Revenue Service at Ogden, Utah, $4,305,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the foregoing limit of cost may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other projects, but by not to exceed 10 per centum: *Provided further*, That the maximum construction cost for construction of the Post Office and Federal Office Building, Clovis, New Mexico, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1964, is hereby increased by $212,100 and the maximum construction improvement cost for construction of the Border Station, Del Rio, Texas, provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963, is hereby increased by $66,000, and an additional amount of $7,245,900 is hereby appropriated for the purposes of construction of public buildings projects for which appropriations were made under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1965, to remain available until expended, and such amount may be expended for such projects without regard to the limits on maximum improvement construction costs established in such Act for such projects.

77 Stat. 433.
76 Stat. 724.
78 Stat. 647.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", $2,750,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

REHABILITATION LOAN FUND

For the revolving fund established pursuant to section 312 of the Housing Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 1452b), $10,180,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $180,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

78 Stat. 790.

URBAN RENEWAL FUND (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Urban renewal fund (liquidation of contract authorization)", $30,000,000.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", $8,320,0

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", $7,745,000.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for "Compensation and pensions", $150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For an additional amount for "Readjustment benefits", $8,800,000, to remain available until expended.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For an additional amount for "Grants to the Republic of the Philippines", $76,000.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", $3,950,000.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Public lands development roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For an additional amount for "Oregon and California grant lands", for emergency repair and reconstruction of flood damaged roads on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, $8,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be nonreimbursable to the general fund of the Treasury.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", $600,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", $1,031,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,910,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $30,000 shall be available for purchase of land in the State of California outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Road construction (Liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

National Park Service

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", $897,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $580,000, to remain available until expended.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), including $70,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed $16,000,000, of which (1) not to exceed $10,375,000 shall be available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed $4,805,000 shall be available to the National Park Service; and (3) not to exceed $750,000 shall be available to the Forest Service: *Provided*, That in the event the receipts available in

16 USC 460l-4 note.

the Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1) through (3) shall be reduced proportionately.

Office of Territories

CLAIMS OF INHABITANTS OF RONGELAP ATOLL

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 22, 1964 (78 Stat. 598), providing for the settlement of claims of certain residents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, $950,000, to remain available until expended.

The Alaska Railroad

PAYMENT TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

For payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund for authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of facilities, and equipment, damaged or destroyed as a result of the Alaska earthquake, to remain available until expended, $1,300,000, which may be made available to the Corps of Engineers for reconstruction of the Seward dock facilities.

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $550,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,125,000, to remain available until expended.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", $1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

Office of Saline Water

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed $90,000 for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year, $3,900,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $1,985,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", $21,362,000 of which $4,200,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1966;

"Forest research", $704,000; and

"State and private forestry cooperation", $58,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of Indian health facilities", $500,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower development and training activities", $89,000,000.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", $560,000, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen", $11,000,000, together with such amount as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for benefit payments for any period subsequent to May 31 of the year.

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security", $627,500, to be expended from the employment security administration account in the Unemployment trust fund.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Not to exceed $516,810 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for payments to institutions for cancellation of student loans.

78 Stat. 965.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for the programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Ante, p. 27.

Public Health Service

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Not to exceed $820,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966, for construction projects to demonstrate control and abatement of acid mine drainage.

78 Stat. 971.

Social Security Administration

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amounts available for any activity under appropriations under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall also be available for any other activity thereunder to the extent needed in preparing for the programs authorized by the Social Security Amendments of 1965.

78 Stat. 974.

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", $407,900,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $2,460,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for trial examiner hearings. 78 Stat. 979.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $845,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and the Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the adjustment of railroad grievances.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed $343,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be available for the maintenance of earnings accounts. 78 Stat. 980.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to Gladys A. Johnston, widow of Olin D. Johnston, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, $30,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FOLDING DOCUMENTS

For an additional amount for "Folding documents", $8,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Such amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year may be transferred between applicable current appropriations of the House to the extent made necessary by actions of the Committee on House Administration pursuant to the House Employees Position Classification Act, Public Law 88–652. 78 Stat. 1079.
2 USC 291 note.

47-083 (16) O-62-2

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings", $130,000.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including design, preparation of plans and specifications, construction, and all related expenses of a permanent gravesite for the late President Kennedy, together with appurtenant walks, $1,869,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the non-federally financed portion of the work may be performed under Government contract on a reimbursable basis.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Operation and Maintenance, General

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", $1,735,000, to remain available until expended.

Flood Control, Hurricane, and Shore Protection Emergencies

For an additional amount for "Flood control, hurricane, and shore protection emergencies", $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including expenses necessary to provide maximum physical security in Government-owned and leased properties abroad, $6,255,000, and in addition $740,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965, and $150,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "International tariff negotiations", fiscal year 1965.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service", $500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal Activities and General Administration

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

In addition to the amount heretofore made available in the appropriation under this head for the current fiscal year for compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (50 U.S.C. 341) and sections 4244–48 of Title 18, United States Code, not to exceed $65,000 shall be available in such appropriation for such compensation and expenses. 64 Stat. 380. 5 USC 341. 63 Stat. 686.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including purchase of not to exceed one hundred passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $10,635,000.

Federal Prison System

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", $3,750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Public Roads

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS (TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for "Federal-aid highways (trust fund)", to remain available until expended, $250,000,000, or so much thereof as may be available in and derived from the "Highway trust fund", which sum is part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1964.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", $250,000.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RULES OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, $25,000, to remain available until May 1, 1965.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Revolving Fund

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitation, $100,000,000.

72 Stat. 384.
15 USC 631 note.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Special International Exhibitions

For an additional amount for "Special international exhibitions" for United States participation in the Canadian Universal and International Exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada, in 1967, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), $9,000,000, to remain available until expended.

75 Stat. 527.
22 USC 2451 note.

Chapter X

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

United States Secret Service

salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $271,000, and in addition $539,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Retired pay", Coast Guard, fiscal year 1965.

TITLE II

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The following sums are hereby appropriated to carry out the programs and activities of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–4):

Ante, p. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for "Research", $100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Cooperative State Research Service

payments and expenses

For an additional amount for "Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, for contracts and grants for basic and applied research, $300,000;

Extension Service

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Cooperative extension work, Payments and expenses", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: For "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $717,500; for "Retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents", $32,500;

Soil Conservation Service

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Conservation operations", for technical services and related expenses, not otherwise provided, in connection with section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and to establish a plant materials center in the Appalachian region without regard to the construction limitations in such appropriation, $1,575,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966; Ante, p. 12.

WATERSHED PLANNING

For an additional amount for "Watershed planning", $600,000, to remain available until expended;

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", $10,220,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,100,000 of this amount shall be available for loans and related expenses;

Economic Research Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

APPALACHIAN REGION CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses, to carry into effect section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $7,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Farmers Home Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $325,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

79 STAT. 94.

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the "Direct loan account", for loans and advances in the Appalachian Region under subtitles A and B and section 335(a) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, $7,100,000, to remain available until expended;

75 Stat. 307, 310, 315.
7 USC 1922-1946, 1985.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", $50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For additional amounts for "Forest protection and utilization", to remain available until June 30, 1966, as follows: "Forest land management", including not more than $1,000,000 for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519), $2,000,000; "Forest research", $1,225,000; and "State and private forestry cooperation", $350,000;

36 Stat. 962.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For loans under the applicable provisions of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1926 et seq.) and for related expenses and technical forestry assistance, as authorized by section 204 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $1,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Ante, p. 13.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GRANTS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS AND FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

For grants for administrative expenses of local development districts and for research and demonstration projects, as authorized by section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $2,500,000, to remain available until expended;

Ante, p. 19.

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS-IN-AID

For supplementing grants-in-aid for the Appalachian Region, as authorized by section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for related administrative expenses, $45,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Ante, p. 17.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for construction of an Appalachian Development Highway System, including local access roads, as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended; Ante, p. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

General Investigations

For an additional amount for "General investigations", $2,000,000, to remain available until expended;

Construction, General

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", $14,153,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Expansion and improvement of vocational education," for grants for construction for vocational education school facilities, as authorized by section 211 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $8,000,000 to remain available until expended; Ante, p. 16.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", including grants for construction and operation of demonstration health facilities under section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $21,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may determine to be necessary for grants for construction of community mental health centers for the purposes of such Act may be transferred to the appropriation for grants for "Construction of community mental health centers" for the appropriate fiscal year;

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", for grants for construction of sewage treatment works, as authorized by section 212 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, $3,000,000, to remain available until expended;

79 STAT. 96.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, investigations, and research", $500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

Bureau of Mines

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", including not to exceed $20,000 for travel and transportation of persons, $300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966;

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING AREA RESTORATION

For expenses necessary in carrying out a nation-wide study of strip and surface mine rehabilitation and reclamation, and a program of mining area restoration, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and purchase (not to exceed ten) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $16,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interests therein;

Ante, p. 13.
60 Stat. 810.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in carrying out a fish and wildlife restoration program, as authorized by section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $1,350,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the purchase, or for sharing in the cost of purchase, of lands or interest therein;

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Federal cochairman and his alternate on the Appalachian Regional Commission and for payment of the administrative expenses of the Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $490,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966: *Provided*, That the appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall remain available until June 30, 1966.

78 Stat. 1032.

TITLE III

INCREASED PAY COSTS

For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1965, for increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law, as follows:

Legislative Branch

Senate:

"Compensation of the Vice President and Senators", $406,120;

"Salaries, officers and employees", $2,357,110;

"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate", $40,845;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Senate policy committees", $42,880;

"Automobiles and maintenance", $2,700;

"Inquiries and investigations", $401,630, including $12,000 for the Committee on Appropriations;

"Folding documents", $2,275;

"Miscellaneous items", $122,885, including $36,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87–82, approved July 6, 1961; 75 Stat. 199. 40 USC 174j-4.

Joint Items:

"Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures", $4,915, to remain available until expended;

Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Joint Economic Committee", $30,080;

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", $36,510;

"Joint Committee on Printing", $19,845;

Contingent expenses of the House:

"Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation", $45,560;

"Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy", $4,100;

"Joint Committee on Defense Production", $15,000;

Other joint items:

"Capitol Police Board", $130,566;

"Education of Pages", $5,787;

House:

"Compensation of Members", $1,759,000;

"Office of the Speaker", $20,225;

"Office of the Parliamentarian", $26,495;

"Office of the Chaplain", $3,070;

"Office of the Clerk", $100,000;

"Committee employees", $575,000;

"Doorkeeper", $80,000;

"Six minority employees", $17,635;

"Majority floor leader", $7,240;

"Minority floor leader", $8,000;

"Majority whip", $5,815;

"Minority whip", $5,815;

"Printing clerks", $1,385;

"Technical assistant to attending physician", $1,790;

"Postmaster", $66,000;

"Official reporters of debates", $37,650;

"Official reporters to committees", $37,605;

"Legislative counsel", $32,000;

"Member's clerk hire", $3,200,000;
"Special and select committees", $575,000;
"Coordinator of information", $18,400;
"Folding documents", $25,000;
"Revision of the laws", $4,100;
"Speaker's auto", $1,100;
"Majority leader's auto", $1,100;
"Minority leader's auto", $1,100;

Such additional amounts as may be necessary during the current fiscal year for increased pay costs authorized by law may be transferred between appropriations under the House of Representatives for the current fiscal year;

Architect of the Capitol:
Office of the Architect of the Capitol:
"Salaries", $40,000;
"Capitol buildings", $10,000;
Capitol buildings and grounds: "Legislative garage", $800;
"Senate Office Buildings", $50,000;
Library of Congress:
"Salaries and expenses", $375,800;
Copyright Office: "Salaries and expenses". $86,200;
Legislative Reference Service: "Salaries and expenses", $167,800;
Distribution of catalog cards: "Salaries and expenses", $106,300;
Books for the Blind: "Salaries and expenses", $12,600;
Government Printing Office:
Office of the Superintendent of Documents: "Salaries and expenses": Not to exceed $125,000 of the $200,000 reserve fund under this head for the current fiscal year may be used for increased pay costs authorized by law;

THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:
"Salaries", $79,000;
"Automobile for the Chief Justice", $400;
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: "Salaries and expenses", $43,000;
Customs Court: "Salaries and expenses", $91,000;
Court of Claims: "Salaries and expenses", $132,000;
Court of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:
"Salaries of judges", $3,400,000;
"Salaries of supporting personnel", $1,105,000;
"Administrative Office of the United States Courts", $81,500;
"Salaries of referees", $1,230,000 to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";
"Expenses of referees", $205,000, to be derived from the "Referees' salary and expense fund";

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office:
"Salaries and expenses", $125,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Special projects", fiscal year 1965;
Bureau of the Budget: "Salaries and expenses", $453,800;

Council of Economic Advisers: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;
National Security Council: "Salaries and expenses", $62,900;
Office of Emergency Planning:
"Salaries and expenses", $241,000;
Civil defense and defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies", $174,900;
Office of Science and Technology: "Salaries and expenses", $76,500;
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Economic Assistance:
"Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development", $2,400,000, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;
"Administrative and other expenses, Department of State", $129,100, to be derived by transfer from appropriations for "Economic assistance", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cooperative State Research Service: "Payments and expenses" for Federal administration, $67,000, to be derived by transfer from the subappropriation for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico, Extension Service", fiscal year 1965;
Extension Service: "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses": Of the amount made available under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965, for "Payments to States and Puerto Rico", $114,000 shall be transferred to the subappropriation for "Federal Extension Service"; 78 Stat. 864.
Farmer Cooperative Service: "Salaries and expenses", $39,000;
Soil Conservation Service:
"Conservation operations", $4,050,000;
"Watershed planning", $200,000;
"Watershed protection", $735,000, to remain available until expended;
"Great Plains conservation program", $120,000, to remain available until expended;
"Resource conservation and development", $43,000, to remain available until expended;
Economic Research Service: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;
Statistical Reporting Service: "Salaries and expenses", $406,000;
Agricultural Marketing Service: "Marketing services", $1,000,000;
Foreign Agricultural Service: "Salaries and expenses", $305,000;
Commodity Exchange Authority: "Salaries and expenses", $50,000;
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: "Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service", $2,950,000, and in addition, not to exceed $1,756,100 may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation from the Commodity Credit Corporation fund;
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: "Administrative and operating expenses", $291,000;
Rural Electrification Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $360,000;

Farmers Home Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,700,000;
Rural Community Development Service: "Salaries and expenses", $9,000;
Office of the Inspector General: "Salaries and expenses", $250,000;
Office of the General Counsel: "Salaries and expenses", $186,000;
Office of Information: "Salaries and expenses", $41,000;
National Agricultural Library: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;
Office of Management Services: "Salaries and expenses", $20,000;
General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $239,000;
Forest Service: "Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)", $1,172,000, to remain available until expended;

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $270,000;
Office of Business Economics: "Salaries and expenses", $101,000;
Bureau of Census:
"Salaries and expenses", $509,000;
"1964 Census of Agriculture", $150,000, to remain available until December 31, 1967;
"Preparation for the Nineteenth Decennial Census", $13,000, to remain available until December 31, 1972;
Business and Defense Services Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $209,000;
International activities:
"Salaries and expenses", $247,000;
"Export control", $160,000, of which $58,000 may be advanced to the Bureau of Customs;
Office of Field Services: "Salaries and expenses", $131,000;
Coast and Geodetic Survey: "Salaries and expenses", $205,000;
Patent Office: "Salaries and expenses", $995,000;
National Bureau of Standards:
"Research and technical services", $843,000;
Office of Technical Services: "Salaries and expenses", $37,000;
Weather Bureau: "Salaries and expenses", $1,841,000;
Maritime Administration:
"Research and development" (increase of $25,000 in the limitation on the amount of transfers to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative expenses);
"Salaries and expenses", $311,000, of which $282,000 is for administrative expenses, and $29,000 is for reserve fleet expenses;
"Maritime training", $33,000;
Bureau of Public Roads: "Limitation on general administrative expenses" (increase of $1,350,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administration and research).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Military personnel:
"Military personnel, Navy", $29,000,000;
"Military personnel, Marine Corps", $9,500,000;
"Military personnel, Air Force", $59,500,000;
Operation and maintenance:
"Operation and maintenance, Army", $43,910,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Navy", $34,122,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps", $1,621,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Air Force", $47,716,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard", $3,424,000;
"Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard", $1,552,000;
"Court of military appeals, Defense", $49,000;

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil:
"Operation and maintenance, general", $2,012,000;
"General expenses", $588,000;
United States Soldiers Home: "Limitation on operation and maintenance and capital outlay" (increase of $130,000 in the amount available for maintenance and operation to be paid from the Soldiers Home permanent fund);
The Panama Canal:
Canal Zone Government: "Operating expenses", $872,000;
Panama Canal Company: "Limitation on general and administrative expenses" (increase of $185,000 in the limitation on the amount available for general and administrative expenses);

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $1,170,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;
Office of Education: "Salaries and expenses", $308,500, and in addition $120,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $92,000;
Public Health Service:
"Accident prevention", $63,000;
"Chronic diseases and health of the aged", $186,000;
"Communicable disease activities", $146,000;
"Community health practice and research", $55,000;
"Control of tuberculosis", $18,000;
"Control of venereal disease", $75,000;
"Dental services and resources", $57,000;
"Nursing services and resources", $29,000;
"Hospital construction activities", $61,000;
"Environmental health sciences", $30,000;
"Air pollution", $65,000;
"Environmental engineering and sanitation", $53,000;
"Occupational health", $31,000;
"Radiological health", $122,000;
"Water supply and water pollution control", $117,000;
"Hospital and medical care", $427,000, and in addition $1,299,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Assistance to refugees in the United States", fiscal year 1965;

"Foreign quarantine activities", $158,000;

"Indian health activities", $1,320,000;

"National Institute of Mental Health", $341,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Heart Institute", $347,000, of which $275,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965; and $72,000 shall be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Dental Research", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases", $294,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "General research and services, National Institutes of Health", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases", $253,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness", $268,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "National Cancer Institute", fiscal year 1965;

"National health statistics", $152,000;

"National Library of Medicine", $66,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Surgeon General", $208,000;

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: "Salaries and expenses", the total amount available for "Salaries and expenses", in the "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1965", is hereby increased from "$28,330,000" to "$29,369,000";

78 Stat. 974.

Social Security Administration: "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Social Security Administration" (increase of $5,216,000 in the amount to be expended from either or both the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund);

Welfare Administration:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Family Services", $155,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", $103,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Aging", $21,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner", $42,000;

Special institutions:

"Freedmen's Hospital", $165,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Howard University", $183,000;

Office of the Secretary:

"Salaries and expenses", $211,000;

"Office of Field Administration", $155,000, together with not to exceed $52,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund;

"Surplus property utilization", $31,000;

"Office of the General Counsel", $100,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs:
"Education and welfare services", $1,497,000;
"General administrative expenses", $189,000;
National Park Service:
"Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities", $550,000;
"General administrative expenses", $97,000;
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: "Salaries and expenses", $80,000;
Office of Territories: "Administration of territories", $45,000;
Mineral resources:
Geological Survey: "Surveys, investigations, and research", $2,079,000;
Bureau of Mines:
"Conservation and development of mineral resources", $798,000;
"Health and Safety", $237,000;
"General administrative expenses", $59,000;
Office of Oil and Gas: "Salaries and expenses", $44,000;
Fish and Wildlife Service:
Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife: "Salaries and expenses", $19,000;
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:
"Management and investigations of resources", $288,000;
"General administrative expenses", $37,000;
"Administration of Pribilof Islands", $12,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund;
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:
"Management and investigations of resources", $470,000;
"General administrative expenses", $59,000;
Bureau of Reclamation: "General administrative expenses", $374,800, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Operation and maintenance", fiscal year 1965;
Bonneville Power Administration: "Operation and maintenance", $280,000;
Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $170,000;
Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $254,500;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:
"Salaries and expenses, general administration", $200,000;
"Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", $150,000;
"Salaries and expenses, antitrust division", $218,000;
"Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", $1,600,000;
Immigration and Naturalization Service: "Salaries and expenses", $2,064,000;
Federal Prison System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,250,000;
Federal Prisons Industries, Incorporated: "Limitation on vocational training expenses (increase of $30,000 in the amount available for vocational training expenses)";

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Salaries and expenses", $617,000;

Bureau of International Labor Affairs: "Salaries and expenses", $25,500;

Manpower Administration: "Bureau of apprenticeship and training", $181,000;

Labor-management relations:

"Labor-Management Services Administration", $241,300;

"Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights", $29,700;

Wage and labor standards:

"Bureau of Labor Standards", $118,600;

"Women's Bureau", $27,200;

"Wage and Hour Division", $574,000;

Employees' compensation: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees Compensation", $166,200, together with not to exceed $2,100 to be derived from the fund created by section 44 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 944);

44 Stat. 1444.

Office of the Solicitor: "Salaries and expenses", $42,000, and in addition $148,000 to be derived from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", and, in addition, not to exceed $4,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $1,000, to be derived from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment trust fund;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal fund)

"Administration and regional operation", $1,941,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

"Operations", $200,000,000, and in addition $4,059,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Plant and equipment", fiscal year 1965;

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: "Missions to international organizations", $180,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

International commissions:

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

"Salaries and expenses", $30,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"Operation and maintenance", $24,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

"American sections, international commissions", $12,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Contributions to international organizations", fiscal year 1965;

Educational exchange: "Mutual educational and cultural exchange" (decrease of $375,000 in the limitation on the amount which shall be used for payments in foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury);

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary: "Salaries and expenses", $357,000;

Bureau of Customs: "Salaries and expenses", $2,304,000;

Bureau of the Mint: "Salaries and expenses", $179,000;

Bureau of Narcotics: "Salaries and expenses", $107,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

Bureau of the Public Debt: "Administering the public debt", $667,000;

Coast Guard:

"Operating expenses", $2,652,000;

"Reserve training", $239,000;

Internal Revenue Service:

"Salaries and expenses", $595,000;

"Revenue accounting and processing", $3,300,000;

"Compliance", $11,500,000;

Office of the Treasurer: "Salaries and expenses", $175,000;

United States Secret Service:

"Salaries and expenses, White House Police", $129,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Accounts, fiscal year 1965;

"Salaries and expenses, Guard Force", $16,000;

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

"Operations", $9,300,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Washington National Airport", $58,000;

"Operation and maintenance, Dulles International Airport", $60,000;

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", $4,055,000;

"Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service", $542,000;

"Operating expenses, Transportation and Communications Service", $225,000;

"Strategic and critical materials", $118,500;
"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator", $110,000;

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:
"Salaries and expenses", $660,000;
"Urban studies and housing research", $10,000;
"Open space land grants" (increase of $11,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses and technical assistance);
"Low-income housing demonstration program" (increase of $2,300 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, college housing loans" (increase of $75,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans" (increase of $50,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
"Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, revolving fund (liquidating programs)" (increase of $4,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
"Administrative expenses, urban transportation activities", $12,500;
"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, housing for the elderly" (increase of $35,000 in the limitation for administrative and nonadministrative expenses);
Federal Housing Administration: "Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration" (increases of $397,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses and of $1,775,000 in the limitation for nonadministrative expenses);
Public Housing Administration:
"Administrative expenses", $568,000;
"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Public Housing Administration" (increase of $568,000 in the limitation for administrative expenses);

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

"Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses", $696,000;
"Medical and prosthetic research", $783,000;
"Medical care", $38,474,000;

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: "Salaries and expenses", $15,000;
American Battle Monuments Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $16,000;

Civil Aeronautics Board: "Salaries and expenses", $488,000;
Civil Service Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $700,000;
Export-Import Bank of Washington: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $134,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
Farm Credit Administration: "Limitation on administrative expenses" (increase of $55,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review: "Salaries and expenses", $3,000;
Federal Communications Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:
"Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" (increase of $81,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses):
"Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation" (increase of $7,800 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
Federal Maritime Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $183,000;
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: "Salaries and expenses", $234,000;
Federal Power Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $535,000;
Federal Trade Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $600,000;
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $64,000;
Indian Claims Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $25,000;
Interstate Commerce Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $1,230,000;
National Capital Planning Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $31,000;
National Labor Relations Board: "Salaries and expenses", $1,157,500;
National Mediation Board: "Salaries and expenses", $52,000;
Participation in Interstate-Federal Commissions: Delaware River Basin Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $5,000;
Railroad Retirement Board: "Limitation on salaries and expenses" (increase of $200,000 in the limitation on "Salaries and expenses" to be derived from the railroad retirement account);
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: "Limitation on administrative expenses, Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" (increase of $20,000 in the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses);
Securities and Exchange Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $612,000;
Selective Service System: "Salaries and expenses", $1,353,000;
Small Business Administration: "Salaries and expenses", $336,000;
Smithsonian Institution:
"Salaries and expenses", $540,000;
"Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art", $80,000;
Tariff Commission: "Salaries and expenses", $95,000;

Tax Court of the United States: "Salaries and expenses", $223,300;
United States Information Agency: "Salaries and expenses", $2,454,000;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of District of Columbia Funds)

Operating expenses:
"Public safety", $4,499,800, of which $266,300 shall be available from the highway fund;
"Education", $3,522,500;
"Parks and recreation", $244,200;
"Health and welfare", $1,294,500;
"Highways and traffic", $50,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund (including $3,000 from the motor vehicle parking account);
"Sanitary engineering", $255,900, of which $91,400 shall be payable from the water fund and $26,900 shall be payable from the sanitary sewage works fund;

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this title for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1965.

78 Stat. 588.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Personal services expenditures.

SEC. 302. Except where specifically increased or decreased elsewhere in this Act, the restrictions contained within appropriations, or provisions affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1965, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services, or for purposes involving personal services, or amounts which may be transferred between appropriations or authorizations available for or involving such services, are hereby increased to the extent necessary to meet increased pay costs authorized by or pursuant to law.

78 Stat. 525.
42 USC 2881.

SEC. 303. Section 331(c) of Public Law 88–452 is hereby amended by striking out "January 31, 1965" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1965".

TITLE IV

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 19, Eighty-ninth Congress and House Document Numbered 113, Eighty-ninth Congress, $31,411,444, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in said judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:

Provided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

Approved April 30, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 224 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 270 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT: No. 167 (Comm. on Appropriations).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):
Apr. 6: Considered and passed House.
Apr. 27: Considered and passed Senate, amended.
Apr. 29: House and Senate agreed to conference report.